

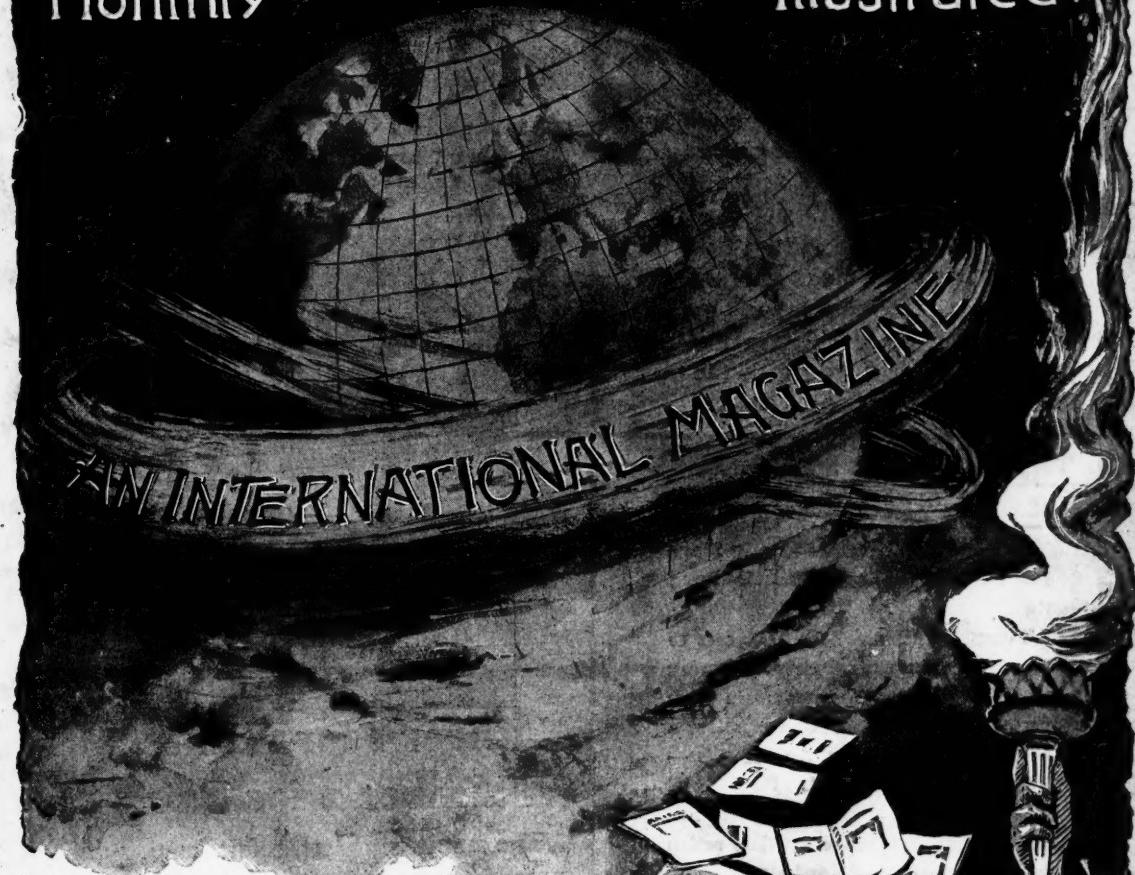
# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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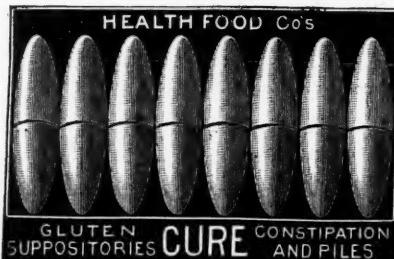
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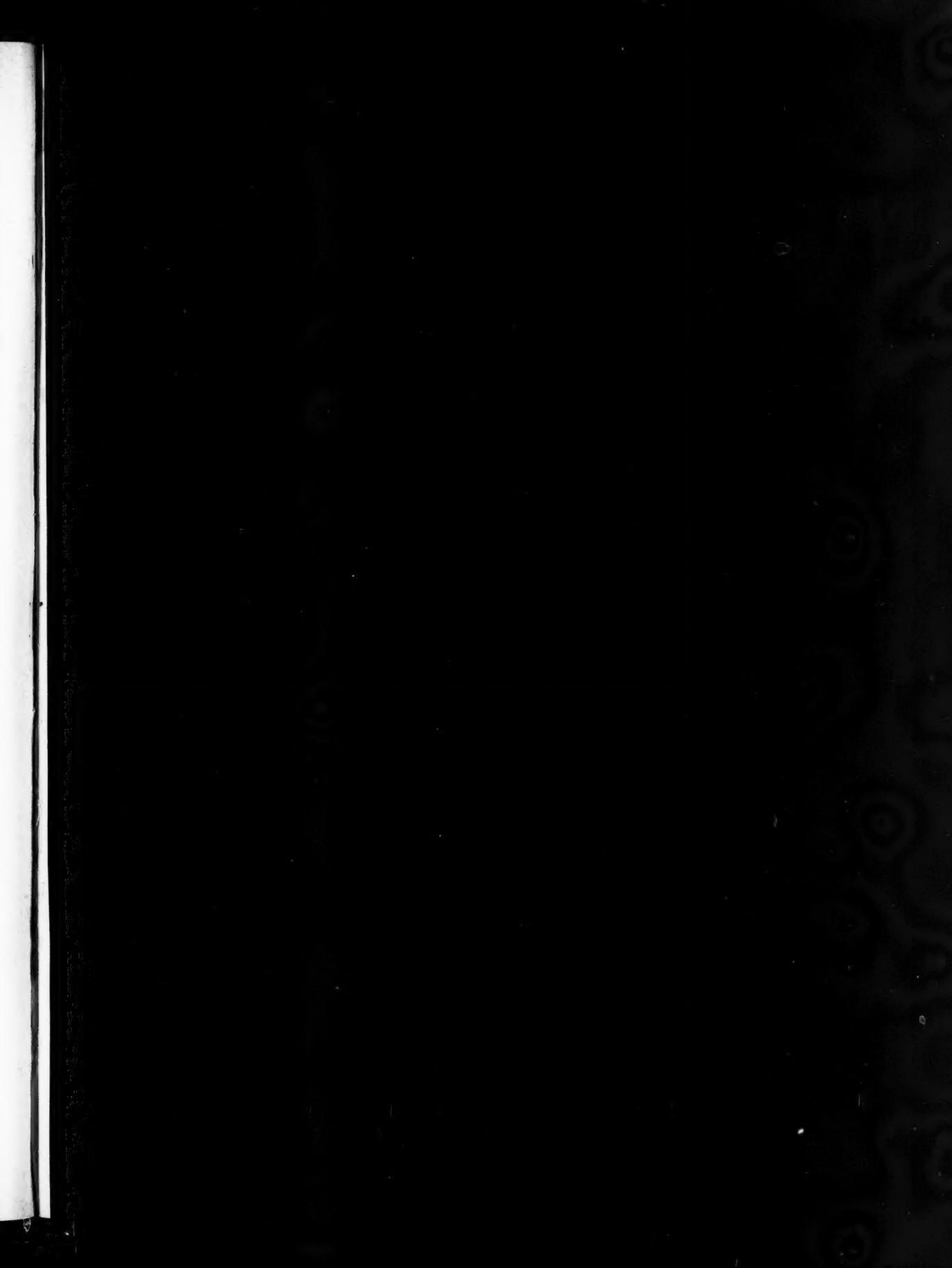
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THE SPIRIT OF THE SUMMIT.  
FROM A PAINTING BY SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

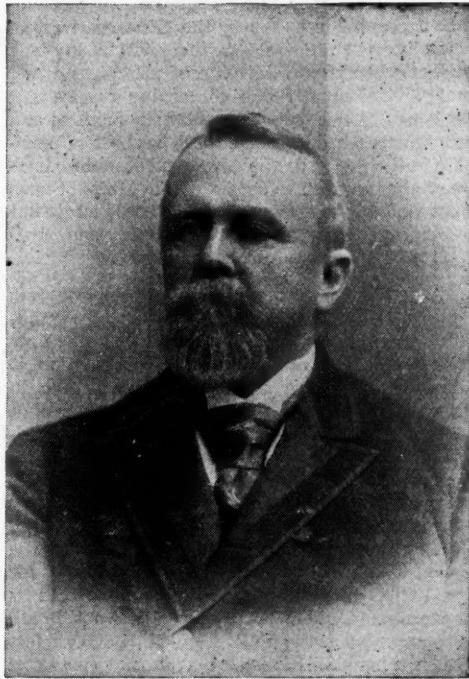
VOL. IX.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1894.

NO. 6

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A Non-Partisan Naval Policy.* The discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill in the House at Washington has provoked displays of partisanship that are much to be regretted. One of the most fortunate circumstances attending the making of our new navy has been the fact that the policy has received the active support of broad-minded Americans without regard to party lines. As a simple matter of history, so far as the outward and accessible facts are at hand, the new navy was begun under the administration of President Arthur and during the incumbency as Secretary of the Navy of the Hon. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire. The late John Roach, and the facilities which his shipyard afforded, made possible the construction of modern steel warships in this country a dozen years ago. Mr. Chandler's successor to the naval portfolio was the Hon. William C. Whitney, of New York; and Mr. Cleveland's first administration, with a Congressional support that knew no party lines whatever, carried forward with brilliant success the good work that had been begun. The treatment to which Mr. John Roach was subjected by the government at that time, with results so unfortunate and so pathetic, leaves an unpleasant memory. But Mr. Whitney seemed rapidly to grow out of a narrow and partisan view of his functions, and before his period of authority was ended he was accomplishing a great national work in a manner that won for him the admiring recognition of Republicans as well as Democrats; and he was liberal minded enough not to reject the advice and co-operation of his political opponents. The Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, as President Harrison's Secretary of the Navy, had the frankness and grace to bestow unqualified praise upon the work of Mr. Whitney, and he proceeded, with no narrower measure of enthusiasm and capacity, to enlarge upon a task which he interpreted in the highest and most patriotic spirit and which he prosecuted with conspicuous disregard of mere party claims and pretenses. He maintained the most cordial and valuable relations with Mr. Herbert, the Democratic chairman of the House Naval Committee. Upon the return of Mr. Cleveland to the White House, the country was gratified to know that Mr. Herbert him-



SECRETARY HERBERT OF THE NAVY.

self would serve from 1893 to 1897 as Secretary of the Navy, because this appointment indicated the continual development of the fleet as a national undertaking in a non-partisan spirit. It must undoubtedly be deeply disappointing to Mr. Herbert to find that a Democratic Congress is now unwilling to authorize the construction of the additional ship which by common understanding was to have been ordered at each session. The great falling off in public revenue, owing to trade depression, has been made the ground of a refusal by the House Naval Committee to adopt Secretary Herbert's recommendations regarding a new battle ship. It is not impossible that when the Naval

Appropriation bill is reached in the Senate that body may take a more far-reaching view of the subject, and may endeavor to convert the House to Secretary Herbert's programme. But in any case it would seem that the Republicans are not justified in the taunt that the new navy is solely a creature of their own party policy and that its further development ceases at once when the Democrats obtain full control of all branches of the government. At least one more year must elapse before such a charge could have any serious justification. Our lawmakers and administrators at Washington would do well to remember that the immense expansion of the British navy which has just been entered upon is a non-partisan policy. While the details of that policy belong of necessity to the Liberal Government, the demand came even more emphatically from the Conservatives than from the Liberals; and although it is altogether likely that the Liberals will soon be succeeded in power by the Conservatives, no one for a moment supposes that there will be any lack of perfect continuity in the national policy regarding the navy. It is equally true concerning France that while controversies between political factions and cliques have reached violence, there has been no partisanship in the policy of the development and maintenance of the navy. The people of the United States will not sanction an attempt to make party issues out of the thoroughly popular and thoroughly non-partisan policy of an adequate American navy.

*Shipbuilding on the Mississippi.* If, as seems well-nigh certain, Congress will fail this year to authorize any additions to the fleet of large warships now built or in process of designing or of construction, it is at least quite well assured that several new torpedo boats will be ordered. The Senate is in favor of a considerable number of these small but effective adjuncts of the modern navy. As yet, although our inventors and designers have led the world in this field of enterprise, our government has constructed very few torpedo boats. Fresh attention is called to the subject by the launching at Dubuque, Iowa, of the *Ericsson*, which will very shortly be in readiness for her trial trip. She will be the fastest craft owned by our government, and in some respects, if not in all, may be regarded as the most formidable and perfect specimen of her class of vessels that any navy possesses up to the present date. That this consummate triumph of progress in the arts of shipbuilding and marine warfare should be constructed by builders on the Iowa bank of the Mississippi river is a highly interesting and significant fact. The torpedo boat of necessity requires little depth of water, and there is no reason why various builders located on our interior waterways may not compete successfully with those on the seaboard in the future construction for the government of these light-draft vessels as well as of gunboats and other craft intended for lake and river use. With the deepening of channels and the construction of interior ship canals, we shall see an ever-increasing development of marine construction at interior points.

*English Honors Paid the American Navy.*

A pleasant international incident making for the promotion of peace and good understanding between nations which ought for every reason to cultivate the closest relations, has been the reception and high honors paid to the American navy through the courtesies extended to the officers of the cruiser *Chicago*, which has been visiting the English coast. The *Chicago* is under command of Captain Mahan and is the flagship of Commodore Erben. These two distinguished officers of our navy have certainly had reason to consider England a country eager to show hospitality to official representatives of America. Captain Mahan has brought great credit to the American navy by his remarkable book on "The Sea Power in History," a work which has met with almost unexampled favor throughout Europe and which has been received with especial enthusiasm in the British navy. While the cruiser *Chicago* and its worthy representatives of the American navy have been helping to cement the friendly ties that unite the two great English-speaking countries to each other, the American and British fleets have entered upon a co-operative patrol of the North Pacific and the Bering Sea for the enforcement of the new regulations protecting the seal fisheries. All signs point towards the carrying out in perfect good faith of the prescriptions of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, with the result of a most worthy object lesson in international co-operation as opposed to friction, bickering and strife. Everything now visible indicates the possibility of intimate relations between Great Britain and the United States that will make not only for the advantage of the two countries but also for the peace and welfare of the whole world. But this very outlook, far from affording a reason why the United States need not trouble itself to build a navy, calls emphatically for the considerable further development of our fleet. We shall have no uses for a vast floating armament like England's, but we need ships enough to perform promptly and creditably the many errands that our national interests create, and in addition we must recognize the desirability of a moderate number of battle ships as a means of defense. The possession by our government of a modern navy up to a certain point is a guarantee of peace rather than a menace of war.

*Ship Canals for Seaboard Defense.*

The question of battle ships and naval equipment always suggests the kindred topic of harbor and coast defense against the warships of an enemy. It is universally admitted that our great seaboard cities are in a more exposed condition than those of other nations. While it is also true that the danger of an attack upon Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore is very remote, the question how these cities might be most adequately protected in case of war is a legitimate one, and prudence demands its careful consideration. It is somewhat to be wondered at that the United States government has not long be-

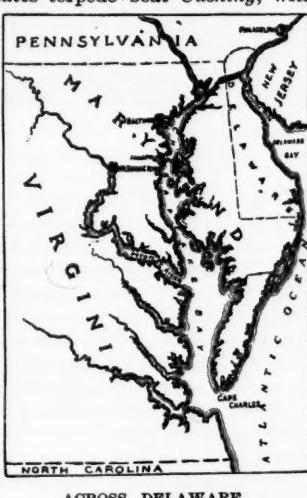


PROPOSED CAPE COD CANAL.

—none of which would afford serious engineering difficulties, and the sum total of which could be constructed at a cost that would not be prohibitive, —would give a water passage protected almost the entire distance by islands or natural breakwaters from Boston to New Orleans. Alluding to this subject the New York *Tribune* expressed itself on the 16th of May as follows: "Three or four such canals, short and not exorbitantly expensive, would afford continuous navigation from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras, enabling fleets of monitors or other coast-defense vessels to be moved from point to point in safety, and with a secrecy and celerity that would hopelessly baffle the strategy of any attacking fleet. Such a system might even be extended along the entire coast from Boston to New Orleans, and while its commercial utility at all times would probably make it a profitable investment, its strategic value in time of war would be beyond all reckoning."

*An Inland Voyage  
from Washington  
to New York.*

her full fighting crew of twenty men and with ballast weighing as much as the torpedoes she would have had to carry in time of war, made a trip on the 9th and 10th of May from Washington to New York without going to sea at any point. She accomplished the run in twenty-eight and a half hours, having traveled ninety miles down the Potomac from Washington, and



ACROSS DELAWARE.

fore this time definitely adopted the plan of an inner line of coast waterways as the most effective part of a general scheme for defensive operations. The conformation of the Atlantic Coast is such that a few ship canals,

then one hundred and ten miles up the Chesapeake Bay to the entrance of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. Fourteen miles in this canal took the *Cushing* across the little State of Delaware into the broad estuary of the Delaware river. Fifty-five miles up the Delaware river brought her to Bordentown, N. J., and forty-four miles in the Delaware and Raritan canal brought her into the Raritan river near its entrance into the lower bay of New York by way of Raritan Bay. The last link carried her out of the mouth of the Raritan and up the bay into New York harbor. This is the first time that the inland water route has been employed by a war vessel of the government. The *Cushing* draws only five feet and a half of water. What is desired is the construction of ship canals which will admit large ocean-going vessels drawing from twenty to twenty-five or twenty-six feet of water.

*The Commercial Demand for Ship Canals.* If strategic ends alone were to be considered, there would be reason for giving serious attention to the proposal to construct these ship canals. Money spent

in this way would mean a saving of a considerable amount which would otherwise be needed for fortifications, heavy coast ordnance, and other forms of defensive construction. But it happens that commerce is calling loudly for the deep canal across New Jersey and also for the one connecting the Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware river. Chambers of Commerce, leading newspapers, and other repre-

sentatives of public opinion in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore are just now most urgently demanding the construction of these canals. With a ship canal from some point near Bordentown or Trenton to the Raritan Bay, there would be an enormous water traffic between Philadelphia and New York; while the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal would give a sheltered and direct water passage from Baltimore by way of Philadelphia to New York, and would reduce the distance to about one-third of that which vessels must at present travel in going between these important ports. It is so evident that these desirable public works would be justified on business grounds that they would probably have been constructed long ago by private capital but for the prospect that the government would assume their construction as a matter of general welfare and public utility. The two cities

of Philadelphia and Baltimore could afford to build these canals as municipal undertakings if there were no other way to have the work done. Neither of these would involve such difficulties, either legislative, engineering, or financial, as the great Manchester ship canal has met and overcome. What Cincinnati did for its trade when it constructed the Cincinnati Southern Railroad as a municipal enterprise, what Glasgow has done for itself through its Clyde Navigation Board, what Manchester, Brussels, and other foreign cities have done and are doing for improved waterways and transportation facilities, Philadelphia and Baltimore might easily do. They could construct the canals and charge tolls which would pay interest and eventually redeem the bonds. But would it not be far better that the canals should be constructed by the general government and made a part of our free national system of waterways, while also serving their strategic purpose in our scheme of coast defenses? In one way or in another they ought to be constructed with the least possible delay. Sooner or later also Boston and New York, together with the ports that lie between, should see that a ship canal across Cape Cod is constructed and that the close inland passage in continuation of Long Island Sound is, so far as possible, carried up the New England coast. Then the scheme of a sheltered coastwise water passage might well be applied further south, including the utilization of the natural channels along the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia, and the construction of the long-proposed ship canal across the peninsula of Florida. These projects are by no means chimerical. They are as practical as anything that has ever been proposed. We should have constructed these and still other ship canals long ago, but for the disproportionate development of our railroad system and the strength of the railway interest as opposed to the competition of waterways.

*The Senate's Tariff Muddle.* It is not harsh to assert that the metamorphosed Wilson bill, which includes the revised tariff, the revised internal revenue system, and the newly-invented income tax, has assumed a form that disgraces the United States Senate and that brings contempt upon the political party now exercising full power and responsibility. For a number of weeks the bill as it arrived from the House of Representatives was detained in the hands of the Democratic majority of the Senate Finance Committee. At length it emerged and was reported to the Senate by Mr. Voorhees, the committee's chairman. It had undergone important modifications, the principal one being a restoration of duties upon sugar, while other important crude products such as iron ore and coal were placed upon the taxed list. Free wool still remained to justify Mr. Wilson's claim that the chief merit of his measure lay in the freeing of great fundamental products which lay at the basis of manufacturing industry. A heavy Senatorial debate began forthwith, upon a scale which promised several months of talk before a final vote



Photograph by Bell.

SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE, OF OHIO.

could be reached. Dissatisfaction with one feature or another of the measure was so evident that there was serious doubt whether the Democratic majority could be held together. It was understood that certain Democratic Senators, quite apart from the Finance Committee, were engaged secretly upon a so-called compromise tariff which would be accepted by all shades of Democratic opinion in the body, and would minimize obstruction and opposition on the Republican side,—thus insuring a speedy vote and final reference of the whole subject to conference committees of the two Houses. Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio was authority for the statement that such a com-

promise was in the course of preparation and that the tariff question would be speedily settled. This assurance was given by him at a time when it was needed to influence the result of a hotly-contested special Congressional election in the third Ohio district. Senator Voorhees strenuously denied the charge made by Republican Senators that the compromise was shortly to be introduced; but he was within a few days shown to be in error by the actual submission, in one lump, of more than four hundred amendments to a measure which had been maturely considered by the Finance Committee and deliberately introduced as their final report. The amendments were accepted as authoritative by the Democratic majority, against the single protesting voice of Senator Mills, of Texas. The changes were made upon no principle whatever excepting that of a distribution of favors to special interests. The Wilson bill, while in every sense a protectionist and discriminating measure, at least made a considerable average reduction of rates below the McKinley level; and the Senate committee's revision of the Wilson bill, while tending in the direction of higher rates, had left the great majority of duties where Mr. Wilson had fixed them. But the several hundred amendments belonging to the Brice-Gorman compromise materially increase the rates; and in a few particular cases, it is asserted, they make the duties considerably higher than those of the McKinley act itself. The tenor of these amendments also is to restore specific duties where the Wilson bill had adopted the ad valorem principle. The latest adjustments of the sugar tariff make such discriminations in favor of refined grades as are highly profitable and agreeable to the sugar trust.

*The Somersault of the Democratic Party.* When one considers the loss to every business interest that results from the suspense and disturbance of new tariff legislation, it is evident to any unprejudiced mind that the retention for some years to come of the McKinley act precisely as it stands would be greatly preferable to the adoption of a measure like the one now pending in the Senate, which settles nothing either as to principle or as to practice. The Democratic party has shamelessly and scandalously ignored the promise upon which it came into power to give the country a tariff on revenue lines. The Wilson bill as originally drafted by the Ways and Means Committee of the House was a faltering and lame attempt to take one infinitesimal step in the direction of a revenue tariff. But the amended and revised bill now under consideration in the Senate has retraced that little step, and the Chicago platform is without a defender in the halls of Congress. Even Mr. Mills, of Texas, while opposing the compromise, announces that he will vote finally for any tariff bill which makes a reduction of duties by the very smallest degree. His position is an absurd one, for it means in plain English that Mr. Mills would justify a disturbance of business interests that costs the country hundreds

of millions of dollars for the sake of a slight nominal reduction of tariff rates, when the altered rates would be just as effectively protective as they were before. So long as the principle remains unaltered, nothing whatever is accomplished by a casual reduction, here and there, of tariff rates; and such work would be the most trifling child's play but for the mischief it accom-



Photograph by Bell.

SENATOR ARTHUR P. GORMAN, OF MARYLAND.

plishes. Curiously enough, the income tax holds its place practically unaltered in the Democratic scheme. The one great plank of the Democratic platform pronounced protection unconstitutional and demanded a revenue tariff. This has been repudiated without cause and without apology. But the Democratic platform did not mention in any way the laying of a tax upon incomes, while this was one of the principal features of the Populist programme. The Democrats in Congress have now made the income tax their one

distinctive tenet. The country will hardly again in twenty years accept any pretense from the Democratic party that it is opposed to protection, and that party will apparently be compelled to stand or fall upon a totally new doctrine which has never had a place in its platform except by way of condemnation of the Republican income tax of the war period. The situation is a highly absurd one, and the Democratic party will have no light task in adjusting itself to its novel position.

*Senatorial Gossip and Scandal.* It is difficult to ascertain to what extent Mr. Cleveland and the administration are responsible for the extraordinary condition of the pending revenue measures. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle by their recommendation to Congress of a tax upon corporate incomes, opened the door for the income tax now pending. But it is said in private that neither of these gentlemen is personally favorable to the existing proposition. It is also asserted with great particularity that the administration is responsible for the new sugar schedules. But remarks of this kind are always to be taken with extreme caution. The controlling hand in the preparation of the pending compromise tariff, and the real arbiter of Democratic measures and destinies in the Senate, is Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, whose skill as a politician and whose resources as a log-roller and a legislative tactician are probably without an equal in this generation of American public men. The Republican protectionists have taken less kindly to the compromise than was expected, and have entered upon a sturdy and united opposition that does not promise an early end to the stream of debate. Vague rumors of bribery led to the adoption by the Senate on May 16 of a resolution to investigate all charges of the kind, and a committee of five, headed by Senator Gray, of Delaware, was appointed to inquire into the scandals. The most serious accusation had to do with campaign and corruption funds emanating from the Trust of the sugar refiners, and with the speculations of Senators who are said to have bought and sold sugar stocks on the strength of "tips" from the Finance Committee room.

*The Great Northern Arbitration.*

Through the industrial smoke and the political fog of a troublous and indecisive month, there shines in the Western sky the bright radiance of one splendid and memorable event. The general railroad situation had seemed to compel the Great Northern system to cut down wages and otherwise to put its men upon a hard-times basis. The result was a strike that practically paralyzed traffic on several thousand miles of railway lines. The Great Northern system rambles Minnesota and the Dakotas, and extends across Montana to the Pacific Coast. Its headquarters are at St. Paul, and its main Eastern traffic terminals are at Duluth and Minneapolis. The strike was not only a disastrous thing for the road and for the workmen, but it was a costly and exasperating infliction upon the many cities and towns whose trade was tied up. Under these circumstances, the business

men of Minneapolis and St. Paul determined upon intervention. Their good offices were accepted by both parties in the controversy, and their decision, after a careful hearing, was accepted as a basis for immediate adjustment of all differences. The incident reflects great credit upon the good sense and good faith of all who were concerned, and it bears new witness to the character and intelligence that have placed the stamp of superiority upon the "Twin Cities" of the Northwest. President James J. Hill of the Great Northern system, moreover, has set an example that wholly confirms the good opinion of him which already prevailed. He showed himself magnanimous, just and strong in his acceptance of the plan of arbitration and in his consent to a verdict that was largely favorable to the claims of the strikers. In the added loyalty of the employees, and in the strong approval of the public, Mr. Hill and his corporation will soon gain far more than they might for the moment seem to have lost by submitting to arbitration.

*How it all Came to Pass.* It should be borne in mind that it was President Hill himself who made the original proposition to the strikers that all differences should be arbitrated. He had asked the men to return to their positions at once, allowing questions in dispute to be settled by three arbitrators, one of whom should be named by the strikers, one by President Hill, and the third by these two, or, in case of their failure to agree upon a third man, the selection to be made by Judge Nelson or by Judges Nelson and Thomas together. The strikers had refused to arbitrate and had declared that they would accept nothing short of a restoration of all wage schedules existing before last August. Thus the men had put themselves in a false position and were in peril not only of losing their immediate cause but also of hurting the general cause of industrial peace and of the rational progress of workingmen's interests. Heretofore it has almost always been the arrogance of railway managers that has prevented a resort to arbitration. In this case Mr. Hill had made a perfectly fair offer which ought to have been eagerly embraced by the strikers. What finally happened is well summed up in the following paragraph which we quote from the *Advance* of Chicago :

Arbitration finally settled the Great Northern strike in a way entirely unexpected to the two parties chiefly concerned. President Hill's arbitration proposal had been rejected by the employees. Mr. Debs, who had charge of the strike, had declared that there was nothing to arbitrate; that the workmen would take nothing but complete restoration of the former wage schedule; and Mr. Hill on the other hand had announced that he would fill the places with new men and run the road. A board of arbitration, however, was appointed by the commercial bodies of St. Paul and Minneapolis, of which Mr. C. A. Pillsbury was chairman, which discharged with conspicuous ability the difficult task of first discovering what seemed to them to be the right disposition of the case, and then getting the contending parties to agree to it. They succeeded in getting 90 per cent. of the disputed schedules amicably settled in a conference between the

officers of the company and the labor representatives ; and 75 per cent. of the remainder they decided should be restored to the former rate. Both sides claim a victory, but that is the least important part of this triumphant conclusion. The important thing is that both sides express themselves as satisfied with the settlement, and both are warm in their praise of the manner in which it was brought about, and deprecate any violent measures in future differences. Mr. Debs said, speaking for the American Railway Union, "I am sure the precedent here established will endure, and that the great principle of arbitration will be established for all time to come." President Hill said, "I feel confident in the future in the prospect of approaching all questions peaceably and settling all questions fairly and justly." Thus ends one of the greatest railroad strikes in a conspicuous triumph of the arbitration policy. The strife between the different labor unions seems to have dropped out of sight, but in this the American Railway Union has triumphed in its dispute with the older brotherhoods.

This triumph of reasonableness and moral principle at a time when the industrial situation in general is so disturbed, and when evil counsel is so vociferous, may well give cause for congratulation and encouragement.

*The Strike of 200,000 miles of Great Northern railroad lines Coal Miners.* If the strike along four or five thousand miles of Great Northern railroad lines was a blow to industry and a source of inconvenience and loss to many communities, its proportions were small in comparison with the magnitude of the concerted strike of bituminous coal miners throughout the country. A few bituminous districts have not joined in the strike, but probably not less than four-fifths of the output of coal in the United States (excepting from the anthracite mines, which are not involved) was summarily shut off by the great strike of the miners. From 150,000 to 200,000 workers have been co-operating in this attempt to secure a restoration of the rates of wages that existed prior to reductions made during the past winter. The rates formerly paid made it possible for coal miners to earn upon the average something like two dollars a day when fully employed. In practice, however, the uncertainty and irregularity of work kept their incomes down to six or seven dollars a week. The great strike, which has brought the industries of the country face to face with a coal famine, is due primarily to great reductions in the price per ton paid for mining. These reductions have differed in different mining regions. They seem to have begun in the northern Illinois mines, whose operators excuse themselves on the score of the necessity of meeting the competition of the southern Illinois output. The action of northern Illinois operators affected the Indiana and Ohio employers in turn, who met the situation by heavy reductions, being followed promptly by the operators of Pennsylvania mines. The reductions in all or nearly all cases seem to have been made in flat violation of existing agreements. Thus upon the face of the situation the miners are in the right. Their contention is for what has come to be termed a "living wage." They are reduced to the direst straits by the smallness and precariousness of

the income they have been earning for many months past, and have made up their minds that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by an indefinitely protracted strike. If conditions were sufficiently alike to make possible a single schedule to cover the whole bituminous belt, a solution would be comparatively easy. The operators of many of the important mining districts met with representatives of the united miners in a conference at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 15; but several days of conference only made more apparent the wide differences of view between the contending parties, and the difficulties of a solution that would embrace the mining interests of a large number of States. Arbitration is hardly to be hoped for in view of the temper of the combatants, although that method would unquestionably secure better results for both sides than either can permanently gain from the trial of brute strength. The recurrence of a few more struggles like this one will convert a good many conservative men to the doctrine of a public monopoly of mines, or else to some form of compulsory arbitration.

*As to the Industrial Armies.*

Compared with a great, definite, grim struggle like the strike of the miners for honest treatment and for the restoration of the irreducible minimum of living wages, the numerous bands of adventurers known as "industrial armies," or "Coxeyites," are but the byplay of the social movement. They lie merely upon the surface of the situation, and indicate nothing in particular excepting a considerable amount of unrest and uneasiness in the world of labor. They are very different from the marching mobs of half-starved men who sometimes parade in London, demanding work or bread. The largest ingredient in the great mixture of impulses to which this fantastic industrial army movement is due is the American love of adventure, excitement and change. There has been no indication of crushed spirits, sullen despair or hopeless misery. On the contrary, the most flourishing of these armies have exhibited some of the same buoyant mood that leads men to flock to new mining camps or to march in political parades. A nation that has grown as rapidly as ours, and that has shown so marvelous a mobility in the tidal ebbs and flows of its population, has always to reckon upon a considerable element of men who lack the sense of attachment to locality and who find change and adventure essential to their happiness. A great number of these roving spirits have found their way to remote parts of the West and have engaged transiently in mining and various other pursuits. The temporary paralysis that has overtaken the industries of the West has revived the migratory instinct in many hundreds of these men of slight local attachment and of no domestic *impedimenta*. Consequently, they rally readily enough around the banner of a "General" Frye or a "General" Kelley, or any one of twenty other "generals," and are more than willing to try the adventure of a march on Washington. Their disposition to steal rides on freight trains, and even to steal the trains

themselves, has certainly been reprehensible, yet it is only fair to distinguish between their lawless conduct and that of out-and-out criminals and highway robbers. The social phenomena of the depressed periods that follow money panics and industrial crises in the United States are worth studying. Levity on a vast scale is always sure to assert itself. After all, the key to an understanding of American life is to be found in our American kindness and sense of humor. While very many earnest gentlemen with knitted brows are endeavoring to fathom the deep significance that underlies "Coxeyism" and the simultaneous desire of numerous companies of American citizens to proceed to Washington with petitions for "good roads," and schemes for paper-money millenniums, it may seem like scandalous trifling to declare that the whole movement is essentially a light-hearted one, yet such is the truth.

*The Rationale  
of  
Coxeyism.* For the most part the various "armies" have been composed of well-meaning fel-

lows who have not a bit either of dangerous malevolence or of lofty social idealism in their hearts or minds, and who have no more affiliation with bloodthirsty anarchists than have the children of a Philadelphia Sunday-school. It is true that an element of good-for-nothing tramps has infested the armies to some extent, but this class has not been predominant. We have in the past six months been face to face with most serious problems presented by a lack of work for hundreds of thousands in our great cities; and within a few weeks we have witnessed in different parts of the country some frightful scenes of disorder in connection with bitterly contested strikes. These have been the serious features of the year's industrial depression. The Coxey march and other kindred diversions have, on the contrary, helped to relieve the strain and to maintain the national cheerfulness. It is true that we ought to view with great solemnity and alarm the lawless spirit shown by companies of men who have dodged deputy marshals, police squads and cavalry detachments, while speeding across country on railroad trains borrowed without consent of the owners. Yet to be perfectly frank and truthful, we must confess that almost everybody has looked on with more amusement than solemnity. When the business revival comes and work is plenty, the temptation to steal rides and go to Washington in advocacy of Mr. Coxey's good roads bill and other theoretical propositions, will vanish as by magic. It is worth while to note the fact that the "armies" have been treated with almost universal kindness by the people along their routes of travel; and apart from their evil propensity for stolen rides, the banded adventurers have done no harm worth mentioning. It has been a great mistake to denounce them as if they were bands of criminals or anything else than what they are, namely, bodies of American pilgrims bound on a merely fantastic and adventurous journey, under the leadership of ill-informed and visionary men whose energy and capacity for organization happen to find an outlet in this plan of a march to Washington. The Kelley army has been

much more interesting than Coxey's, and the tale of its journey on flatboats down the Des Moines river from the capital of Iowa, makes a really romantic chapter, and one worth the attention of any student of practical social conditions. General Kelley's performance, however, like General Coxey's, is apropos of nothing in particular. It is merely a fresh evidence of the elasticity of the American spirit.

*Public Affairs  
In New York.* The convention elected to revise the constitution of the State of New York has duly entered upon its long summer's task.

As had been expected, the presidency was conferred by his fellow delegates upon New York's distinguished lawyer and orator the Hon. Joseph H. Choate. His opening speech was a plea for the undivided devotion of the members to the great responsibilities that rest upon them, and for a wise and judicious rather than an extreme and experimental temper. A series of valuable object lessons in the opening days of the convention,—though not intended primarily to instruct the body sitting under Mr. Choate's chairmanship,—could hardly fail to have a stimulating and permanent effect. We refer to a succession of veto messages from Governor Flower. Before its final adjournment the New York legislature had passed a number of measures designed to secure improved government in several of the larger cities of the State, especially in the city of New York. Governor Flower received the bills and dealt with them at his leisure, one by one, rejecting most of them with elaborate and caustic comments. It is claimed that these vetoes were meant to serve the interests of Tammany Hall and of machine political rule. Their real effect, however, has been to give a crowning and final illustration of the futility of all attempts to reform the city government of the large communities of New York by any kind of piecemeal legislative intervention from Albany. The constitutional convention must now perceive, with a new clearness, the absolute necessity for a uniform and lasting system of municipal government resting upon the principle of local home rule. The retirement of Mr. Richard Croker from the headship of Tammany Hall and from active political life is taken as a sign that this shrewd leader regards the palmy days of Tammany as numbered. One of the bills vetoed by Governor Flower provided an appropriation for the expenses of the pending legislative investigation of the police and other city departments of New York. The investigation will not be checked by the Governor's action, but on the contrary will proceed with the greater vigor, the question of expense not being a vital one in a cause which has enlisted the support of all friends of good government on Manhattan island.

*The Question  
of Woman  
Suffrage.* The opening of the constitutional convention has been attended by an unusually spirited discussion of the question of extending the franchise to the women of the State of New York. At the time when the delegates were elected last fall there was little or no apparent interest in this question. For some years the "equal suf-



HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

frage" societies have been waging a campaign of discussion in many towns and villages of western New York, but the movement in New York city and Brooklyn seems for the most part to be in the hands of ardent recruits who have joined the ranks since last fall's election. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain the extent of the sentiment for political enfranchisement among the women of the State. The suffragists promise to present to the convention a petition bearing many hundred thousands of signatures. But those who are accustomed to note the signs that mark really deep and irresistible popular movements do not consider this demand for the enfranchisement of women in New York as possessing more than very limited support. It has, however, so enthusiastic and bright a constituency that it has compelled the attention of the press and pulpit, and will unquestionably secure a respectful and full hearing in the

convention. Doubtless the suffragists consider the present moment an opportune one for an educational campaign; but they can hardly expect to carry their point in a convention nine-tenths of whose members are said to be adverse to the idea of woman suffrage.

*The Liquor Problem In Several States.* The decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, which annuls as unconstitutional Governor Tillman's system of State dispensaries for the sale of liquors, leaves in force that part of the law which forbids the granting of licenses to private individuals. The consequence is that South Carolina unexpectedly finds itself under a régime of absolute liquor prohibition. Inasmuch, however, as there can practically be little effective enforcement of prohibition without the strong sentiment of localities, it is not to be expected that the traffic will totally disappear. It would seem



GEN. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

probable that Governor Tillman's experiment in any case will have resulted in the permanent abolition in South Carolina of ordinary saloons,—that is, of places where liquor is sold to be drunk on the premises. While South Carolina's dispensary system has been overthrown, several other States, notably Massachusetts, have begun to consider with growing favor the adoption of some plan which shall take the motive of private gain away from the business of liquor selling. It is not improbable that we shall see the Norwegian system adopted in several American Commonwealths in the early future. The full text of the new Iowa liquor law has reached us since our remarks last month. It is not an easy law to understand. Nothing could be much more absurd than the insertion, in the middle of a law expressly and elaborately providing a system of liquor licensing, of a clause declaring that the purpose of the present act is not to legalize the selling of liquors. It appears that under this act municipal governments are authorized to make the license fee higher than the prescribed \$600 if they so desire. Des Moines has now passed a municipal ordinance fixing the fee at one thousand dollars a year for each saloon, this being the sum which for a number of years has been successfully levied upon saloons in the larger towns of several adjacent States. We are informed that Davenport, Dubuque,

Clinton, Burlington, and other large towns have not yet recognized the new law;—that is to say, the business of liquor selling goes on just as it did before, and these cities pay no more attention to the statute which permits the licensing of saloons under certain conditions, than they paid to the old law which prohibited the existence of drinking places under any conditions whatsoever. South Carolina is not the only Southern State in which the liquor question is under agitation. A campaign is in progress in Tennessee for the enactment of a law similar to that which has already been adopted in Mississippi. This law makes it necessary for the renewal of every saloon license that a majority of the citizens of the district where the saloon is situated should sign a petition addressed to the county authorities favoring the granting of a permit for another year.

*A Coming Temperance Congress.* All friends of temperance ought to be interested in the international temperance congress that has been called to meet on Staten Island in New York Bay on the 3d, 4th and



MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

5th days of June. It is to take the form of a reception and demonstration in honor of General Neal Dow, who has completed his ninetieth year, as this magazine has already announced. General Dow has been prominently identified with temperance work during practically the entire history of the temperance reform movement in this country, and it is fitting that the friends of the reform should show him the highest respect and should offer him their united congratulations. Apart from this plan of a reception to General Dow, the practical object of the congress will be "to formulate a plan for the union of temperance forces in one grand aim." That this announcement is made in good faith and that there is a prospect of progress in this desirable direction is made evident by the following names attached to the call for the congress, these leaders also constituting the committee of arrangements : Joseph A. Bogardus, President of the American Temperance Union ; Major-General O. O. Howard, President of the National Temperance Society ; D. H. Mann, M.D., Right Worthy Grand Chief Templar of the World ; James M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the New York *Christian Advocate* ; H. K. Carroll, D.D., of the editorial staff of the New York *Independent* ; William T. Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company ; James H. Darlington, D.D., Christ's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. ; Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the W. C. T. U. of the State of New York ; D. S. Gregory, D.D., Ex-President of the Lake Forest University ; George R. Scott, of the New York *Witness* ; Col. Alexander S. Bacon, President of the Brooklyn Sunday Observance Society ; Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, and Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of New York City. General Howard will preside over the congress, and General Dow of course will be present. This congress will be something very different from a convention of the Third Party Prohibitionists, and the presence of delegates from all parts of the country and from Canada ought to secure reports and discussions which will throw very valuable light upon the actual condition of the temperance movement, and also upon the methods which would seem most likely to be efficacious under existing circumstances. It is worth while to note the fact that there are evidences in many localities of a growing willingness on the part of the political Prohibitionists to join hands with other temperance workers in practicable measures for diminishing the evils of the liquor traffic and the undue use of alcoholic beverages. Thus in Massachusetts many prominent Prohibitionists are identifying themselves with the movement for the introduction of the Norwegian system, while in the Tennessee campaign and in other portions of the country one finds out-and-out Prohibitionists working in favor of measures of restriction which come far short of the ideal towards which they are aiming. When the Third Party Prohibitionists will agree that half a loaf is better than no bread it will be a brighter day for temperance reform in this country.

*Marrying in  
Royal Circles.*

Last month witnessed a royal marriage and an imperial betrothal. The marriage at Coburg of the Duke of Coburg's daughter with the son of the Grand Duke of Hesse is a matter of no political importance, although the presence of numerous royalties made it an affair of high social interest. But the betrothal of the Czarevitch to the daughter of the Duke of Hesse, granddaughter of Her Majesty the Queen of England, may



THE CZAREVITCH.

prove of supreme concern. No one knows much about the Czarevitch. Rumor has been busy with his name in a manner that has not been complimentary either to his character or to his resolution. It was reported that the Czar was contemplating a change in the order of succession in consequence of what was said to be a manifest unfitness of the Czarevitch to undertake the responsibilities of the Empire. Rumor is usually a lying jade, and in this case there is no reason to think that she has been suddenly reformed. The Czarevitch's marriage, which is to come off before long, is popular in Russia, where there was some fear that he might have married a Prussian. His betrothal is regarded more as an English princess than as a German, and in any case the projected marriage is hailed with approval both as extricating the Czarevitch from the temptations of his position, and securing the succession to the Imperial throne.

*Sir William Harcourt's Budget.* The approach of the general election dominates everything in England. The budget which was introduced in April is an electioneering budget. All the measures which ministers are introducing are made for show with a view to the hustings. The work of replenishing a shop window before the general clearing sale comes on is well understood on both sides. Ministers on the whole have been successful in their work. The budget which they feared has met with unexpected approval. It is very simple. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the coming year, if he had made no changes, would have received about ninety-one million pounds, and would have spent ninety-five and a half millions, leaving a deficit of four and a half millions to be met somehow. The following is the method by which he proposes to choke the deficit:

Suspending the New Sinking Fund.....	£2,123,000
New Death Duties.....	1,000,000
Increased Beer and Spirit Duties.....	1,340,000
Additional Penny on Income Tax....	£1,780,000
Deduct Abatements.....	1,450,000
	330,000
Total.....	£4,793,000

The increase on the drink duties is due to an extra sixpence a barrel on beer, and sixpence a gallon on spirits.

*England's New Taxation.* The new abatements on the income tax, which take away four-fifths of the increase due to the additional penny, are simple. At present no one pays whose salary is under £150 a year. This just hits those who earn £3 a week, therefore the exemption is raised to £160. All who earn incomes under £400 may deduct £160 to get at the sum on which they have to pay the tax; and a person who receives £500 a year knocks off £100. These abatements were devised to make the increased penny on the pound less unpalatable than it is at present. The brewers and distillers are up in arms—naturally, but to no purpose. No objection has been raised to the amended income tax, and very little to the suspension of the sinking fund. The real fight will be over the alteration of the "death duties." The changes in the death duties are two. First, the Government have adopted the system of graduation, by which the amount paid is increased in proportion to the amount left. Any man who dies worth a million sterling will pay eight per cent., whereas a man who leaves £500 pays only one per cent. The graduation does not go above a million. Multi millionaires do not pay at a higher rate than millionaires. It is difficult to understand why the principle of graduation should not be enforced above the million level as well as below it. The succession duties are, in future, to be paid on all kinds of property. The point around which the fight will be fierce is the equalization of the duties paid upon land and upon personality. The landed interest, which at the present moment is in by no means a flourishing condition, will make a great fight on this point. They maintain, not unreason-



SIR W. HAROURT INTRODUCING HIS BUDGET.

ably, that if they are to pay equal death duties, plutocrats who do not own land should pay rates on their personal property. It is very difficult to levy rates on personal property. The efforts which have been made in that direction in America have by no means succeeded. But it is well to remember that the landlord as a rule, even when he is a bad landlord, contributes much more largely from his rent to the social necessities of his neighbors and his employees than the owner of stocks and bonds. The popular superstition that a landed proprietor must necessarily be a rich man dies hard in England. At present nothing could be further from the truth, unless the landed proprietor happens to own ground-rents in a growing city. The belief is a survival of the time when all property was landed property. It is a ridiculous anachronism to-day, when the richest men do not possess land, and escape lightly from the social and legal obligations that weigh so heavily upon the owner of great landed estates.

*The Registration Bill.* The Registration bill has met with considerable approval, and it is possible that it may get through the House of Commons in time to be rejected by the House of Lords. The bill is simple. It reduces the period of residence necessary to qualify for a vote to three months. It abolishes the right at present enjoyed by citizens who have qualifications in different constituencies of voting in each of them. It declares that all elections shall take place on one day, and that day shall be Saturday. Registers are to be made up twice a year instead of once, and a man is to be a qualified elector even if the rates are not paid on the qualifying premises. The Conservatives, it is understood, will not seriously oppose the bill excepting so far as to obstruct it in detail, and then to protest against disturbing the electoral settlement by introducing the principle of "One Man One Vote" unless accompanied by the provision to give one vote one value. In other words, the Registration bill will be hung up until it is accompanied by redistribution, which will take away the excess of seats at present enjoyed by the Irish. As this will be held to be equivalent to the rejection of the bill, the Liberals will go to the country with a fresh cry against the House of Lords.

*The Evicted Tenants Bill.* The Evicted Tenants bill, which Mr. Morley introduced, is intended to clear up a trouble which was left over from the previous Administration. The Plan-of-Campaign tenants who were evicted have never ceased to demand that they should be reinstated. The bill proposed to reinstate them, on condition that the tenants who have been planted on their holdings shall be bought out. If they refuse, the evicted tenant must remain in his present forlorn condition. If, however, they consent to give up the holdings, which, according to popular sentiment, they should never have grabbed, there will be compensation for disturbance, at a rate

which is to be fixed by three arbitrators, who are to be appointed by the Government. One-half the money will have to be provided by the incoming tenant, the other half by the court, which will have the sum of £100,000 at its disposal, taken from the fast dwindling surplus of the Irish Church Fund. In the case of a derelict farm from which the tenant has been evicted, but which has not been occupied by any other tenant, the evicted is to be reinstated by the Commissioners on application, unless the landlord objects. In case the landlord objects, the objection will be overruled if the Commissioners on hearing the case decide that it is unreasonable. The Irish members accepted the proposal, Mr. Sexton stating that there were only one hundred evicted tenants who were face to face with the landgrabbers in their old holdings.

*Welsh Disestablishment.* The Welsh Disestablishment bill is one of those measures which create an amount of friction altogether out of proportion to their intrinsic merits. The bill disestablishes and disendows the Welsh Church. It creates no Church fund, but transfers the parochial endowment to the local authorities. The existing incumbents are to draw their stipends until they die. Curates, however, are not to be compensated. The cathedrals and certain other church edifices are to be nationalized. The authorities are to permit the use of these edifices for religious worship to the disestablished church. The Welsh churches and parsonages are gifted to the disestablished sect. Private patrons are to have one year's value of their livings given them as compensation. When the bishops die off, their incomes will be disposed of for public purposes, such as the endowment of a museum or an academy. The tithes now paid to the clergy will practically go in relief of taxes. It may be inevitable, but it is melancholy to see the funds set apart to altruistic uses frittered away in this fashion. The question, however, is not urgent, for nothing will be done till after next election.

*The Scotch Grand Committee.* The Irish and the Welsh having had their turn, the Scotch who are at present governing the Empire have been allowed to settle Scotch bills in a Scotch Grand Committee, to which fifteen Unionists from the other parts of the Kingdom are added to keep up appearances. This innocent and altogether unobjectionable method of utilizing the Scotch members by allowing them to do their own business by themselves at Westminster, instead of compelling them to block the House of Commons with debates which no one attends but themselves, met with an absurd amount of opposition, Mr. Chamberlain leading the van. The principle of devolution, *videlicet* National Committees, has been recognized, and as it is the first step that counts, we may expect to see it logically applied to the other nationalities. The objection of the Liberals to an English Grand Committee was untenable, and before the century closes we shall see English, Scotch,

Irish, and Welsh business referred to as many National Committees. As a matter of course, every one will marvel why such an obviously sensible arrangement was not adopted long before.

*The Eight-Hours Day in Parliament.* The Miners' Eight-Hours bill, supported by a Government five-line "whip," and voted for by almost all Ministers excepting Mr. Morley and Mr. Burt, was read a second time by 281 to 194, an increase of 16 on the division of 1898. The opposition of the coal owners, led by such men as Sir J. W. Pease and Mr. Thomas, is ominous. The eight-hour system when tried in South Wales was abandoned by most of the miners, and it is strongly opposed in the north of England, where the miners are much more intelligent and disciplined than in the Midlands. It would seem, however, in this, as in local option, that the experiment will have to be tried with all its risks before the advocates of the new panacea will be satisfied that they are on a wrong tack. All that can be done is to see both that there is as much elasticity as possible introduced into the new regulations, and that the way is left open for retracing steps should the experiment prove unsuccessful.

*The Living Wage.* When the miners and their employers met at the Board of Conciliation to settle the question of wages, left over from the disastrous strike of last year, Lord Shand, the chairman, refused to allow the right to a living wage to be placed among the rules of the Board. Thereupon, Mr. Bailey, a miners' agent from Nottingham, denounced Lord Shand as a biased and prejudiced party, and threatened to do what he could to renew the strike rather than sacrifice that cherished phrase. It would be interesting to find out how many millions that phrase cost England. That there is nothing in it but a phrase, Mr. Burt aptly pointed out last month at Durham. He said :

The minimum wage was a mere phrase. The living wage was impossible to define. It was well to hold it up as an ideal, it was proper enough to discuss and to debate it; but what they practically found when they came to deal with that question was that if the nominal wage were maintained, great numbers of men were thrown out of employment altogether, great numbers of others were working half time, and although the nominal daily wage might be maintained at its old rate, the weekly wage or the monthly wage might become exceedingly little indeed.

Nothing can be more obvious, but nothing was more passionately denied by those well-meaning people who kept the strike going by their sympathy and their subscriptions long after it might have been ended by reference to arbitration.

*The Report of the Labor Commission.* The Royal Commission on Labor has drawn up an elaborate report which is chiefly notable because of the moderate nature of the suggestions which emanate from the great majority of the Commissioners. The Commiss-

sion sat three years, examined five hundred and eighty-three witnesses, issued sixty-five Blue Books, and recommended an irreducible minimum of permissive and administrative improvements. Briefly stated, their recommendations were as follows:

1. Voluntary Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.
2. A stronger Labor Departmental Board of Trade.
3. An Inquiry into the State as Employer.
4. No overtime for minors in dressmakers and other trades.
5. Laundries to come under Factory acts.
6. Legalization of peaceful picketing.
7. Certificates of fitness to be required from owners of all workshops, bakehouses, etc.
8. Sailors' wives to draw half their husbands' pay fortnightly.
9. Advances of money by State to build laborers' cottages.

All these recommendations were unanimously approved by the Commissioners, and taken together they constitute a valuable though moderate permanent reform.

*The Minority Report.* The minority report signed by Tom Mann, Michael Austin, and James Maudsley, is a much more drastic and thoroughgoing manifesto. These typical and representative workmen recommend, among other things, the following reforms :—

(a) The explicit and widely advertised adoption by the Government and all local authorities of direct public employment, whenever this is advantageous, the eight-hour day, trade union conditions, and a moral minimum wage.

(b) The extension of the Factory and similar acts to all manual workers in all trades, and their drastic enforcement in such a way as to discourage home work, and absolutely to prohibit industrial oppression.

(c) The securing by appropriate law of an eight-hour day for every manual worker.

(d) The thorough investigation and bold experimental treatment of the problem of the unemployed.

(e) The provision of adequate sanitary housing accommodation for the whole nation; as well as honorable maintenance for all its workers in their old age.

There is a fine ring about these phrases that is more French than English, and it only needs the addition of a sixth resolution—viz.—

(f) The establishment of the millennium without a moment's unnecessary delay throughout the whole world.

To which also we would all subscribe with both hands. We may not exactly know how it is to be effected, but they do not labor in vain who build castles in the air. They will materialize up into reality by and by.

*A Peaceful May Day in Europe.* May Day found the Continent in comparative rest; for the tranquillity of Europe can hardly be said to be affected by a strike at Vienna. Labor Day is no longer regarded with alarm. There is plenty of unrest, both political and social, but it smolders, finding expression in the occasional bursting of an anarchist bomb, a Ministerial crisis in a small State, and more or less despairing efforts to choke deficits in treasuries, ex-

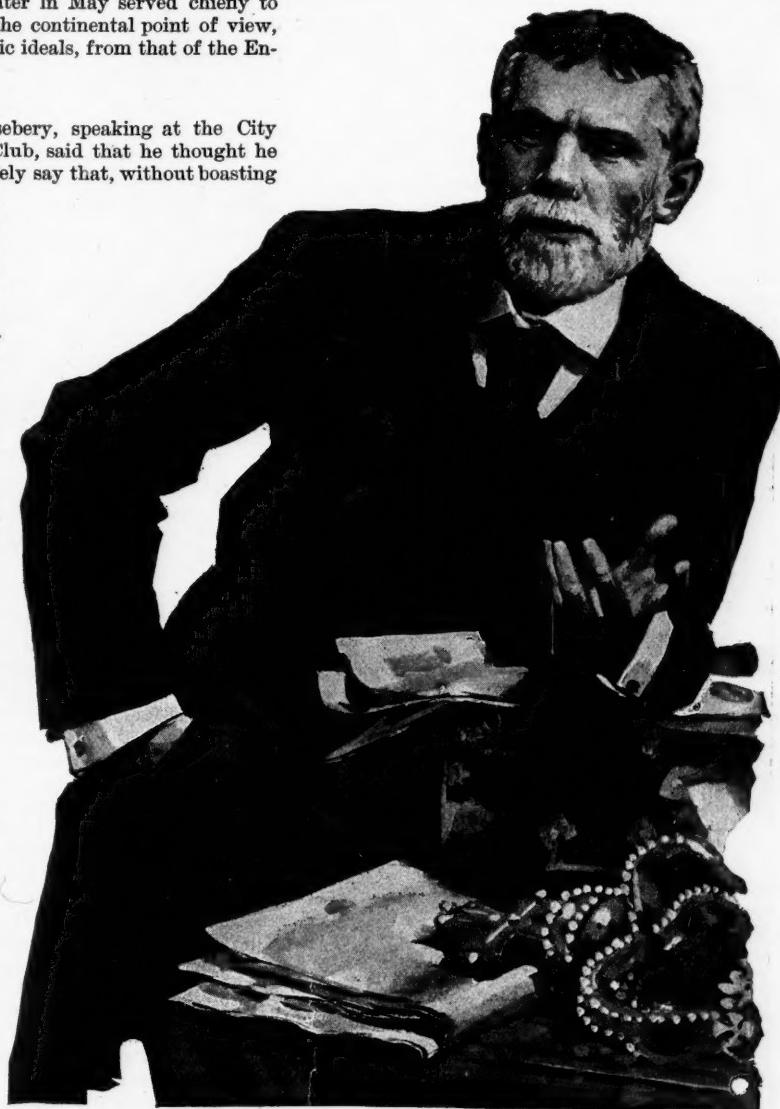
hausted by the incessant demands of the ministers of war. The only ripple that has disturbed the surface of affairs in Europe has been due to Egypt and Samoa. At Cairo, Riaz Pasha has disappeared, and the evergreen Nubar is once more Prime Minister. The change was effected without disturbance, and met with general approval. A proposal made by New Zealand that the Island Kingdom of Samoa should be administered by the British Colony in place of being as at present under a joint tutelage of America, England, and Germany, has elicited protests from the official press at Berlin. The international congress of coal miners later in May served chiefly to show how different is the continental point of view, with its strong socialistic ideals, from that of the English trades-unionists.

*The British Re-tention of Uganda.*

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the City Liberal Club, said that he thought he might safely say that, without boasting or claiming too much, so far as Her Majesty's advisers are concerned, the Liberal party can at least guarantee that they would not lower the flag of the country abroad. By way of emphasizing this guarantee, Her Majesty had determined to establish a regular administration in Uganda under British protectorate. Although this was a foregone conclusion after Sir Gerald Portal's report and the action which Lord Rosebery had taken when he was at the Foreign Office, there is a general feeling of satisfaction that the question is settled. Another advance post has been taken up on the long line of stations which will ultimately connect Cairo with the Cape. Uganda is not to be annexed, but administered by British officials acting nominally as advisers of the native King. It is, in short, to be Egypt over again, with British preponderance a little accentuated. It is an inclement month when no enlargement of the British Empire can be announced.

*Some Instances of Longevity.*

The longevity of men who have given good service in their generation to the country and to their respective communities, is always a source of gratification. Thus the whole world of moral and social reform has found sincere pleasure in the survival, to the great age of ninety years, of the intrepid Prohibitionist who created the Maine law. Boston has of late been rejoicing in the attainment by her distinguished citizen Robert C. Winthrop of his eighty-fifth year. Winthrop is a lineal descendant of the first Governor of the



SIR GEO. O. TREVELYAN ADVOCATING THE SCOTCH GRAND COMMITTEE.

Massachusetts colony, and has filled various positions of honor and trust. He studied law with Daniel Webster, and sixty years ago was in the Massachusetts legislature. Afterwards for five successive terms he served in the House of Representatives at Washington, and when Daniel Webster became Secretary of State in 1850, Mr. Winthrop took his place in the United States Senate. He occupied the Senatorial chair until he was succeeded by Charles Sumner. The eighty-fifth birthday of this representative New Englander and brilliant orator was celebrated in South Carolina by the laying of the corner stone of a new normal and industrial college which is to bear Mr. Winthrop's name. From Kentucky comes the reminder that Cassius M. Clay is eighty-four years old. Speaking of longevity, General Dow must feel himself a comparatively young man in view of the fact that his fellow citizen Captain Saul C. Higgins, of the town of Gorham, Maine, has just completed his one hundredth year in the midst of the congratulations of hosts of friends and neighbors. It is to be hoped that when General Dow rounds out his full century, Captain Saul C. Higgins may still be in flourishing health with his lead of ten years. Centenarians are henceforth not to be so rare. The laws of health are better understood to-day than ever before, and the great advances in medical, surgical, and sanitary science must inevitably result not only in



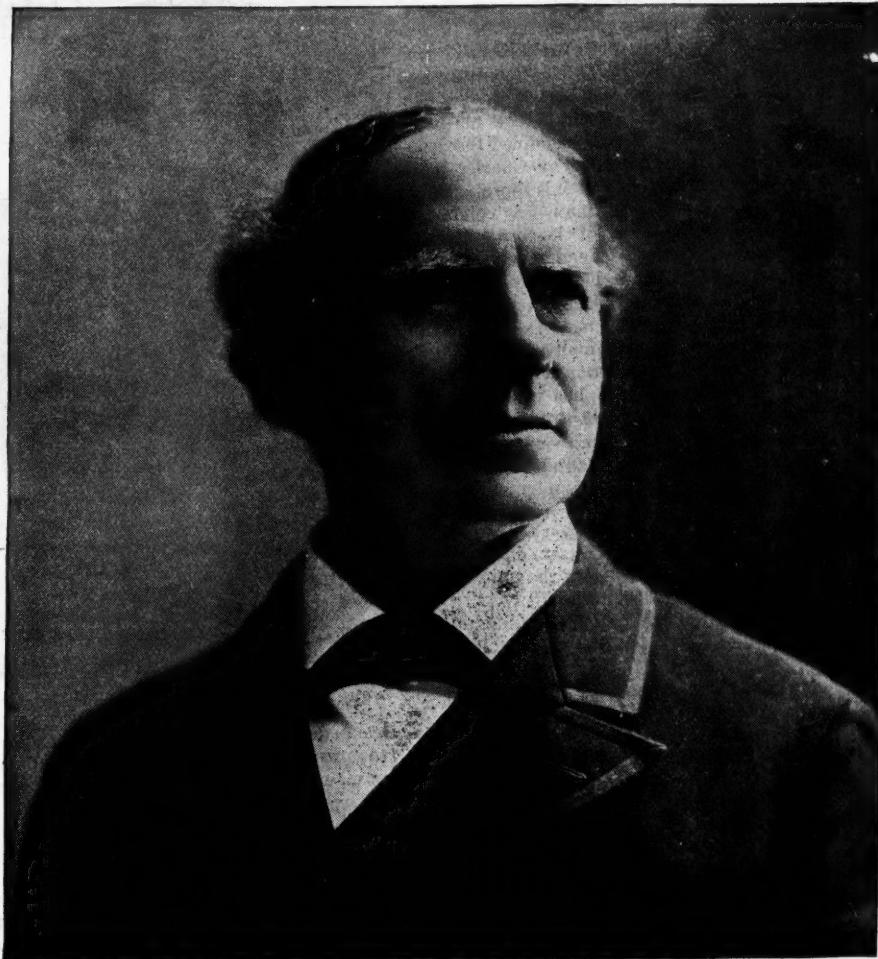
CAPT. HIGGINS, AGED ONE HUNDRED.

the marked average prolongation of life, but also in the preservation to a very great age of an increasing number of those whose natural chances of long life are exceptionally good.



HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

*Dr. Talmage  
and the  
Brooklyn Tabernacle.* During the week from the 6th to the 13th of May there was celebrated in Brooklyn the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Talmage's pastorate in that city. The Mayor of Brooklyn and a host of prominent laymen and clergymen assembled on May 11 to do honor to the eloquent pastor of the Tabernacle. Two days later, on Sunday, May 13, soon after the conclusion of the morning service, a fire broke out among the organ pipes, in consequence as is supposed of a defect in the insulation of an electric wire. The great building was soon reduced to ruins. Thus for the third time during the period of his pastoral incumbency Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn congregation has had its church building destroyed. This last "Tabernacle" is said to have been the largest Protestant church edifice in America. It had cost some four hundred thousand dollars and was heavily mortgaged. The financial straits of his church have long made difficult Dr. Talmage's position in Brooklyn. Much criticism some months ago was evoked by a settlement of most of the outstanding claims against the church on a basis of less than twenty-five cents to the



REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D.

dollar. It would certainly seem as if there could never be any satisfaction in preaching or worshiping under the roof of a magnificent structure against which so bad a financial record as this could be alleged. It could always have been said with regard to it that the men who furnished the honest labor and materials to build this great church were finally obliged to accept twenty-three cents for every dollar that was due them, after a long period of waiting. The establishment might have outlived this aspersion, but it does not seem likely that the record would ever have been forgotten. Dr. Talmage was just upon the point of starting for a tour around the world when the fire occurred, and the mishap did not delay his going. He left behind him the announcement that if a sum sufficient for the construction of a new

building were put into a bank before any work was begun, he would consent to remain as pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. It is possible that such a condition may be fulfilled, but extremely improbable. Fortunately the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven is not dependent upon the construction of splendid tabernacles, whether mortgaged or otherwise; and Dr. Talmage of course will have ample opportunity to make himself heard regardless of the fate of the Brooklyn Central Presbyterian Church.

*In the College World.* The approach of commencement week brings interesting news from universities and colleges throughout the country. In general, although the financial depression of the past

year slightly affected the attendance of students, it has been a year of marked progress and prosperity in educational fields. The twenty-fifth year of President Eliot's administration at Harvard has been made the occasion of much comment upon the advances our higher institutions of learning have made since 1870. From the University of Pennsylvania comes the announcement of Dr. Pepper's retirement from the provostship. Dr. Pepper has accomplished a magnificent work for the development of his institution, and will still retain his connection with the medical department. The demands of a profession in which he holds so eminent a place have made it necessary for him to lay down the task of general administration. Fortunately his successor was ready at hand in the person of Mr. Charles C. Harrison, who has long been one of the most active members of the board of trustees. Among other developing departments of the University of Pennsylvania, the Wharton School of Finance has by virtue of new endowments entered upon an enlarged career that deserves prominent mention in the educational history of the current year. The topic is one that the REVIEW will have further occasion to discuss. The demolition of the old University building on Washington Square in New York, affords the latest visible evidence of the uptown tendency of the higher education. The University of New York under Dr. McCracken's chancellorship has followed the example of Columbia College under the presidency of Dr. Seth Low, in securing spacious new grounds far north of the crowded heart of the metropolis. The College for the Training of Teachers, now a virtual part of Columbia, has also made its permanent home on the lofty ground beyond Central Park, and its handsome new building is nearly completed. The institutions for the education of women have made a record of general progress during the past year. Among other things worth mentioning, the so-called "Harvard Annex" has been metamorphosed into Radcliffe College, which, while not organically a part of Harvard University, will be



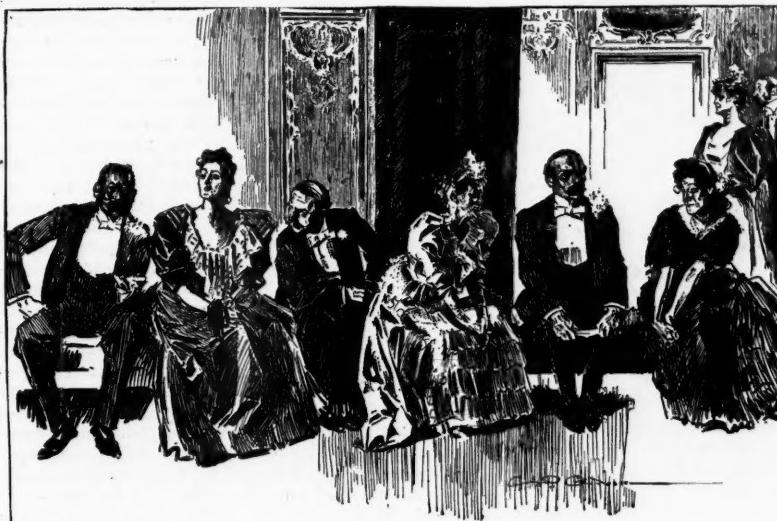
DR. WILLIAM PEPPER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

so intimately connected with the University as to give its young women students advantages almost identical with those offered at Cambridge to young men. Barnard College in New York bears a similar relation to Columbia; and this promising school for women hopes at an early day to construct its permanent abiding place upon a site contiguous to the new Columbia grounds. Barnard has secured for its deanship Miss Emily James Smith, who has made a high record as a scholar in several institutions, and is now about to receive the degree of Ph.D. from the Chicago University, where she holds a classical fellowship.



DR. TALMAGE'S CHURCH, DESTROYED BY FIRE MAY 13.

## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



PUZZLE.

Find the two lovers.—From *Life* (New York).

In earlier numbers we have printed brief sketches of *Puck* and *Judge*, who have been such constant contributors to this department. Their particular mission is, of course, in the political field, but the social and literary happenings and celebrities are just as truly a part of our history as are the political, and in this lighter atmosphere of gayety and caricature, *Life* is the undisputed leader.

*Life* is such an institution with us to-day that it is hard to realize that it began a struggling and discouraged existence only a dozen years ago. Mr. I. A. Mitchell, a successful young illustrator of New York city, conceived the idea of the paper in that very casual way in which the most fertile ideas do come to be conceived, and when his whole circle of friends and some newly acquired acquaintances had proven to him that it was, beyond a peradventure, impossible,—he promptly went ahead and did it, having gathered unto himself two kindred undismayed spirits in Mr. Andrew Miller, business manager, and Mr. E. S. Martin, literary editor. For several months the infinite returns of unsold copies more than justified all doleful prophecies. But the three plucky young men kept at it

and flings have been uniformly directed against the social and literary and political absurdities that should be fair game for satire. Thus, in the fields of social vulnerability, Mr. Chas. D. Gibson's drawings—of late years rather the most prominent and distinctive in *Life*—have been enlisted in holding up to ridicule the snobbishness which is everywhere, but in some places more than in others: in depicting the tragic or absurd



HORATIUS CLEVELAND.

Alone stood brave Horatius,  
But constant still in mind:  
Thrice thirty thousand foes before,  
And the broad flood behind.

"Down with him!" cried false Sextus,  
With a smile on his pale face.  
"Now yield thee," cried Lars Porsena,  
"Now yield thee to our grace."

From *Life* (New York).

night and day; presently when eight or nine months old, there came a day when *Life* could walk alone, financially speaking, and from that it was not long in learning to run smoothly and profitably.

Mr. Mitchell's original conception was to give in the jaunty little weekly, pictures of life and character which should be instinct with human interest. While *Life* entirely agrees with the famous French wit who thought gravity "a mysterious carriage of the body to conceal certain defects of the mind," it is far from being an irresponsible clown; while its privileges of jester have given it a freer range and a more telling stroke, its sallies have not been malicious nor unconsidered. In fact, its more bitter quips



BRAVO, DAVID! HIT HIM AGAIN!

It is hoped that this effective drama, with Dr. Parkhurst as David and the Metropolitan police as Goliath, will continue to hold the boards.—From *Life* (New York).

results of *mariages de convenience*, and especially of the tendency—most truly deplorable in the eyes of every male American—of our fairest sisters and daughters to succumb to the infatuations of jaded and titled Europeans.

In the literary lists *Life's* knight has for many months been the bright and trenchant "Droch," more elaborately and intimately known as Mr. Robert Bridges. Under the pretty title "Overheard in Arcady," he has hebdomadally brought together into conversation the men and women who live in the books of Kipling, James, Stevenson and birds of that feather,—one author being served up at a time



GOOD ARCHITECTURE BE —— !

Secretary Carlisle has decided that designs for government buildings shall be turned out by machinery as heretofore.—From *Life* (New York).

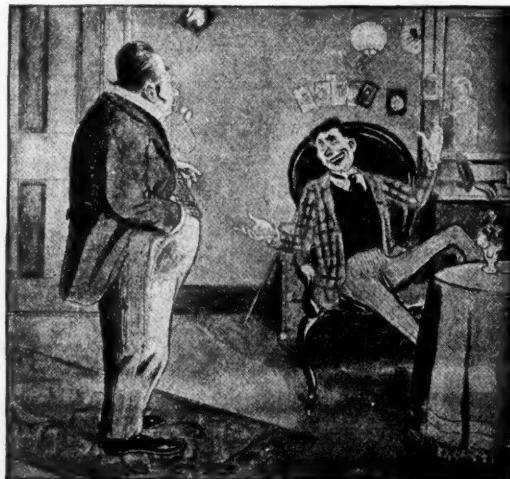
—with very felicitous and piquant results. His illustrators, Attwood, Herford and Charles Howard Johnson, have been especially true in their hits, as the examples which we reproduce will attest. The subtle force of the cartoon can be especially well appreciated in such bits showing Mr. Howells holding up a looking glass to Mr. World, the wise and blasé young Rudyard Kipling surrounded by his idols, Mr. Richard Harding Davis writing stories of New York life from a (Broadway) car window, and Mr. Henry James arranging with nice strokes on his canvas the subtle tints and *nuances* of character.

Nor does *Life* aim its darts only at the lighter anesthetic sides of existence—though in its jibes at Philistinism in the management of our art galleries and public architecture and coin design it does a very real service; it keeps back an arrow in its quiver for the political covert and the deeper social swamps, as in the two cartoons we show here apropos of the Horatia President Cleveland, and Dr. Parkhurst as David flinging his deadly missiles at the Goliath of unrighteousness. In its jests at the exaggeration of fashion, which we have always with us,—

above all, at the vagaries of the wonderful creature known as society, at the rusty hinged coffers of the millionaire, at the omnibus line that finds old horses cheaper than oats, and at the cable car man who believes in Malthus—*Life* helps not a little to put our ridicule where it will do the most good.

Several of the weeklies, aside from the political cartoon papers, have a corner where the motive of "social satire" gives reason for the existence of a funny picture, and we show a specimen from *Harper's Weekly* in which the perennial subject of the college man and his pranks is exploited, while in a drawing from *Punch*, *Life's* venerable prototype across seas, the *fin de siècle* woman is cartooned along with her *fin de siècle* vanities of Ibsen, divided skirts and the suffrage.

But it is to Australasia this year that we must look for



THE COLLEGE MAN OF TO-DAY.

"Oh, I say, governor, you ought to have been here last week! It was immense. We drowned the president of the Freshman class, and—tee-hee-hee!—two of us crawled into Professor Blue-goggle's room after he'd gone to bed and turned on every gas-jet in the room!"—From *Harper's Weekly*.

caricature touching woman's political enfranchisement. For the particular amusement of our women readers in New York, both suffragists and "antis," who need some diversion in the lulls of their heavy campaigning, we reproduce a number of cartoons that have lately contributed to the light-heartedness of the antipodeans. The New Zealand *Graphic* has published numerous clever cartoons upon the suffrage of women since the cause was won in that island, and the Sydney *Bulletin* has in like manner helped by its shafts to drive away the depression that followed defeat.

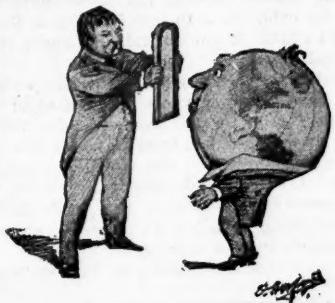
In the field of American political affairs the already much buffeted tariff bill bearing the West Virginia Senator's name is the object of the most pungent caricature. The opposition *Judge* shows a bicycle meet of the Democratic leaders taking successive "headers" of the most destructive character over the dangerous Wilson bill. A cartoon from our English cousins in the London *Moonshine* suggests an analogous subject in the picture of Sir William drubbing the prosperous Briton with his boxing gloves of the income tax while the income-less representative of the trades unions stands by and approves highly of the proceedings.

Both the Democratic *Puck* and the Republican *Judge* hit out savagely at the members of the former party that are in Tammany and Tammany methods. The first paper shows the at last impatient steed Maryland shaking off the burden of Senator Gorman, while in another picture the same journal makes a weather forecast of annihilating storms for the Tammany Hall district, representing the Tammany leaders and their abodes as being overwhelmed in the flood, while their feline Genius howls in horror on the roof of the Hall.

In Australasian caricature, aside from the numberless flings at the woman's suffrage question, which we have spoken of above, we reproduce a cartoon from the Sydney *Bulletin* giving an Australasian view of the House of Lords problem, and representing the Peers as a sulky cow standing on the railroad track in front of the advancing train of the Commons,



MR. STEVENSON—"TWO IN ONE."



MR. HOWELLS MIRRORING THE WORLD.

while the Queen and her son are in vain urging the unwise bovine to leave the path of destruction.

The naval expenditures give the subject for *Judy's* picture, where wealthy John Bull, seated at his office desk, is thrusting his hand into his pocket to pay for the naval improvements, but with a warning that the gold shall be spent on the navy, and not fall by the wayside.

The London *Fun* looks to the Continent and has a laugh at the queer though historic methods the royal gentry take there to insure peace; the lady who personifies *Pax* not illogically requesting the opposed powers to relieve themselves of their swordbelts in her presence, and they replying that their arms are really borne for her sake.

J. W. Bengough, the genius of the bright and keen Canadian paper, *Grip*, seems to be able to achieve pathos and tenderness in his cartoons with the same truth and effectiveness that characterize his satirical drawings. In the pretty picture reproduced on another page he shows an attractively study figure of Mr. Gladstone attended with loving admiration by the two girl figures representing the Liberal and Conservative.



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS WRITING A NOVEL.



THE VERY WISE RUDYARD KIPLING.

"Show me the face of Truth," the Sahib said—  
"Show me its beauty before I'm dead!"



DONNA QUIXOTE; OR, THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY WOMAN.

"A world of disorderly notions picked out of books, crowded into his [her] imagination."—*DON QUIXOTE.*—From *Punch* (London).



THE COQUETTING PARTY.

WOMAN SUFFRAGIST: "Sir William, when a party has paid a lady marked attention for years, the lady has a right, when the party attains a position, to ask the party's intentions."—From *Fun* (London).



MAKING A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE HOUSE.

From the *Graphic* (New Zealand)



THE SITUATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

From the *Graphic* (New Zealand).



WHAT IT WILL COME TO!

A POLITICAL SITUATION WHEN WOMEN GET IN POWER.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: "Mrs. Speaker, I now propose moving a vote of want of confidence in the honorable ladies who occupy the Government benches."

PREMIERESS (weeping): "You brute! if you dare to I will tell my husband." (Cries of "Oh, my!" and "Beast!" from the Government side.)—From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



THE NEW POWER IN POLITICS.  
From the *Graphic* (New Zealand).



PEACE AT EVENTIDE.

"In a few short weeks Mr. Gladstone has outlived hatred, malice and all uncharitableeness. His fame stands as high today as if it had been purified by half a century of the tomb. Most great men have to wait for such a vindication for the passing away of an entire generation. Their appeal is to posterity. In Mr. Gladstone's case the scales have fallen from the eyes of his opponents" (London *Daily News*) —From *Grip* (Toronto)



PUCK'S POLITICAL WEATHER FORECAST FOR  
TAMMANY HALL DISTRICT.

Terrible atmospheric disturbances, earthquakes and boss-floods and washouts.—From *Puck* (New York).



WOMAN IN POLITICS.

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

SHAKING HIM OFF.

From *Puck* (New York).

GREAT DEMOCRATIC BICYCLE MEET.

From *Judge* (New York).



*Imperialistic, but mistaken  
as to the  
functions of a  
Colonial Governor*

From the *Sydney Bulletin* (N. S. W.).



AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The London *Daily Chronicle* says the Queen and the Prince of Wales are nervously anxious regarding the attitude of the Lords, and are urging the Peers to avoid a conflict with the Commons and the people.—From the *Sydney Bulletin* (N. S. W.).



THE LITTLE BILL.

JOHN BULL: "Well, if it's to improve the Navy, I'm willing to pay; BUT MIND IT GOES TO THE NAVY.—From *Judy* (London).



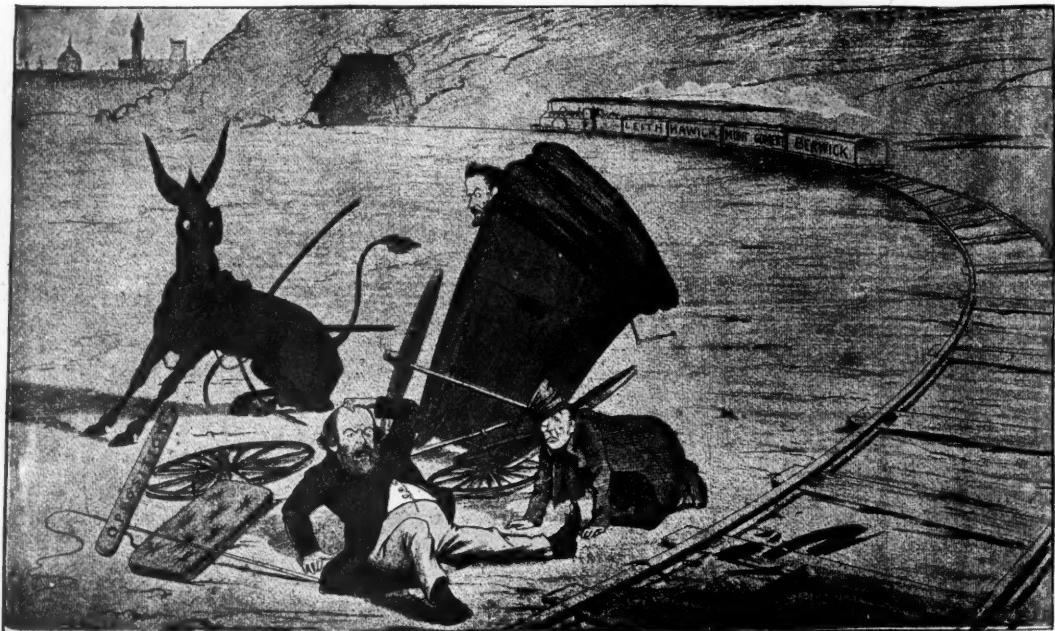
ALL FOR HER.

PAX: "Welcome, gentlemen. Won't you relieve yourselves of your swordbelts?"  
THE KAISER: "Thanks, madam, but we would rather retain them—in your behalf!"  
From *Fun* (London).



THE BUDGET.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY : "Give it 'im 'ot, Sir William ; but don't touch us !"—From *Moonshine* (London).



OFF THE LINE—A BAD SMASHING.

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

April 21.—It is estimated that 130,000 bituminous coal miners stop work in obedience to the order of their national organization ; the strike is for a restoration of former rates of pay....Earthquake shocks in Greece cause great damage, especially at Thebes.

April 22.—Kelly's "Industrial Army" starts to cross Iowa from Council Bluffs on its march to Washington....Steamer *Los Angeles* wrecked near Monterey, California ; six lives lost....First Sunday art exhibition held in London.

April 23.—Commissioners of the District of Columbia issue a proclamation of warning to Coxeyites....The striking coal miners receive many accessions to their ranks.

April 24.—The Illinois Attorney-General begins *quo warranto* proceedings against the Chicago Gas Trust....The American Arctic expedition under the command of Walter Wellman sails from Norway....One hundred new cases of cholera and three deaths in Lisbon....Terrific gale on the southern coast of Ireland.

April 25.—At Billings, Montana, U. S. deputy marshals attempt unsuccessfully to recapture a train taken the day before at Butte by 500 members of Hogan's "Industrial Army;" shots are exchanged and two men are wounded....Secretary Herbert reduces the sentences of Commander Heyerman and Lieutenant Lyman, found responsible for the *Kearsarge* disaster ; both officers are suspended from duty for one year, with loss of rank for that period, and replaced on waiting orders pay.

April 26.—Nearly all the plants in the Pennsylvania coke region are closed on account of the miners' strike....A bill is introduced in the British House of Commons for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales.

April 27.—The New York Legislature adjourns, after passing many reform bills ; Governor Flower vetoes the blanket ballot bill and later the bill giving the mayor of New York City the power of removal of heads of departments and the bi-partisan police bills for New York and other cities ; he approves the compulsory education bill, several anti-Tammany measures and a bill for the preservation of the City Hall....Another earthquake shock in Greece ; it is officially stated that this, together with the previous shocks, caused the death of 400 persons and rendered 20,000 homeless and destitute....Admiral Da Gama and 252 of his men are rescued from a Portuguese transport....The Peruvian insurgent, Solar, appoints a Cabinet ; Borgono's government forms a fresh army corps....Cholera prevails in East Galicia, at Koons in Russia, and in the Department of Finisterre, France....The British House of Commons adopts a resolution to appoint a committee of 87 members, of whom 72 are Scotchmen, to consider Scottish measures.

April 28.—Galvin's division of Coxeyites is arrested at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, for "holding up" a B. and O. train ; U. S. troops ordered to assist civil authorities against similar lawlessness in the Far West....Earthquake destroys Venezuelan towns, with great loss of life....Emile Henry, the Paris anarchist, is found guilty of bomb throwing and sentenced to death....Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, marries the Princess Marie Berthe de Rohan.

April 29.—The St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, is destroyed by fire, at a loss of \$500,000 ; one man killed and several employees missing....President Peixoto's fleet captures Paranagua, the last of the Brazilian insurgent forts making no resistance....The Lyons (France) Exhibition of Arts, Sciences and Industries is opened.

April 30.—Rebellion in the Republic of Salvador, Central America....Fifty persons drowned by the collapse of



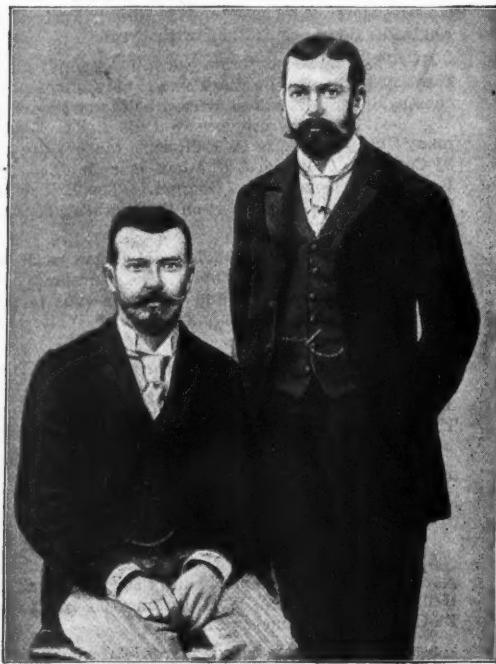
SENATOR PATTON, OF MICHIGAN.

a pier at Briola, a Roumanian town on the Danube....Four lives lost and \$500,000 damage done to property by a landslide on the St. Anne River, near Quebec....Bombs are exploded in two Italian cities.

May 1.—Coxey's "Army of the Commonwealth" enters Washington and parades on Pennsylvania Avenue ; the leader is not permitted to speak on the Capitol steps ; his lieutenants, Browne and Jones, and later Coxey himself, are arrested for disorderly conduct and trespass ; the "army" goes into camp in the city....Indiana municipal elections result generally in decided Republican victories....Great damage to crops in Texas by a storm ; many houses demolished by wind in Arkansas....The Great Northern Railway strike, involving 5,000 employees on 3,700 miles of road in the Northwest, is declared off, President Hill conceding the restoration of wages to the old schedule as a result of arbitration....May Day celebrations are held in many European cities ; although many

meetings are dispersed, no serious disturbances are reported.

May 2.—Conflicts between the police and riotous mobs in Cleveland, Ohio; the local militia are called from their armory....Delegates are elected to the Hawaiian constitutional convention; a majority favor annexation to the United States....The town of Stephany, Volhynia, Rus-



THE CZAREVITCH AND PRINCE GEORGE.

sia, is burned to the ground; fifteen persons are killed and many are reported as starving....The International Bimetallic Conference begins its sessions at London.

May 3.—Striking miners on the Mesaba Iron Range, Minn., threaten to destroy the property of the company, and a regiment of militia is sent to the scene....Lord Salisbury, speaking at Trowbridge, denounces the Irish in America as England's most bitter enemies.

May 4.—Ten men are shot and two company officials brutally assaulted in a conflict with strikers in the coke region....Iron miners on the Mesaba Range, Minn., return to work under protection of the troops....Premier Crispi in the Italian Chamber of Deputies defends the Triple Alliance and favors the preservation of the Austrian Empire....Two Italian anarchists are sentenced in London, one for twenty years and the other for ten.

May 5.—Governor Rich, of Michigan, appoints John Patton, Jr., U. S. Senator to succeed the late F. B. Stockbridge....A decision is rendered against ex-King Milan declaring the recent royal ukase illegal....King Leopold opens the Antwerp Exposition.

May 6.—Premier Crispi is the object of a hostile demonstration on his arrival in Milan to attend the opening of

the exhibition in that city....London workingmen hold their annual demonstration in Hyde Park and pass resolutions in favor of an eight-hour law.

May 7.—The latest amendments to the Senate tariff bill, about 400 in number, are made public....The Brazilian Congress opens, with President-elect Moraes in the chair; President Peixoto states that the insurrection has been crushed....The seven tourists imprisoned in a stalactite cave at Lugloch, Austria, since April 27 are released alive....A Jew baiting riot takes place at Grajewo, Poland, in which 16 persons are killed and about 100 injured.

May 8.—The New York Constitutional Convention is organized at Albany by the election of Joseph H. Choate, the eminent lawyer, as president....Coxey and Browne are found guilty of trespassing on the Capitol grounds....The Governor of the Chickasaw Nation is arrested on a charge of appropriating \$75,000, and a Supreme Court Justice is removed for malfeasance in office....Sportsmen from the United States are arrested on Lake Erie by the Canadian patrol boat *Petrel* on the charge of violating Canadian fishing laws....The French Ministry declares its intention to prosecute a Socialist Deputy.

May 9.—Trains are stolen by bands of Coxeyites in Colorado and Pennsylvania; in the latter State the train stealers are sent to jail for twenty days....Coke strikers attack workers at a plant and badly beat several of them....Nine striking miners are killed and twenty wounded in battle with the police in Austrian Silesia.

May 10.—The monument to the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., is dedicated in the presence of the President, Vice-President and other prominent public officers....Richard Croker resigns as a member of the executive committee and as chairman of the finance committee of Tammany Hall; John McQuade, a favored contractor, is selected to take his place....Two deputy marshals and several citizens are shot in a conflict with a band of Coxeyites who had stolen a train at Yakima, Wash....A conference of coal operators is held at Pittsburgh....The U. S. torpedo boat *Cushing* completes the voyage from Chesapeake Bay to New York Bay by the Delaware and Raritan rivers and canals....The British budget passes second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of fourteen....General Andre Avelino



MR. DAVID POWELL.  
Governor of the Bank of England.

Caceres is elected President of Peru....The Hungarian House of Magnates rejects the Civil Marriage bill by a majority of twenty-one; this is a defeat of the Cabinet, and indirectly of the Pope and Emperor Francis Joseph....The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, British Home Secretary, is married to Miss Margot Tennant, a famous London society belle.

May 11.—Two train-stealing Coxeyites are wounded and 120 captured at Yakima, Wash....The Pullman car shops at Pullman, Ill., are closed by a strike of the workmen for a restoration of the former wage schedule.

May 12.—Three hundred Salt Lake "Industrials" are jailed for train stealing....Coxey's "army" is removed from Washington because of the unsanitary condition of



LORD JUSTICE BOWEN.

its camp; it occupies a site near the District line in Maryland....In a bloody battle near Santa Ana, Salvador, the government army defeats the rebels.

May 13.—Two trains are "held up" by "Industrials" in the far West; Coxeyites are fed by the public in many places....The Brooklyn Tabernacle is destroyed by fire for the third time in the history of Dr. Talmage's pastorate, the completion of the first quarter-century of which had just been celebrated; the Hotel Regent is also burned, the total loss amounting to over \$1,000,000....Mundella resigns his seat as President of the Board of Trade in the Rosebery cabinet.

May 14.—Senator Caffery is elected to the U. S. Senate for the long term by the Louisiana Legislature, thus becoming the first U. S. officer chosen to serve in the twentieth century....Brazil severs relations with Portugal....An International Congress of Miners opens at Berlin.

May 15.—A conference of coal operators with delegates of the United Mine Workers' Union is opened at Cleveland; the convention embraces 195 miners and 150 operators, Illinois being unrepresented....The Brooklyn handicap is won by "Dr. Rice"....An area of twelve acres is burned over in Boston, rendering hundreds of families homeless and destroying property to the value of \$500,-

000....The Brazilian Congress ratifies the severance of diplomatic relations with Portugal on the ground that Portugal ignored Brazil's demand for satisfaction on account of Portugal's granting an asylum to Brazilian rebels....A railroad accident in Salvador causes great loss of life.

May 16.—Disastrous floods in Minnesota and Wisconsin....The Missouri Democratic Convention commits itself to free silver....Three thousand London cab-drivers strike against the owners' terms of hire....Portugal seeks England's aid in negotiations with Brazil.

May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly meets at Saratoga; Dr. S. G. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, is chosen Moderator....Ten lives are lost and much property destroyed by tornadoes in Ohio....The houses of many Chinese laborers on California ranches are looted by Coxeyites....Judge J. K. Hines is nominated by the Populists for Governor of Georgia....The British Royal Commission makes its report on the World's Fair at Chicago.

May 18.—Fierce storms on Lake Michigan cause many wrecks and some loss of life....The Cleveland conference between coal miners and operators ends in failure to reach any agreement....Ex-Premier Whiteway, of Newfoundland, is mobbed.

May 19.—Coxeyites steal two Northern Pacific trains....The Presbyterian General Assembly takes steps looking toward formal union with the Southern Church....The International Congress of Miners at Berlin is closed.

May 20.—Heavy rains in Pennsylvania result in the most disastrous floods since 1889.

#### OBITUARY.

April 21.—Elbert Brinckerhoff Monroe, philanthropist....Robert Harris, vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railroad....Ex-Gov. J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas....Ex-Gov. Wm. B. Daniels, of Idaho.

April 22.—Ex-Judge Nelson Jarvis Waterbury, of New York City, law partner of Samuel J. Tilden.

April 23.—Jesse Seligman, the New York banker.

April 24.—Wm. McGarrahan, whose claim to quicksilver mines in California has been before the courts and Congress for a generation....Norton Bush, the California landscape painter.

April 25.—Gen. R. S. Granger, U. S. A., retired, who commanded a division of the Army of the Cumberland in the Tennessee campaigns of the Civil War....Baron Hans von Unruhe-Bomst, one of the founders of the Free Conservative party in Germany.

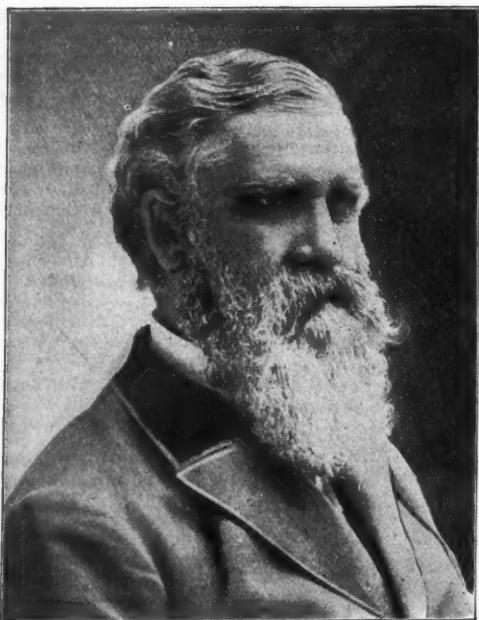
April 26.—Dr. Alfred Peter, a well-known chemist of Lexington, Kentucky....Wm. Torrens McCullagh Torrens, the Irish publicist and author.

April 27.—Ex-Gov. Nathaniel S. Berry, the New Hampshire "War Governor"....Birdsall Holly, of Lockport, N. Y., inventor of the water works system that bears his name....Reinhard Mannesmann, the great Prussian iron manufacturer.

April 28.—Dr. Maitland L. Mallory, of Rochester, N. Y., the bacteriologist....James Younger, consulting engineer of Cramp's shipyard....J. D. Ray, one of the oldest citizens of Duluth, Minn.

April 29.—Major Joseph Kirkland, of Chicago.

April 30.—Ex-Postmaster-General Frank Hatton, editor of the *Washington Post*....Senator Francis B. Stock-



THE LATE SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE, OF MICHIGAN.

bridge, of Michigan....Judge Wm. W. Farwell, of Chicago....Herr Rauchaupt, the German Conservative leader and ex-deputy.

May 1.—George William Abell, publisher of the Baltimore *Sun*....Julian Oliver Davidson, the marine artist.



THE LATE JOHN JAY.

May 2.—Judge George Blow, of Norfolk, Va., a survivor of the Congress of the Texas Republic of 1841....Col. A. B. Steinberger, a diplomatic agent of the United States under President Grant.

May 3.—Judge Stephen G. Nash, once a well-known Boston lawyer....Dr. Sam. Houston, son of the Texas hero, a poet and newspaper writer.

May 5.—John Jay, of New York City, ex-Minister to Austria and grandson of the first Chief Justice of the United States.

May 6.—Judge J. W. Green Smith, of Staunton, Va....Gen. Theophile Adrien Ferron, of the French army.

May 7.—Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Barrow, widely known by the pen-name of "Aunt Fanny"....Senator Len Labbe, the Paris surgeon.

May 8.—Col. Joseph Moore, of Indianapolis, who constructed many of the pontoon bridges used by Sherman on his march to the sea....Jesse P. Farley, of Dubuque, Iowa, a prominent railroad investor.



THE LATE FRANK HATTON.

May 9.—Gen. Matthew M. Trumbull, the Chicago magazine writer....Dr. Wm. Theodore Barnard, who built the first elevated railroad in Chicago.

May 10.—Representative R. F. Brattan, of Maryland....Abraham Garrison, of Pittsburg, who saw the trip of Fulton's first steamboat....Rev. John Hall, D.D., of Trenton, N. J....Count von Bismarck-Bohlen, ex-Adjuant-General of Germany....The Countess of Clarendon, wife of the fifth Earl of Clarendon....Mrs. Henry E. Krehbiel (*nee* Helen Osborne), writer of children's stories.

May 11.—Dr. Wm. B. Dobson, of Philadelphia, the oldest living graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

May 12.—Gen. Robert Porter Dechert, of Philadelphia....Thomas C. Latto, of Brooklyn, the 'cottish poet'....

John Trotter Lindsay-Bethune, the tenth Earl of Lindsay.

May 13.—Kurd von Schlözer, German diplomat, minister to the United States in 1871.

May 14.—Henry Morley, the English author....Ex-Gov. A. C. Hunt, of Colorado.

May 15.—Wm. Hayden Edwards, U. S. Consul-General at Berlin, one of the best-known officers in our foreign service....Sewell E. Jewell, of Haverhill, Mass., a Garrisonian abolitionist.

May 16.—Rev. Richard Morris, D.D., the English philologist....Judge Thomas S. Wilson, a pioneer of Dubuque, Iowa....Rev. Thomas Powers Field, D.D., of Amherst, Mass.

May 17.—Rev. Edward Bright, D.D., editor of the *Examiner*....Rev. J. Oramel Peck, D.D., prominent in the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church....Hon. John Hearn, member of the Dominion House of Commons for Quebec West.

May 19.—Andrew J. Graham, author of the system of shorthand which bears his name....Rev. Wm. McMurray, D.D., D.C.L., Roman Catholic Archdeacon of Niagara....Col. W. N. Brainerd, of Chicago, a Californian pioneer....Dr. Elijah S. Elder, a prominent physician of Indianapolis.

May 20.—Edmund Yates, the London author and journalist.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

### CONVENTIONS.

THE announcements of conventions and summer gatherings of 1894 given in our May number were, of course, incomplete. At the time of going to press the programmes of many of the meetings had not been prepared, and it was a matter of some difficulty even to ascertain the dates and places of important gatherings. Still it is believed that in all cases in which definite announcements were made a reasonable accuracy was attained. This month we add some information which for one reason or another was not included in the May article.

### POLITICS.

The only strictly political gathering of national significance during the summer will be the seventh annual convention of the National Republican League, to meet at Denver June 26. The ratio of representation will be six delegates-at-large from each State and Territory, four from each Congressional district, and one from each college Republican club in the country. The attendance will undoubtedly be large.

### TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

An International Temperance Congress is to be held on Staten Island, June 3-5, at which a reception will be tendered to Gen. Neal Dow in honor of the completion of his ninetieth year. Joseph Cook, Dr. B. B. Tyler, General Howard, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, T. V. Powderly and many other prominent speakers will participate in the exercises. The reasons for temperance agitation will be set forth by such exponents of reform as Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Edward Everett Hale, Robert Graham, Commander Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, of Canada. Legislative measures against the liquor traffic will be discussed by several experts in this field, among whom Dr. E. R. L. Gould, of Johns Hopkins University, and Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, are sure to command close attention.

The National Temperance Society will hold its annual convention at Ocean Grove, August 1-5. General O. O. Howard will preside, and Col. G. W. Bain, Booker T. Washington, and others are announced in the list of speakers.

### EDITORS.

That much-abused class, the country newspaper men of the United States, represented by the National Editorial Association, will hold a meeting at Asbury Park, N. J., July 2-6. Robert J. Burdette, Col. McClure, Bill Nye, and Joe Howard will help to entertain and instruct the fraternity.

### "ASSEMBLIES" AND SUMMER SCHOOLS.

#### LONG ISLAND.

At Point of Woods, on Great South Beach, two hours from New York, an assembly on the Chautauqua plan will be held during July and August. An important feature will be the lectures of the Rev. Theodore F. Seward on plans to secure Christian unity.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

What is known as the "Pennsylvania Chautauqua," at Mt. Gretna Park in the Cornwall Hills, offers unusual attractions during July. Bishop Vincent, Professor Bolles and other well-known lecturers will be present.

#### THE OXFORD SUMMER MEETING.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has frequently mentioned the valuable privileges opened to Englishmen during the summer months at the old university town. The meeting this year will begin July 27 and close August 24. There will be ten different departments or courses of lectures. Dr. S. R. Gardiner, the Rev. Hudson Shaw, and Mr. H. W. Rolfe are among the lecturers on history and literature. Dr. E. T. Devine, the American economist, will conduct a course in his department.

#### ANOTHER "EXTENSION SUMMER MEETING."

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS called attention last month to the announcements of the Philadelphia meeting. Word now comes from South Carolina that a similar school will be opened in the college buildings at Columbia, July 17, to continue one month.

#### SUMMER WORK AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

##### CHICAGO.

In our May number no mention was made of the University of Chicago, not because the work there was thought less worthy of notice than that of other institutions, but rather because it does not seem to belong properly in a category of summer schools. Under the peculiar organization of the University of Chicago, the summer quarter, beginning July 1, is exactly on a par with other divisions of the year in respect to the work done by professors and students. The courses offered are fully equivalent to those offered in either the fall, spring or winter quarter.

##### CALIFORNIA.

The State University, at Berkeley, offers courses in physics and chemistry, and announces that the laboratories are to be open during June and the first two weeks of July.

A Chemical Congress is to be held at San Francisco, under the auspices of the Mid-Winter Fair, with the co-operation of the University, June 7-9.

## THE NATION'S NEW LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.

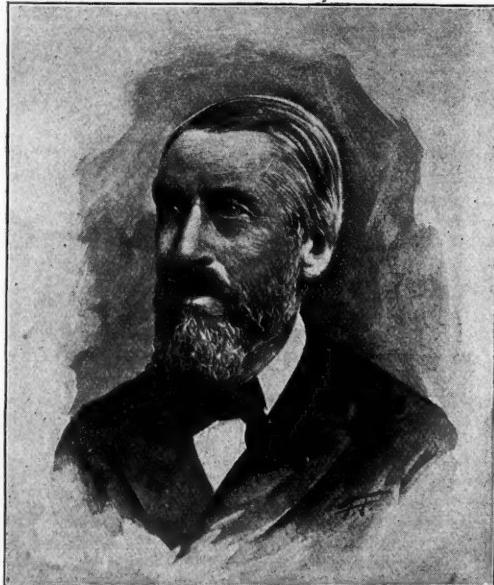
BY THE EDITOR.

LAST year the capital of the United States was situated in Jackson Park, at Chicago. The White City was the centre of attention and the focus toward which millions of pilgrims were moving. There were ardent enthusiasts who declared themselves in favor of the perpetuation in marble and granite of the transient architecture of the World's Fair and of the removal thither of the nation's political capital. Washington and its architectural monuments were for the moment quite obscured. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent by the people of the United States for public buildings; and yet they learned for the first time last year, from the structures built to shelter a six months' Fair, how dazzlingly beautiful and how nobly majestic it is possible to render a great edifice when the artist-architect joins hands with the practical builder under the encouragement of the powers that command the public purse. It was hoped that the White City might be spared for a few years at least, in order that the object lesson should have its full effect. But alas! the voices that were lifted for the preservation of those wondrous structures shouted all in vain. One vandal fire followed another until nothing remained but a scene of wreck and desolation; and now the ruins have been sold for a song, to purchasers who must remove the débris in a few brief months.

Yet the object lesson will not be forgotten. The American people will not submit henceforth to public architecture of the kind that disfigures so many of our cities, and that is not without representation in Washington itself. Inasmuch as the national capital is not to be removed to Jackson Park, but is to remain for some time to come in the District of Columbia upon the Potomac river, the nation will be quite disposed to console itself for the evanescence of the White City by a renewed zeal for the beautifying of the city of Washington. The growing charm of the Federal district is universally admitted, and a wise investment from time to time in architectural and artistic skill may within the next quarter century produce results of a beauty and grandeur hardly yet conceived. The one great architectural achievement at Washington, as the whole world admits, is the national Capitol. Of late its dignity has been enhanced by the addition at its west front of a great marble terrace with grand stairways, the whole constituting an approach perhaps not equaled by any other building of modern times.

Well known as is the Capitol building with its lofty dome, the country as a whole has not yet quite realized

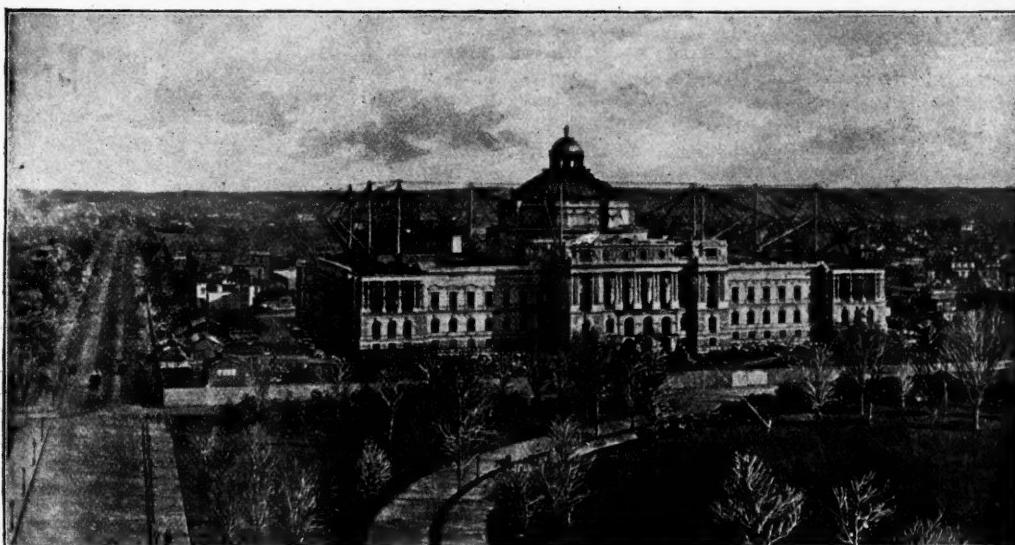
that there is now approaching completion a great companion piece of architecture on the high ground directly beyond the Capitol. The new Congressional Library building, which covers some four acres, does not of course pretend to rival in size or grandeur of outline the splendid classical edifice at either end of which the Houses of Congress sit, and in the centre of which the Supreme Court holds its sessions. But in architectural detail and in the costliness and beauty of its finish the Library building will be the



MR. AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

gem of our national buildings. Its gilded dome is not a lofty one, because it was desired that the Capitol building should remain the unrivaled centrepiece about which all other architectural monuments should be held in subordination, and this was a wise decision. Each of these two great buildings on the Capitol Hill adds something to the impressiveness of the other. There is harmony in the general effect, and each maintains its entire individuality.

Other buildings in Washington have a certain dignity and impressiveness. The Treasury, in its severe plainness and solidity, seems to defy the hand of time.



THE LIBRARY BUILDING AS IT NEARS COMPLETION.

The building that shelters the State, War and Navy departments, from certain points of view, is a vast and commanding pile of granite, whose height and many window tiers break the monotony of the prevailing Washington type of low Grecian architecture. But the experienced traveler who is familiar, for example, with the public buildings that individually and collectively are the glory of the Ring-strasse in Vienna, would hitherto have found nothing in Washington to compel more than a passing glance, excepting the incomparable Capitol itself. It is therefore a source of just gratification that there should now be added to our group of national buildings one that will always stand as a thoroughly good example of modern architecture.

The architect of the Library building is Mr. Paul J. Pelz, whose design was selected several years ago from those submitted by a number of competing architects. Many subsequent modifications of the design have been made, but the credit is primarily and essentially due to Mr. Pelz. The construction of the building has been in charge of Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers in the Army, and its practical superintendence has from the beginning been assigned to Mr. Bernard R. Green, an engineer of high ability. The external work is now almost completed, but some two years may yet elapse before the very elaborate interior finish and decoration are done, and the building finally turned over to Congress for the use of the Library. Six million dollars is the sum fixed by Congress for the cost of the structure, and it will be kept within that amount. New Hampshire granite is the material of the exterior, while marbles from every quarter of the globe are represented inside.

The Library of Congress now occupies quarters in the Capitol building. Its collection of books outgrew the shelving capacity of these quarters a dozen years ago, and the huge aggregation of printed matter has gone on accumulating at the rate of 25,000 or 30,000 volumes a year. The books are piled everywhere in heaps which would seem to indicate helpless and hopeless confusion. Basement vaults are stuffed with literary treasures, and nothing can now be done with the further increase except to secure some kind of temporary storage and wait for the new building.

In the midst of this seeming confusion there moves a quiet, dark-eyed, alert-visaged gentleman whose systematic mind and clear intelligence dominate what would otherwise be an overwhelming anarchy of books. Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford is a public servant whom all Congressmen respect and honor. In denouncing the ruthlessness of the spoils system, and the scant recognition of real merit in our public service, we must always remember that there are notable exceptions. Mr. Spofford will next year celebrate the attainment of his three-score and ten years of life, and the completion of thirty years of continuous service as Chief of the Congressional Library. Although the new building may not be ready for general public use, it is quite certain that Mr. Spofford may also next year superintend the placing of at least half a million volumes upon the shelves of the new stack rooms. It was to his persistence and energy more than to the persuasions of any other man that Congress yielded when it finally determined to erect a separate and monumental structure for the housing of a national library. For some time it was expected that the immediate problem of a place for the unshelved books would be

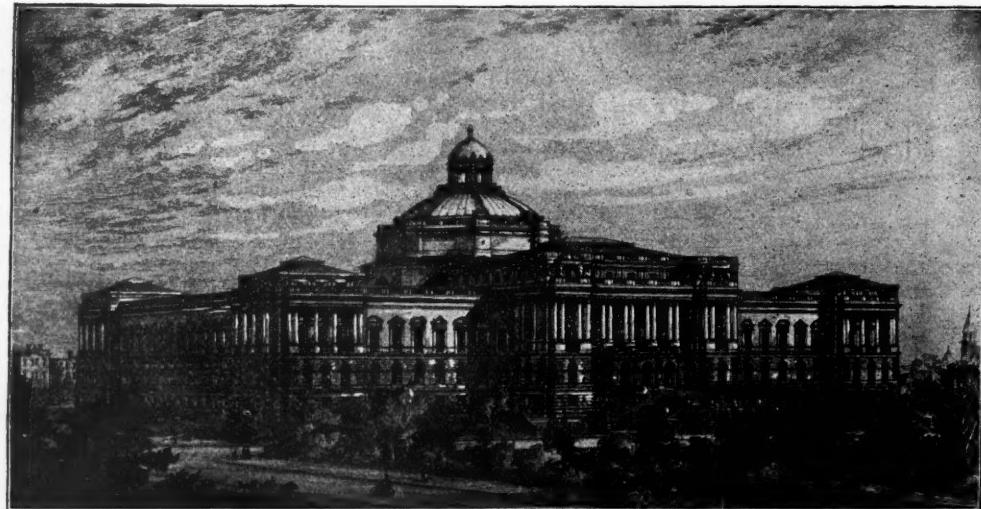
solved by building an extension to the east side of the Capitol. Fortunately this short-sighted policy was abandoned. Mr. Spofford's counsels were largely followed in the planning of the new structure, and he is justified in pronouncing it incomparably the best arranged, as it is also the most commodious, national library structure of the whole world. Mr. Spofford had for some time served as an assistant in the Congressional Library before he became chief librarian in 1865; and in that earlier period he had given ample evidence of extraordinary capacity in his chosen field of work. He had catalogued the Congressional Library, and had done much to render it quickly and satisfactorily available for the reference of legislators, and the use of others who desired to delve in its rich treasures of *Americana*. It now contains approximately 700,000 volumes, while in 1865, when Mr. Spofford assumed full charge, it had only 90,000.

The early history of the nation's library at Washington was a checkered and unfortunate one. A considerable and very valuable beginning had been made in the first fourteen years of the present century; but the books were all burned up by the British when they destroyed the Capitol building in 1814. Then Congress bought Thomas Jefferson's library of about 7,000 volumes and made it the nucleus for a second collection, which in 1851 had grown to about 55,000 volumes. In that year came another fire, from which only twenty thousand books were rescued. A new beginning was made the next year when Congress appropriated \$85,000 for purchases; and subsequent annual appropriations rapidly filled the breach.

The growth of the library under Mr. Spofford's administration has made several large bounds through special accessions, such as the scientific library of

the Smithsonian Institution; but by far the largest source of supply has come from the copyright law of 1870, which requires the deposit in the Congressional Library of two copies of each publication that claims protection under the American copyright provisions. The fact that much of the material thus accumulated would be worthless for the purposes of the Boston or Chicago public libraries, or for such a great reference collection as the Astor Library in New York, does not have any bearing upon the functions of the national library at Washington. It is of the utmost importance, both for present and for future purposes, that there should be one comprehensive collection of American books and publications of all kinds—preserved and arranged as to bear faithful testimony to the life, the thought and the work of the American people from year to year. The National Library, besides its complete stores of American books, also preserves many newspaper files. The future student of any department of our national history must find the vast collection developed under Mr. Spofford's guidance his principal source of knowledge.

Until recently, collections like this would have been comparatively useless, because no means had been invented for cataloguing or indexing in such a way as to give the inquirer a certain, prompt and maximum use of the resources of the store-house. Even at the present time the national library of France (the *Bibliothèque Nationale*), with volumes and manuscripts approaching three millions in number, has been only to a very limited extent reduced to working order. The great German collections at Berlin, Munich and Dresden, each containing from half a million to a million books, have never been indexed in a manner that would be considered neces-



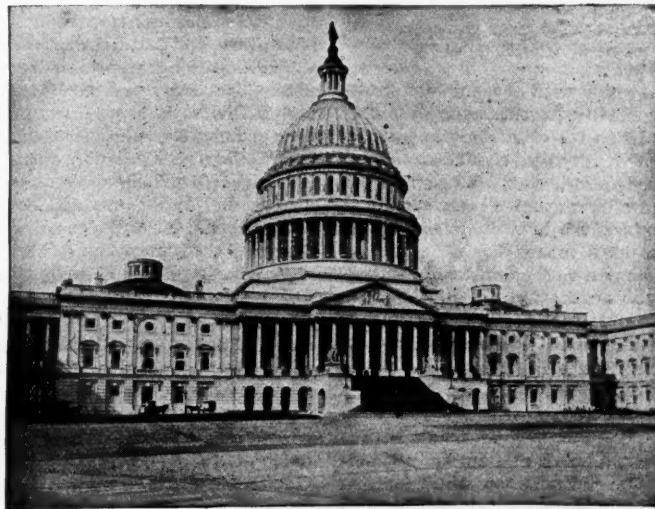
THE NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING AS IT WILL APPEAR.

sary for practical use by our advanced American librarians. The huge English library in the British Museum is comparatively available—though its cataloguing and indexing methods seem clumsy and inadequate to the American expert. But in Washington, if Mr. Spofford's strength is spared for a few short years, we shall see a collection of books and pamphlets, exceeding one million in number, brought under so perfect a system of classification that any single work may be found without a moment's delay while on the other hand the entire resources of the library as regards any particular subject may be placed at the disposal of the investigator. It would be well-nigh impossible to estimate at its full value the tremendous impetus which has been given to knowledge by this triumph of the librarian's skill, which renders available all the knowledge of those who have gone before.

Mr. Spofford is himself a living index and a walking cyclopedia. Statesmen come and statesmen go, but Mr. Spofford holds the even tenor of his way as a mentor of each successive Congress. The ambitious legislator who is about to prepare the speech of his life finds Mr. Spofford ever ready to supply him with the necessary documents and authorities. Though chaos seems to reign in library quarters that are not large enough for half of the existing accumulation, Mr. Spofford and his helpers in reality know in what corner to rummage, and just how deep to excavate, for any book or article that may be desired. What aid to good causes and sound legislation Mr. Spofford has been able to render can never be wholly disclosed; but it is probable that the great scope of his public

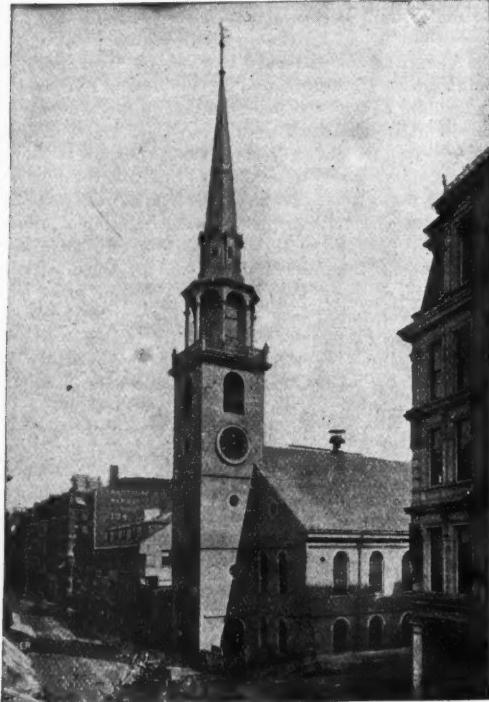
services will be better appreciated fifty years hence than at the present time.

The iron shelves have already been placed in two great stack rooms of the new building, and the tiers rise one above the other to the number of nine. The shelving thus in place, according to Mr. Spofford's estimates, will accommodate two million books, or more than twice the existing accumulation; but when the Congressional Library reaches the two million point the new building will by no means have been outgrown. Provision has been made for the fitting up of additional stack rooms, so that the building could house from five to six million volumes without infringing seriously upon the great halls and corridors and the many rooms reserved for other uses. At the centre of the building is a great octagonal reading room. There will be abundant provision for congressional committee rooms and for the adequate exhibition of maps, engravings and special treasures of various sorts. There will be retained in the Capitol building a select reference library for the ordinary use of Congress. It has not been decided whether or not the law library, which is approaching 90,000 volumes, will be retained in the Capitol building or removed; but it is more likely that it will find accommodation in the new structure. The great scientific and literary collections at Washington are making the national capital a Mecca for advanced scholars who wish to avail themselves of opportunities for research. These educational facilities, which of late have attracted so much notice, will find their centre and their crowning feature in the new library building and its contents.



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

## AN AMERICAN HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE.



OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE, BOSTON.

LAST year in connection with the summer meeting of the University Extensionists at Philadelphia, a series of delightful excursions to historic scenes in that general vicinity was conducted by Mr. Lyman P. Powell, one of the staff lecturers of the Society. The *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* meanwhile had espoused with enthusiasm the idea of occasional historical pilgrimages, as a means for a revival of patriotism no less than as a rational mode of combining recreation with the acquisition of knowledge by the best and most stimulating methods. Mr. Stead had made England ring with a noble plea for an awakening of interest in the historic shrines of the mother country; and had projected an imaginary tour upon which English and American visitors were to be guided and addressed at various points of historical note by eminent scholars and special authorities. Convinced of Mr. Powell's special adaptation by nature and training for the leadership of American historical pilgrimages, the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* persuaded him to prepare for its pages an article explaining what had been attempted in a limited way in this country, and what might be done upon more systematic lines in the future. Mr. Powell's article, entitled

"The Renaissance of the Historical Pilgrimage," appeared in the October number of the *REVIEW*, and it received a very wide approval. Distinguished historical writers and scholars, statesmen, clergymen, authors, and public-spirited citizens lost no time in indorsing Mr. Powell's suggestions, and those of the magazine. In this article Mr. Powell prophetically outlined a pilgrimage for 1894. It is pleasant to be able to announce to our readers that the prophecy is to be realized, that the details have been fully arranged, and that Mr. Powell, as a representative of the well-established Society for the Extension of University Teaching, is to conduct the expedition.

The summer meeting of the Extensionists is to be held at Philadelphia during four weeks in July, ending upon the 28th. On that same day the Pilgrimage will be organized and officially begun with a public meeting in Independence Hall. This meeting will be especially commemorative of Washington's appointment as commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, and several distinguished historical writers will make careful addresses. Competent guides will conduct the pilgrims through the historic rooms of Independence Hall, and to a number of places in the vicinity which have important colonial traditions. On the same afternoon a visit to Cramp's shipyard, where so many of the best specimens of our new navy have been constructed, will bring the pilgrims into touch with a phase of more recent history. The Academy of Fine Arts, Girard College, the social settlements in the slums, and other institutions and features of Philadelphia life will add to the educational value of a day which will be ended at the University of Pennsylvania, where Mr. Talcott Williams is to give the first of a series of addresses upon the cities that the pilgrims will visit. Mr. Williams is brilliantly qualified to discourse concerning Philadelphia's contribution to American history, and his lecture will be illustrated with the stereopticon. He will also add much to the intelligibility of the journey as a whole by explaining the physiography of the country that is to be traversed.

It is a ten-days period that has been fixed for the Pilgrimage, and it begins upon the last day of the week. Sunday, July 29, will be spent in Philadelphia, where the pilgrims will be invited by the rector, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, to attend services in the old Christ Church, which dates well back into the colonial period, and whose pews have been occupied by so many of the founders of American independence. On Monday morning the pilgrims will depart for New England, and will spend the afternoon at Hartford under the care and auspices of the Connecticut Historical Society. The wealth of historical association that the capital of Connecticut can exhibit in a brief half day will surely surprise most of the visitors. The night will be spent at Boston, where the order of

excercises will begin the following morning with an old-fashioned town meeting in the Old South Meeting House. Otis, Sam Adams, Warren, and their compatriots, will be recognized as present in spirit, while Col. Thomas W. Higginson, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, William Lloyd Garrison, Hezekiah Butterworth, Horace E. Scudder, Edwin D. Mead, A. E. Winship, Robert Wolcott, and numerous other eminent Bostonians are expected to be present in mortal flesh as evidence that New England still produces great men. Col. Higginson is to make the special address on Boston's contribution to American history, and Dr. Hale is to talk, as he can do so authoritatively, upon the historic landmarks and old streets of the New England metropolis. Of the visit to the old State House and to Faneuil Hall, of the detailed study that is to be made of the battle of Bunker Hill, with the help of such authorities as Mr. Winship, of the *Journal of Education*; of a journey to Charlestown and the navy yard, and another to Copp's Hill with its ancient burying ground, and to Christ Church in the track of Paul Revere, we cannot speak in detail.

But something must be said of a memorable day which will begin in Cambridge under the elm where Washington assumed command of the army, and from which rendezvous Harvard University and the historic spots of old Cambridge are to be visited. Among other interesting things, Longfellow's home, which was once the headquarters of Washington, will be opened to the pilgrims; and Lowell's home will be another of many Cambridge shrines. From Cambridge, in comfortable brakes—or barges as they call them in New England—the pilgrims will be driven along the famous road to Lexington and Concord. They will hold a meeting in the Lexington Town Hall, where a competent authority is to show the significance of Lexington in our history. One who has never visited Lexington can hardly imagine how much survives there to fire the historical imagination. This ride by way of Cambridge and Lexington to Concord is perhaps the most interesting one, from the historical point of view, that the United States affords. As one approaches Concord he passes the "Wayside" house where Hawthorne lived so many years, and also the home of Emerson. The battle ground at Concord, and the literary memories of the place, lend an almost indescribable charm to the visit and make it one of our most cherished spots. Senator Hoar, among others, is expected to add to the instructive character of the Concord visit. The special address on Concord's contribution to American history and civilization will be delivered by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, who is himself one of the most distinguished men in the long list with which that town is to be credited.

The visit to quaint old Salem will be more charming as a surprise than almost any other portion of the rich programme. The Essex Institute will be prepared to make the pilgrims welcome, and will not allow them to depart in ignorance of Salem's importance in our early naval and commercial history. Nor will the scholarly members of the Essex Institute seek to divert the attention of the pilgrims from the

"witchcraft houses" or the Gallows Hill. Especially valuable and significant is the programme of speech-making that has been arranged for the Salem visit. The return to Boston will be by steamer from Nahant after a visit at the home of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, another of our authorities on colonial history. There will follow the visit to old Plymouth, where the Summer School of Applied Ethics will be in session and will join heartily with Plymouth's hospitable descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers in making welcome this new detachment of pilgrims. There is much to see and learn in Plymouth, and those who may go there anticipating little of interest will be most agreeably surprised and will certainly determine to go again some day for a longer sojourn.

The objective point for Saturday evening, August 4, will be the historic town of Newburgh, on the Hudson river above West Point; but on the journey thither from Boston the pilgrims will stop at Pomfret, Conn., to visit the scenes made famous by the intrepid Israel Putnam, and the ride will also be broken at Fishkill, whose historical relics and reminiscences will be fully exploited for the benefit of the visitors. The Newburgh Historical Society will greet the pilgrims on Saturday evening, and the Rev. Dr. William K. Hall will elucidate the meaning of Newburgh and its vicinity in the formative history of America as an independent nation. An interesting Sunday is planned at Newburgh, and Monday morning will witness the embarkation of the pilgrims for West Point, members of the Newburgh Historical Society accompanying the visitors in order to point out the many spots which have historic associations along either bank of the Hudson. Arrangements have been made for an inspection of West Point under official guidance, and the journey by boat will be resumed with Tarrytown for the objective point. The scene of John André's capture, and the localities immortalized by Washington Irving, cannot fail to make the visit memorable to pilgrims who have never visited Tarrytown before.

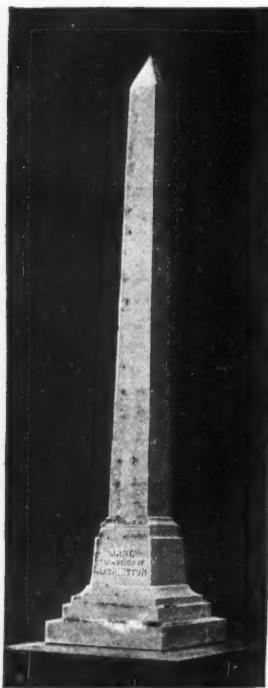
As the journey by river is resumed and New York is approached, a score of memorable localities will be pointed out,—localities whose historic significance, be it confessed with regret, is not known by one New York teacher in fifty, although local pilgrimages of teachers and pupils might easily be arranged for any sunny afternoon. The opportunity that New York city itself affords for a peripatetic study of American history are numerous and important enough to occupy many days. Brooklyn and adjacent parts of Long Island have also much of historical interest to offer. Mr. Powell's body of pilgrims will not attempt to inspect these nooks and corners in and about New York with exhaustive thoroughness, but plans have been made which will render their brief stay highly instructive and very agreeable. Among other things it is expected that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will address the pilgrims upon the place of New York in American history; and many other citizens are expected to do their part towards making the visitors welcome and promoting their historical inquiries.

The brilliant campaign of Trenton will be the subject of study on the ground during the last day of the pilgrimage. The morning of that day will be spent at Princeton, and Professor William M. Sloane will deliver an address explaining the significance of that famous locality in our history. The afternoon will be spent in Trenton, where careful arrangements have been made to insure a clear understanding of Washington's movements, and of the strategy that overcame the unwary Hessians. In the evening the pilgrims will return to Philadelphia and will there disband.

This summary account of the arrangements that Mr. Powell and the enterprising managers of the University Extension Society have prepared, does no justice whatever to the detail of a campaign that has been worked out with an extraordinary amount of care and fidelity, and with the benefit of advice and co-operation on the part of a great number of the men and women best qualified to make successful a field

study of American history. The University Extension Society has no possible desire to monopolize this rational and delightful method of vacation study. On the contrary, its great object is to demonstrate the value of such methods so satisfactorily that local pilgrimages will become usual in all portions of the country, and that teachers,—whether professors of history in higher institutions or instructors of children in public schools,—will come to adopt as a matter of course the plan of visiting with their pupils every accessible spot which could throw any light upon local or general historical topics. After all, the method is more important than the knowledge to be gained. There is no county in the United States so remote from the scenes of our colonial or revolutionary history that it has not some spots which have their importance in the local record of events; and the visiting of these spots can be made by any intelligent teacher contributory to the teaching of historical lessons whose principal scenes lie far distant.

## THE RESCUE OF VIRGINIA'S HISTORIC SHRINES.



THE NEW MONUMENT TO  
MARY WASHINGTON.

OUTSIDE of New England,—where in the fullness of time there has at length appeared a race of men who have leisure and a knowledge and disposition to use that leisure well,—it must rest chiefly with the women of the land to find out our neglected and decaying shrines and memorials, and to render due honor to our heroes and heroines of bygone days. It is to patriotic women that the country owes the rescue and preservation as a national memorial of Washington's home at Mount Vernon on the Potomac. To patriotic women is now due the rescue from neglect of the grave of that noble colonial dame, Mary, the mother of Washington. At Fredericksburg, Va., on May 10, a granite monu-

ment of plain obelisk design some fifty feet in height, bearing the name of Washington's mother, was dedicated in the presence of a distinguished company. The principal guest of the occasion was President Cleveland, who was accompanied by several members of the Cabinet and their wives. Governor O'Farrell of Virginia was present, and many distinguished public men from Washington, Richmond and elsewhere joined in this pilgrimage, and heartily seconded the strong tributes of praise that were bestowed upon the virtues of one who stands as an heroic type of the mothers that have given us our great men and of whom our nation is most deeply indebted for its saving endowments of moral character.

The erection of a monument to Mary Washington is no new project, but earlier efforts at different times in the past century were never brought to consummation. It remained for a band of earnest women to take the initiative. What the daughters of honored American ancestors have accomplished for the preservation or erection of historic monuments in instances like those of Mount Vernon and Fredericksburg, is merely illustrative of a great number of less conspicuous but similarly important undertakings to which American women, notably in Virginia, are now devoting themselves. The men of Virginia have been in no mood for antiquarian research since 1865. They have been engaged in an effort to repair the ravages of war;—an effort the difficulty and seriousness of which can never be comprehended except after some study, upon the ground of comparative industrial and agricultural conditions.

The exigencies of warfare thirty years ago showed scant respect for the relics and traditions of the revolutionary period. The torch of invasion did not make nice discriminations, nor did the leaders on either side choose their battle grounds or their strategic positions with reference to the sparing of interesting colonial houses, the memories of which might attract peaceful historical pilgrims a generation later. Thus the four years of campaigning in the valleys of Virginia annihilated very much of what had survived from colonial days down to 1860. But even more destructive, perhaps, than the war period itself, was the sad period of abandonment and neglect that immediately followed the four years of marching and countermarching. Great areas that had been under cultivation for a century and a half quickly lapsed to a condition of primeval wilderness. Abandoned houses crumbled away. Cleared fields became first bushy copse, then second-growth woodlands, and in a few years thick and heavy forests. Ancient burying grounds fell into lamentable decay. The grave stones were toppled over by the growing roots of trees; and their inscriptions, buried under vegetable mold, crumbled away in the successive processes of frost and thaw.

From this condition, threatening an almost total obliteration of much that it is most desirable to cherish for reasons of history and of a just pride of lineage, the women of Virginia are now coming to the rescue. They are doing what they can to save historic houses; to keep intact the churches that have survived from the colonial period; to restore and preserve inscriptions in churchyards and cemeteries; to collect and insure the preservation of parish and county records, and other interesting manuscripts and documents; to find and keep the furniture and household effects of the olden time, and in short to save everything of antiquarian significance. When due regret has been expressed for all that was destroyed beyond recovery from 1860 to 1865, and for the far greater loss due to the neglect during the twenty-five years following the war, it is still true that Virginia is marvelously rich in surviving historical objects and materials. The task of checking the further process of destruction is one in which the daughters of Virginia deserve the encouragement of the whole nation.

The peninsular region is especially inviting to the student who would strengthen his comprehension of occurrences by visits to their scenes. Of ancient Jamestown nothing remains but a ruined church tower with a broken wall and some interesting but dilapidated tombstones. Until lately these precious relics have been grossly neglected, and vandalism had joined hands with the destructive agencies of nature. Henceforth the little that remains is to be carefully guarded. Moreover, Jamestown Island and the broad sweep of the river speak for themselves, and a visit to the spot greatly aids the student in his understanding

of the early colonization of this continent. A few miles back from the river, on the watershed that divides the valley of the James from the valley of the York, is old Williamsburg,—for a long time the colonial capital of Virginia. It is also the site of old William and Mary College, an institution which trained so many of the statesmen of the revolutionary period. Of all localities famed in the early annals of Virginia, Williamsburg best retains its ancient appearance and characteristics. Its quaint old houses gladden the eye of the student or the artist visitor; and the witness it bears concerning a period when these seaboard States were loyal colonies of Great Britain, is more distinct and striking than that of any other town in the country. It would be a thousand pities if Williamsburg's marvelous escape from the ravages of war, from the ever-active fire fiend, and from the restless desire for change that has destroyed so many old towns, should not now lead to well-planned efforts to preserve every old house and object of historical interest in the entire village.

In the opposite direction from Jamestown, a winding road leads from Williamsburg to the broad estuary of the York river, and to Yorktown, another sleepy old village that seems by some miracle to have escaped the influences of the nineteenth century. The only evidence of recent activity in that neighborhood is the noble monument erected some years ago to commemorate the final surrender of the British revolutionary forces to Washington and his French allies. The ladies of Williamsburg are among the leading spirits in the new movement for the preservation of Virginian shrines, and among other of their recent achievements they have secured, for the purpose of an antiquarian museum, the solid little octagonal powder-house that was built in early days with a time-defying strength.

At Richmond, the newer capital to whose claims Williamsburg was eventually compelled to submit, there is much to invite the attention of the historical pilgrim; while Charlottesville, the site of the University of Virginia, and many a spot in other portions of Virginia, is equally inviting. The accomplished scholars who will plan next year's historical pilgrimage in connection with the University Extension meeting at Philadelphia will doubtless need no advice from amateur investigators or journalistic well-wishers. But we shall nevertheless hazard the suggestion that nothing could more fittingly follow this year's journey to the shrines of New England, than a tour next year to proceed from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Williamsburg, and Fortress Monroe, including as many other points of historical interest in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia as the limitations of time and the facilities for travel would reasonably permit. To most teachers and students this journey would be full of novelty, pleasure and instruction.

## CONSTITUTIONAL HOME RULE FOR CITIES.

BY WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS.

A BRIEF glance at the development of city governments in this country is necessary for an understanding of the constitutional questions now under discussion in New York. There have been three periods, each with distinctive characteristics. First came the post-colonial period from 1787 to about 1846. Its characteristics were checks and balances, the mayor against the councils, each council against the other, together with some governmental peculiarities inherited from Europe. Thus, the municipal suffrage was limited to tax payers; while in some cities, as in Philadelphia in 1789, the councilmen held office for life, the aldermen for a limited period, and the two councils, not the people, chose the mayor. This illogical system somehow worked well. Cities, however, were then but hamlets compared to the immense neighborhoods of to-day, and universal manhood suffrage had not been adopted.

The second period, from 1846 to 1872, was a succession of municipal mistakes and scandals. Two causes led to the decline, the herding in cities of a large proportion of the immigrants then flocking to America, and contemporaneous with that the opening of the suffrage to them. City affairs passed at once from the control of the most interested—the tax payers—to the control of those who pretended to be most interested—for what "there was in it." Results were quickly apparent. The mayor, formerly a responsible executive, was shorn of most of his power. The two councils were merged into one, made up, as a rule, of the worst elements of society, and to this single irresponsible body were given plenary powers under the local boss. This system bred politicians and politicians of the worst type. It bred also indifferentism among the responsible classes, as has been well said, *tacet* became *licet*, until a period of governmental corruption such as the world had never known culminated in that most infamous American, William M. Tweed.

But his career proved an object lesson. The indifferentists were shamed into action. *Tacet* and *licet* gave way to *pudet*, and the tyranny of the plunderers came temporarily to an end. Then began what may be called the third period. Its characteristic tendency has been warfare—a continuous struggle between the local statesman on the one hand and his tax-paying bondsman on the other. The cry all over the country has been: Down with the common council. As a result, we have to-day, not an irresponsible council, but a responsible mayor, and where there was one council before, we now, as a rule, have two,

each to watch the other. In the struggle the citizen has had the best of it, though the ward politician has contested every inch of ground. Good government in cities has now passed the period when it can be laughed out of court as a "reform." Partisan conventions declare for it; candidates pledge it their support and disinterested citizens sometimes dare hope that its victory is won.

But the glad day is not yet here. Conventions and candidates soon forget their pledges; local spoilsmen, with united front, cling tenaciously to the old system; while municipal reformers go on haranguing and writing, each with his ameliorating device, but without organization, without much promise of success. Even in this year, when good government in cities is a rallying cry heard throughout the land, everything is unsettled. Some say, try limited suffrage; others know that restrictions of this character are now impossible. Some would accomplish reform by "smelling" committees from the legislature. Still others advocate the abolition of the ward system and the election of municipal councilors on general tickets. While the most advanced demand separate municipal elections and a system of proportional minority representation. The city governments even of a single State, reveal differences of structure and administration, as great as would a comparison between the boss ridden council of Tweed and the present autocratic executive of Brooklyn; and, in methods of choice, as between the ward system of New York and the plan of electoral hundreds recently vetoed by the Governor of the Empire State.

Viewed in this light, the situation is ripe for the New York Constitutional Convention. What has been done is to provide a remedy here and there, not a relief. Yet above the discordant din of the reformers, one cry has sounded out full-voiced and certain. It is the rallying cry of recent elections, the only reform about which all reformers agree, the hope of the city dweller to-day, and the bugbear of the local statesman—Home Rule for Cities. Nor is this a new cry. Parties have platformed it, executives have promised it, representatives have pledged it their support. But the city dweller has learned that in this reform, as has been well said, each crowd is "like Ensign Stebbins, 'for the law, but agin' its enforcement.'" Legislation has become a barter of favors between the people's *mis*-representatives; and, as a matter of fact, a city gets what it wants from a legislature just as it proves to be the majority's or

the other's ox that is gored. Home rule for cities, under existing conditions, is a legislative will-o'-the-wisp. The people of a locality are best fitted to say what is best fitted to them. The rallying cry of the present and the future is and must be, not "Legislative" (God forbid!), but "Constitutional Home Rule for Cities."

One of the speakers at the recent National Conference on Good City Government declared that any widespread municipal reform must begin in New York. The beginning would have been made long ago had New York's constitution been abreast of the times. It prohibits private and local bills "incorporating villages," and imposes on the legislature the duty of passing acts "for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," and to restrict their debt-making powers. But not a word against special legislation affecting the incorporation of cities, not a word restricting amendments to their charters, not a word compelling general urban laws. It is no marvel that charter tinkering has become the favorite function of its legislature, or that the oligarchy of corruption has made the cities of New York awful examples to the healthier municipalities of other States. An examination of the checks on the charter tinkerer in other constitutions, therefore, becomes interesting, if not prophetic of the action of the New York Convention this year.

Thirteen of the forty-four States have practically no constitutional restrictions affecting the charters of cities. Five of these are in New England, States little controlled by the foreign vote and all having a more or less restricted suffrage. Four are in the South, none of them, save Maryland (in whose constitution Baltimore is given a separate article), boasting a city larger than Rochester; and one, Oregon, in the West, with no important cities at all. The other three, New York, Kentucky and Wisconsin, of all the progressive States west of New England, permit almost unlimited meddling with city charters. Of these, however, Wisconsin has a general urban law, and Kentucky has no important cities save Louisville. New York, the most populous, with more than thirty cities and among them the metropolis of the nation—poor New York, corruption-breeding and corruption-ridden—stands fearfully and wofully alone.

The organic law of some thirty of the States guarantees a greater or lesser degree of municipal home rule. Some States even do this in two or three ways. The restrictions which have been tried may be thus classified :

1. Prohibition on local or special legislation affecting cities, coupled often with a mandatory provision for general urban laws;
2. Publication in the locality to be affected of a notice of intention, before a local bill can be introduced in the legislature;
3. The initiative or referendum, or the two combined, applied to the construction and amendment of city charters.

The first is best understood and most common. Pennsylvania phrases the prohibition well :

The general assembly shall not pass any local or special law . . . in incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters.

Missouri commands general laws in the following terse language :

The general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization and classification of cities and towns.

The effect of the first clause is a general municipal corporations law; of the second, a classification of cities according to population. The first is in force in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Louisiana (where, however, New Orleans is exempt), Mississippi and Nebraska. The constitutions of California, Washington, Iowa, Arkansas, Tennessee and New Jersey have similar provisions. Thus in one-fourth of the States there is a direct check on legislative meddling with the charters of cities. The large proportion of Southern States will be noticed; but their constitutions, as well as those of almost every Northern State having this restriction, have been adopted or amended in this particular since the war. This step, though toward home rule, is not a safe one in New York. Its highest court has decided, in effect, that a law in terms applying to all cities of the State between specified upward and lower limits in population, even though applicable in reality to but one municipality, is a general law. Such a constitutional prohibition against local urban legislation might therefore prove of little value.

A provision for uniform legislation applicable to cities is also found in nine or more States, among others, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado and Nevada, in addition to some already mentioned. But this provision results in a classification by population, each important city being a class by itself; and in effect the general law becomes general only as to the small and medium-sized places, while special legislation affecting the large cities is as possible if not as probable as before. This is a step, though a short one, toward constitutional home rule.

There is more hope in the device expressed in the following clause from the constitution of Mississippi:

No local or special law shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law.

This is a favorite clause in Southern constitutions. It will be found in those of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, in addition to Mississippi, as well as, in substance, in those of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Colorado. In all ordinary conditions this device would accomplish its purpose. It permits the people most affected to instruct their representatives. But the cities of New York have lately had too much experience with charter amendments passed by legislatures in spite of their protests to place much confidence in this species of home rule.

The truth is, neither of these devices would accomplish constitutional home rule in New York. There,

would still be a strain of legislative rule in the reform, and its progeny might not be trustworthy. We hear much these times about that good old Jeffersonian idea of trusting the people. In city government at least they can be trusted. They can be trusted so far, too, that they shall not only formulate their organic law themselves through a committee of their choice, but also adopt or reject that committee's work by a direct vote, without the intervention of any *mis*-representatives. Some would make the legislature the initiating committee, and give validity to its charters and amendments only after ratification by a majority vote of the people affected. This would be but a half reform. State legislatures have not merited the confidence of city dwellers, and no valid reason can be given why the legislative body of a State should ever do more for municipal corporations than to supply them with charters of very general provisions, leaving all details to the cities themselves. Indeed, it is axiomatic that the further city government can be removed from the initiative or control of State legislatures, the more satisfactory will it be to its citizens.

But the hope of hopes is a combination of the initiative and referendum, already in force in some of the States.

The constitution of Missouri provides that any city having a population of more than 100,000 may frame its own organic law by electing a board of thirteen freeholders, which board shall within ninety days return a proposed charter; and that, if such charter is ratified by a four-sevenths vote at a general or special election, it shall supersede all existing charters and laws. Provision is also made for amendments to such a charter by a three-fifths vote, and for the submission of alternative sections, to be voted on separately and accepted or rejected without prejudice to other articles. The same procedure is authorized by the constitution of California, though, after ratification by direct vote, the charter must be submitted to the State legislature for adoption or rejection as a whole. The young State of Washington has gone still further, and, improving on both Missouri and California, provides for charter initiative and referendum in all cities having a population of 20,000 without a final reference to the legislature.

As a scheme of constitutional home rule, this plan approximates the ideal. California still insists on the consent of a god-fathering legislature. But in the other two States, city governments may spring, under that great parent, the constitution, from the people themselves. The legislative body of the city directs the choice of a charter commission by the people, the commission prepares a charter under the scrutiny of the press and the people, that charter is published a required number of times in a required number of newspapers, the people then vote Yes or No to its provisions. Amendments to a charter so adopted originate in the city council and are submitted for adoption or rejection by the people themselves. Alas, for the nimble tinkerer, could such a clause become a part of New York's organic law!

Home rule for cities would then become constitutional and legislative jugglery of no avail.

There is hope, too, that the present New York Convention will propose such a plan. The labor organizations of that State have representatives on the floor of the convention; and, some weeks ago, they sent out an official pamphlet, proposing an amendment almost identical with that of the State of Washington, but with an important addition. The New Yorkers propose that the extreme initiative, *i. e.*, the first step in the procedure, rest not only in the city council but in a petition of at least one-tenth of its qualified voters. By their amendment, one-tenth of a city's electors could thus compel a recalcitrant council to cause the election of a charter commission. It provides also for the publication of the proposed instrument, its recording in the proper offices, and that a majority of the voters, declaring for its adoption, shall be sufficient.

If the New York Convention can be brought to a realizing sense of the practicability of this quite radical change, why not, it may be asked, go a step further? Why not provide for permanent charter commissions in cities? No State has gone this far. Yet it is home rule, constitutional home rule of the purest, simplest sort. Let it be provided that in every city of the State of New York there shall always be a body of fifteen or more representative citizens, chosen if possible on a general ticket by minority representation and serving without pay, whose sole business it shall be to publicly consider and submit to the people all proposed changes in the charter; add a provision that no proposal be considered unless supported by a resolution of the city council or by a petition signed and verified by at least 5 per cent. of the qualified voters of the corporation; provide for the publication, submission and ratification of the charter or amendments, and the people of each city would at least be the sole masters of their own organic law.

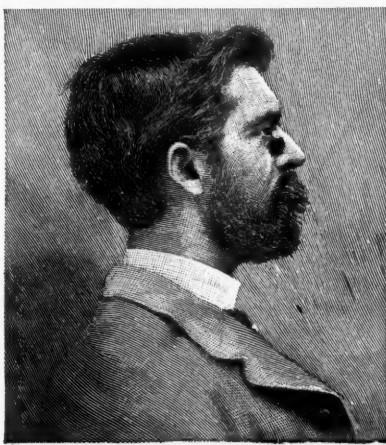
The question will be asked: What will become of Father Knickerbocker if his charter (the Consolidation Act) is made subject to the orders of a Croker? The answer is: Surely, that long suffering old gentleman could not be worse off than he is. Surely, too, if there is merit in first principles, the city dwellers of New York, as well as those of Ithaca or Mount Vernon, are the best judges of what they want, and, if the responsible classes of the metropolis cannot unite on an issue such as would frequently be presented were a charter commission a part of the city's government, they deserve their punishment—more corruption, more bosses, more misrule.

The New York Convention is awake to the fact that the time has passed when the rhapsodies of the reformer may be branded as the vagaries of a dreamer. It understands also that what is most needed now is a constitutional basis on which cities can work. It will do its work well if it permits the growing life-centres of the State, always consistent with the constitution and the laws, to seek the greatest good to the greatest number in whatever way seems to the majority of their voters the best.

## AN AMERICAN IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

### A SKETCH OF JOHN S. SARGENT.

THE fact that a man has achieved a high success in any direction will naturally awaken, in the public, a curiosity to know what has contributed to this peculiar superiority which distinguishes him. One would like to hear of the adverse circumstances that have been surmounted, whether of birth, social environment, parental objections to his choice of career, or perhaps a long and obstinate lack of appreciation on the part of the public he has appealed to by



JOHN S. SARGENT.

his work. It seems to be the fashion, perhaps through a desire to give added lustre to the brilliancy of the results which are evident, or that the facts may really warrant the emphasis, to enlarge upon the difficulties through which the person has fought and finally reached a secure position of established reputation. This is frequently the tenor of biographical sketches, and the moral they convey is obvious. But no less obvious, it seems to me, is the value of an achievement which has been the result of the reverse of these conventional conditions; and the record of such achievement is likely to be of interest to all who appreciate intellectual endeavor, whether they belong to the lay public or to those following the same professional career.

The subject of this brief review, Mr. John S. Sargent, has just been elected Associate of the Royal Academy, but the road he has traveled to reach its portal is somewhat different from the plodding, toil some pathway that many others have trodden to gain its grateful shade.

#### HIS EUROPEAN TRAINING.

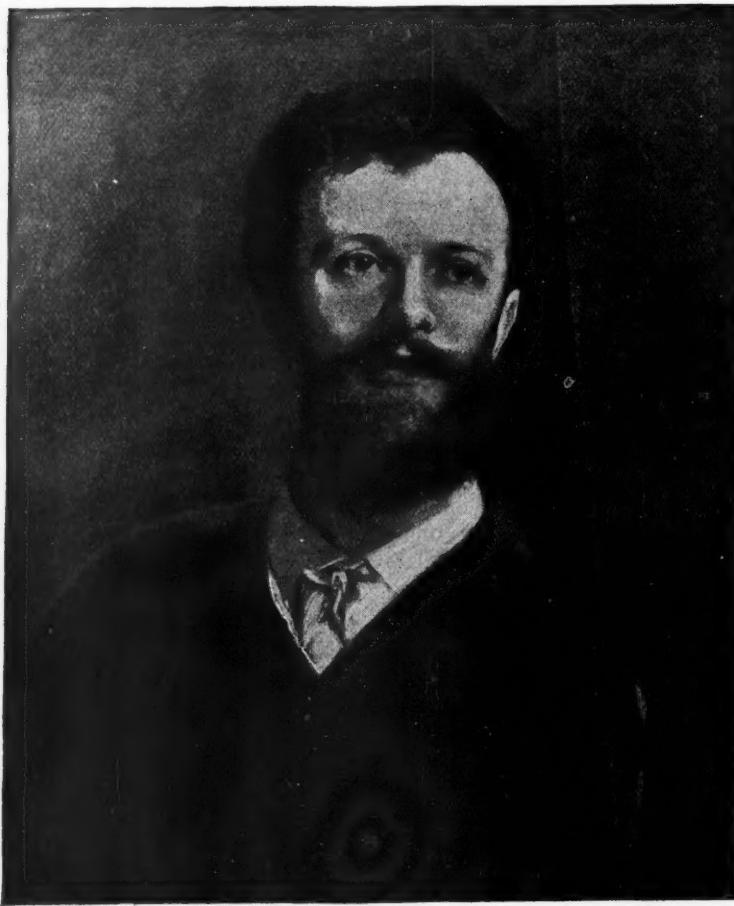
Mr. Sargent was born in Florence of American parents, and with what one may regard as the pro-

verbial silver spoon in his mouth. Surrounded by all that material ease and leisurely culture can supply, this bright artistic star has had no cloud to obscure it from its rise. Florence—the name alone is an inspiration to those who love beauty and its traditions! Unite to this, family ties the most refined and beneficent—imagine those closest to you possessed with an enthusiasm for nature, and the greatest familiarity with its best interpreters in the world of art, and you will have a faint idea of the perfect conditions for fostering an artistic bent that favored young Sargent from the first. Although born in Italy, the first language he was taught to speak was the German. One can not tell if this fact had anything to do with his later knowledge and love of music; but he is now an enthusiastic admirer of Wagner, and reads and plays the great German's piano scores with intelligence and the deepest pleasure. After receiving a classical education in the best schools of Florence, at the same time studying music, young Sargent at the age of eighteen removed with his parents to Paris. These earlier years had also been devoted to drawing and painting as closely as was consistent with the pursuit of other studies incidental to the education of a gentleman; for he came up to Paris well grounded in classical and historical knowledge. There was nothing cold in these acquirements of his—they lived in his mind with a graphic and, indeed, almost actual sense. The idylls of Catullus, the splendid, stately, monumental life of ancient Rome; the courtly, sumptuous, and intriguing period of the Grand Monarque, each in turn became to an unusual degree contemporary with himself, as he roamed in imagination through the pages of their chroniclers. Their costumes, surroundings, and daily practices seemed, in his mind's eye, physical facts as he dwelt upon them.

#### AN INTERPRETER OF THE PAST.

At the time of first meeting him, I regarded Sargent as one born to realize in art a faithful portrayal of the past, whether legendary or historical, so potential seemed his grasp of its salient moments in history, and so subtle his appreciation of these faint and fragrant stories of the classic myths and physical emotions, that colored the young world's pastorals. All of these subjects seemed to be well within the range of this highly cultivated and richly endowed student.

Of course the intellectual and even literary paternal supervision of his artistic studies, in conjunction with his own natural predisposition for art, gave him at once a certain advantage over the majority of his associates at the *atelier* of Carolus-Duran, where he elected to place himself. It seems a great many



PORTRAIT OF HENSCHEL, THE MUSICIAN, BY SARGENT.

years since that bright morning when tall but boyish looking Sargent, portfolio under arm, came with a certain diffidence to the *atelier* Duran and showed, with modesty, the really surprising sketches by which he hoped to recommend himself to that master as a pupil. The students gathered around the new comer, and many I know mentally applauded the care for *form* and *line* that these studies even then betrayed. From the character of this work which he showed Carolus on presenting himself as a candidate for admission, one would perhaps have thought that he would have chosen some other artistic influence with more advantage; but I now believe that no other direction would, for him, have been so wholesome. Durand's large, broad, magisterial manner of painting and of *seeing*, fitted well, it proved, the quality of corporeity which characterized Sargent's mind whenever it was a question of graphic portrayal—and this, without in any way making of him an imitator. His background of cultivated thought and taste tempered any tendency to copy

art, which also seldom runs smooth, ran smoothly from the beginning, with this young painter, and still he gained success. I do not for a moment believe that Mr. Sargent has never set himself problems that have taken a whole man's manliness to solve. But this came later. What probably accounts for his early and apparently easy victories is, that most of the technical drudgery, the learning to draw, to force things into their places, was gone through with by him very early in life; this is somewhat the case with a skillful pianist, who would lead us to think he had forgotten the pains of practice when he charms the public with his finished touch. But neither was Mr. Sargent troubled by the material anxieties which so often harass the student.

And here is a point I would like to make.

#### "THE SPUR IN HIS BLOOD."

It has been a theory of mine that a greater trial of character and of talent is demanded to reach the top, with no absolute necessity at one's heels, than with

those brilliant and masterly examples of portraiture which Carolus was constantly producing with continued success and applause.

#### NO DRUDGERY IN HIS SCHOOLING.

It is a fact, that Mr. Sargent has shown himself consistent from the beginning. On coming to the "school" he seemed, even at that comparatively early period, to have passed through the pains and difficulties of learning to draw. What most preoccupied him on seeing a new model the first of each week, was the position he should take, that would be likely to reveal the finest line, and give the most original point to the head and figure on which he intended to work for the next six days. There was never, for him, any question of a more or less difficult point of view—no abrupt or oblique fore-shortening had any inconveniences, to speak mildly, for his ready and correct vision: it was amusing to remark how those less skillful would be influenced by Sargent's selection of pose, or method of indicating features. These facts I am giving to show that the "course of true love" in

that stimulus which actual need incites. It is Lowell, I think, who says: "One can get some sort of pace out of the veriest jade at the near prospect of oats, but your thoroughbred has the spur in his blood." This spur Sargent has, and this spur, this responsibility to family traditions, breeding and high taste has made of Mr. Sargent a painter of much *style*. His method, which is powerfully realistic, might be brutal, indeed, in other hands, but in his it becomes original, and almost an anomaly, for with the materials at his service to produce coarseness he proffers you distinction.

It was during the Centennial year of 1876 that, at the age of twenty, Mr. Sargent first visited America. He was absent from Paris but a few months, and returned to his studies under Duran in the autumn as full of enthusiasm as ever, and giving out in his talk acute and picturesque impressions the new world had made upon him. There was considerable that was literary in the quality of the view he took of American scenery and customs, but his impressions were above all else plastic and painter like.

#### EARLY TRIUMPHS.

Mr. Sargent first exhibited in the Salon of 1877 a cleverly painted and originally posed portrait of a young lady. In 1878 a group of fisher girls on the shore at Cancale—"En Route pour la Pêche." The portrait of his master, Carolus Duran, and "Neapolitan Children Bathing" mark his exhibit of 1879, and "El Jaléo" that of 1882. Previous to this, however—I think in 1881—Mr. Sargent showed that remarkable "Portrait of Miss B." which announced an established style, from which in any essentials, he has not since seen fit to depart. From this canvas his onward course has been logical and systematic.

We have now to record a series of such successes as rarely come to one so young. Among the works produced in the years immediately following may be mentioned, "Children's Portraits," 1883, and "Mme. Ganthercan," 1884. Mr. Sargent removed after this to London, where he has since lived. Here his canvases,

year after year, at the Royal Academy, and the Grosvenor have excited interest and stimulated discussion. To mention a few of the most notable, which may, perhaps, seem like reiteration so well are they known, I will recall those of the Misses Vickers, Mrs. White, Lady Playfair, Mrs. W. Playfair, and a fantastic portrait group entitled "Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose," which last was purchased by the Trustees of the Chantry Bequest. The portrait of the musician Henschel belongs also to this period. A



"LA CARMENCITA."—BY SARGENT.

more recent work, the portrait of Ellen Terry, as Lady Macbeth, was seen last summer at Chicago.

Mr. Sargent visited America in 1887, and again in 1889, and on both visits produced a number of portraits which could only add to his high reputation. Those of Mrs. Marquand, Mrs. Boit, Mrs. Elliot Shepard, Mrs. Jack Gardner, Mrs. Kissam, and that of the infant daughter of Mrs. Goelet are readily in mind as representative examples of this painter's style. His brilliant canvas representing the Spanish dancer Carmencita, recently purchased by the French government, was produced at the same time.

#### A THOROUGHLY "AMERICAN" ARTIST.

The question is sometimes asked, May Mr. Sargent be regarded as representing in any sense the American school of art? It would seem that, so far as America has any distinct school, Mr. Sargent may be fairly claimed by it. His education has been entirely European, but so has the art education of many who practice their profession here. On both sides he is of purely American parentage, and this fact alone is perhaps sufficient to settle the question; for the American to-day readily assimilates the various methods that enable him to perfect himself in his craft; and most of this he learns abroad. Why should a few years, more or less, tend to expatriate him? Besides, the American temperament is probably as quick to recognize high accomplishment in the field of esthetic effort as that of any other nation, and by this very recognition Mr. Sargent has shown his aptness and superiority.

Up to the present time Mr. Sargent has strictly identified himself with work in portraiture, which is to me a mark of rare consistency in one to whom the various aspects of the outside world appeal with such potency. New "schools," progressive modes of treatment, original attitudes in the face of myriad-sided Nature, all secure from Mr. Sargent a ready and sympathetic attention. These sympathies have, however, in no way diverted him from his early choice of portraiture.

#### IMAGINATIVE POWER.

I have hinted that Mr. Sargent's familiarity with and intellectual interest in the past once suggested to us that he would be likely to revivify it through his art. He has not chosen to do this in the usual way, but does he not sometimes call it up in a masterly and significant fashion? His sense of analogy is strong, and at times, like our Hawthorne in literature, he sees in a chance subject an intimation, perhaps of a classic faun, and, lo! the pointed ears by some nimbleness of brush are all but seen. If the ages of civilization have not sufficiently refined one's sense, is there not in some of his portraits a glimmer of it to be seen still fluttering behind the mask that usage wears? This may be imaginary on our part, but it is not, I think, the painter's fault. He sees powerfully and records faithfully, following his personal insight, true to the light that is in him. However this may be, it is a psychical quality most valuable

in a portrait painter—and Mr. Sargent is certainly not without it.

At the World's Fair last summer, among the pictures in the American Section of the Fine Arts there hung a portrait of a young lady in white, painted by Mr. Sargent, and strange to say, with no great suppleness of brush,—but from it emanated the very essence of femininity and adorable young womanhood. Writing without catalogues or books, I do not recall the subject's name, if in fact it was given,—but of all the canvases by Mr. Sargent familiar to me, I remember none that more satisfactorily presented, in its finest sense, the realization of a living and breathing personality. The attitude of maidenly unconsciousness, one hand resting on her side while the fingers of the other lightly and listlessly touch the circle of gold beads that clasped the throat, is "felt" with a sensitiveness and artistic insight that are marks of a high order of creative work. There is much that is psychic in this interpretation of a human being. If, as we have the right to believe, a painter be in a certain sense the guardian of his "sitter," this subject has been entrusted to most faithful hands.

Mr. Sargent has viewed widely the whole field of creative art, and his natural taste has led him to study intelligently the methods and precedents of the past; but the marvelous facility of hand and veracity of vision that characterize his work have as yet scarcely been spoken of in this rapid review. Were these paragraphs intended mainly for the edification of the virtuoso and the student, I should find this side of the subject a fruitful one to enlarge upon. There is so much to say on this point of expressive workmanship, in which Mr. Sargent excels, that it would lead one to become too expansive for the limitations of an article like this.

#### ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH.

It will be interesting for any one, however, in viewing this painter's work, to remark the variety and significance of touch by which he defines the texture and condition of most opposing things—how a contour becomes confused and full of mystery as it sweeps into the background and again reappears sharp and "telling"—obedient to the laws of light upon an object, as Light itself obeying Nature's laws.

For precision, truthfulness, utmost fidelity of sight and the ability to unerringly record that which is visually revealed, Mr. Sargent stands among the first of his contemporaries.

That Mr. Sargent may extend his range into the field of decorative composition now seems probable, for this year he exhibits a work which has engaged his attention for some time past,—that of embellishing the Boston Public Library. These panels were painted in London, where he now exhibits them.

The Royal Academy has shown discrimination in the latest accessions it has made to its membership, and may be regarded as having exercised peculiarly good judgment in the election of Mr. Sargent.

FRANK FOWLER.

## SIX POPULAR PAINTERS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE yearly harvest of the English painter is, for the most part, gathered in May. He works in leisurely fashion throughout the summer, taking things easily, like the grasshopper in the fable; he contends, as best he can, against the almost Cimmerian darkness of a foggy winter; and eventually he finishes his work in feverish haste during the early months of spring. In May, if he be a painter of merit

Practically, every one of these institutions has an exhibition open in May.

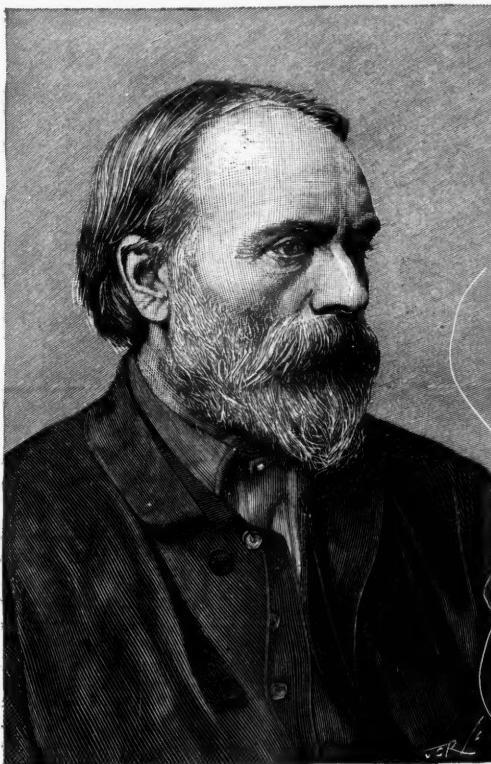
Of the English painters of to-day we present in this article short sketches of six—each of whom, we venture to think, is in every sense of the word “popular.” Sir Edward Burne-Jones has not only created a cult and gained a following of his own; he also pleases the ordinary connoisseur by the beauty of his line and by the richness of his color. Mr. Tadema—well, Mr. Tadema paints marble, blue sky, and blue sea as no other artist can paint them. Professor Herkomer’s versatility alone should make him popular, for is he not painter, carver, etcher, actor, author, lecturer, musician, and almost everything else besides? Mr. Luke Fildes painted “The Doctor.” Mr. Briton Riviere paints animals; whilst Mr. Hook depicts with skillful brush the rugged coasts and roaring waters of the sea-girt isle of Britain. Sir Frederick Leighton is not included in our list, because we dealt with him in the REVIEW just twelve months ago; Sir John Millais, whom a long illness has prevented from work during the past year, and Mr. G. F. Watts are reserved for more extended study hereafter.

### I. SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES, BART.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones shares with the President of the Royal Academy, and with Sir John Millais, the distinction of being one of the three “painter Baronets” of the period. The honor of a baronetcy has twice been offered to Mr. G. F. Watts, who has on each occasion respectfully but firmly declined it. No one will grudge it to any of the three artists named, least of all, perhaps, to Sir Edward, whose career, extending over thirty years, has always been marked by loyal and unswerving devotion to Art. A man of much individuality, of unimpeachable sincerity, and of great industry, he has carved out for himself a path of his own; he has not accepted, or followed, any particular style or school, but has rather created one. Free from any overwhelming desire to amass wealth, or to obtain dignities, he has for years worked patiently, steadily, and cheerfully at the profession of his choice, so that to-day he stands exalted above many of his brethren, and is prominent among that little band of Victorian painters whose names the world will not willingly let die.

#### BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones had the good fortune to receive a first-class education. Born at Birmingham in the summer of 1833—that is to say, a little more than sixty years ago—he was at the age of eleven sent by his parents to the King Edward’s grammar school of that town, where he had for schoolfellows an eminent divine, the late Bishop Lightfoot, and Dr. Benson, the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Burne-Jones indeed was himself intended for the Church. But, happily for the world in general and for himself in particular, he escaped what has been



SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

or of position, the fruits of his labor are publicly exhibited. For this is the month in which nearly all the chief art institutions of London open their principal exhibitions of the year. First and foremost comes the Royal Academy, to which something like 12,000 works are sent, little more than a sixth of which are ever hung. Next in importance is the New Gallery, whose annual collection, while smaller than that shown at Burlington House, is held by some critics to be of a choicer and more uniformly excellent character. Then there are the two Water Color Societies—that presided over by the venerable Sir John Gilbert, and that headed by Sir James Linton—the Institute of Painters in Oil Colors, the Royal Society of British Artists, the New English Art Club, and other bodies which the exigencies of space forbid us to enumerate.



"CHANT D'AMOUR," BY BURNE-JONES.

called the "intolerable fetter of a white tie." In 1852, when nineteen years old, he gained an Exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford; and at the university he met a man who has undoubtedly influenced him greatly throughout the many years during which their close-knit friendship has lasted—William Morris. It was no doubt the future decorative poet and poetic decorator who urged upon the impressionable youth the special worthiness of a career in Art. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, whom he met in London in 1855, argued to the same purpose, and impressed young Burne-Jones so strongly as to cause him to leave the university without taking his degree, and to establish himself at 17 Red Lion Square, with Rossetti as his master, and William Morris as his friend and fellow-lodger.

#### "HERE ARE THE MATERIALS—PAINT!"

Rossetti had a very curious (many would say absurd) notion as regards the way in which an artist should be trained. "What is the use of setting a beginner to draw from the antique?" he would ask; "you may as well ask a child to write before he has learned to form his letters. Let him first learn to express himself, however haltingly, in his own way." Wherefore, after young Burne-Jones had watched and waited in the studio for a while, Rossetti put a palette and brushes in his hands, and said, pointing

to the model sitting before them, "Here are the materials—paint that boy's head." The young fellow did his best in these exceptional circumstances, and, crude as was the result, it won the approbation of the master, who bade him to persevere and to have no fears.

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

This was excellent advice in its way, but, meantime, Burne-Jones had to live. A young fellow of three and twenty cannot, like Ephraim, feed upon the wind. Rossetti was equal to the occasion. He got him, we are told, an order from the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* to do a drawing in black and white of the "Burd Helen," by the pre-Raphaelite painter, Windus; but the order was rescinded. He also got for him his first commissions for stained glass windows from Messrs. Powell. He moreover introduced him to Mr. Ruskin, to Mr. Arthur Hughes, and to other artists; cheered him up when he felt low-spirited, and generally helped him by example and by precept along his artistic way.

#### A FEW PARTICULAR WORKS.

It is not possible here to do more than record the titles of some of Sir Edward Burne-Jones's more important works. These comprise "Venus' Mirror," "Chant d'Amour," "Laus Veneris" (the title, by the

bye, of one of his friend Swinburne's earliest and most characteristic poems), "Merlin and Vivien," "Pygmalion and the Image" (four pictures), "The Golden Stair," "The Annunciation," "The Wheel of Fortune," "Cophetua and the Beggar Maid," "The Tower of Brass," and "The Briar Rose" (a series of four pictures), as well as certain well-known water-color drawings, "The Wine of Circe," "Love Among the Ruins" (spoilt, alas! very recently, in Paris by some blockhead who could not distinguish between a water-color drawing and a painting in oils), "Temperentia," "Spes," "Fides," "Cantas," "The Days of Creation," "Dies Domini," "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Day" and "Night." He has also designed a number of cartoons for stained glass windows, five of which were executed between the years 1857 and 1860 by Messrs. Powell, while the remainder have been carried out by Messrs. William Morris and Company. His best known work of this kind is the St. Cecilia window at Christ Church College, Oxford.

## PRAISE AND BLAME.

"To stand high is to be lied about"—a remark which, by the bye, cuts both ways. Few artists have met, on the one hand, with more idolatrous worship, and, on the other, with more bitter detraction than Sir Edward Burne-Jones. His pictures according to his friend and master, Rossetti, exhibit "gorgeous variegation of color, sustained pitch of imagination, and wistful, sorrowful beauty, all conspiring to make them not only unique in English work, but in the work of all times and nations." Monsieur Chesneau, a French critic of singular insight, regarded Sir Edward as the only artist "whose high gifts in designing, arranging and coloring are equal to his poetical conceptions." Others look upon his conceptions as morbid, archaic, and (what they are not) insincere. Mr. W. S. Gilbert alluded in "Patience" to the "greener-yallery, Grosvenor Gallery" young man. About the same time *Punch*, in a parody of the late Laureate's "Palace of Art," described the "Mirror of Venus" as follows:

. . . Crowding round one pool, from flowery shelves  
A group of damsels bowed the knee  
Over reflections solid as themselves  
And like as peaseen be.  
And in the "Beguiling of Merlin" (3,780 guineas) it  
saw :

. . . mythic Uther's diddled son  
Packed in a trunk with cramped limbs awry,  
Spell fettered by a siren limp and lean,  
And at least twelve heads high.

"He laughs best who laughs last," and here Sir Edward clearly has the laugh on his side.

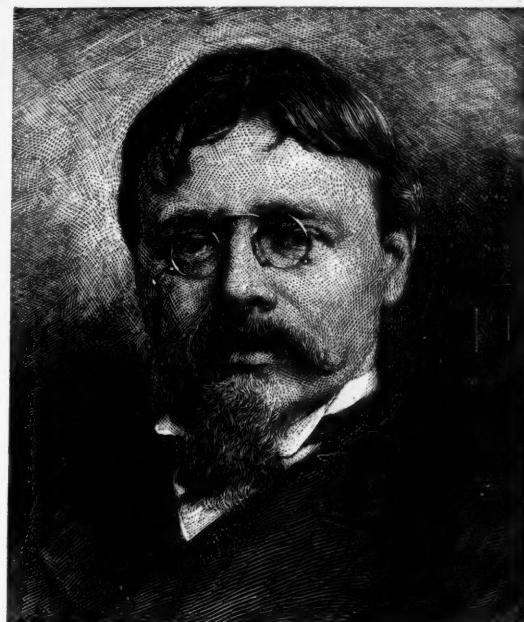
## "HONOR, LOVE, OBEDIENCE, TROOPS OF FRIENDS."

For if any man ought to be happy, that man is Sir Edward Burne-Jones. A poet in the widest sense of the term, and a man of culture—his inspiration, it will have been observed, is derived mainly from the Bible, from romantic legend, and from classical poetry—he possesses a competence which enables him

to indulge his tastes to the full. He is happily married and has children. Honors have in recent years poured in upon him. He is a D.C.L. of Oxford; he has been decorated with the French Legion of Honor, and quite recently he was made a Baronet. He was for a time an Associate of the Royal Academy, and would, had he conformed to its rules and traditions as other artists have done, been made a full member. But he chose rather to treat the honor (if, indeed, he ever thought it one) which that body conferred upon him with contempt, and eventually resigned his position. In taking this step he no doubt acted wisely. A painter with such a striking individuality, and possessed of such remarkable powers, can scarcely be expected to be in full sympathy with the aims and objects of the body which reigns at Burlington House.

## II. MR. ALMA-TADEMA, R.A.

Mr. Laurens Alma-Tadema is by birth a Dutchman. This fact explains much that is peculiar to his character and career. Bearing it in mind, we can understand the untiring energy and remarkable perseverance with which he has pursued the particular



ALMA-TADEMA.

branch of Art that he has elected to follow; we can excuse also the curious brusqueness of manner which at first blush is calculated rather to startle the stranger brought into contract with him. He ranks high in popular esteem, and, probably, there are few painters of to-day whose works sell more readily (whether in their original form, or reproduced as engravings) than his. He is a master of the art of per-

spective, and, as we have already observed, he paints marble better than any other artist now alive.

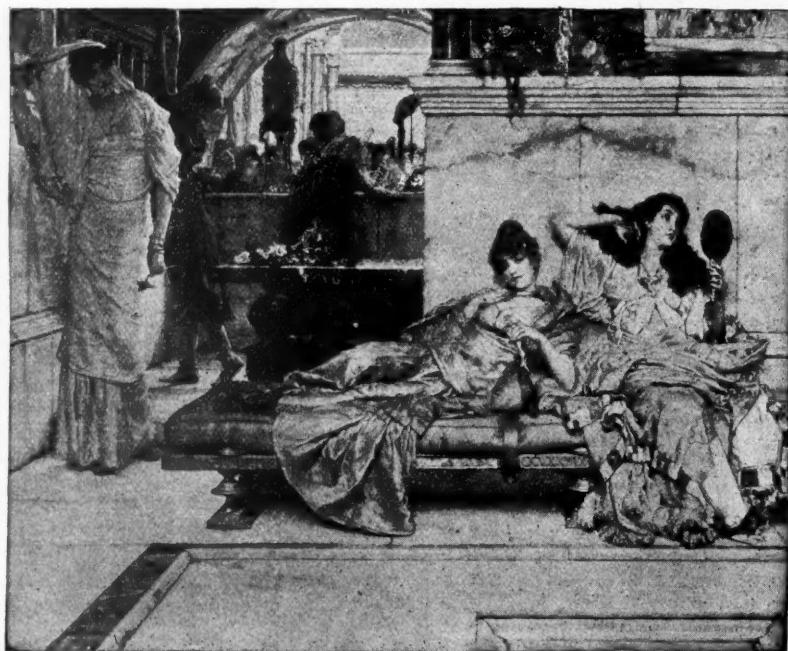
#### HE WOULD BE AN ARTIST.

Mr. Alma-Tadema, who was born at Dronryp, near Leeu Warden, in the ancient province of Friesland, on January 8, 1836 and who is therefore a little more than fifty-eight years of age—was destined by his family to follow the profession of the law. His father, who died when the boy was four years old, had been a lawyer; and they saw no reason why his fifth son should not be a lawyer also. It would be interesting to know how many living artists have been consecrated from the very beginning to the service of Art. The reason why no father thinks of making his boy a painter is, of course, obvious. The profession of Art, save in the case of men of distinction, is one of the most precarious and the worst paid in existence. The unsuccessful literary man can fall back upon journalism—so, for the matter of that, can the unsuccessful barrister—but the unsuccessful painter can fall back upon nothing. Hence the acute distress which perennially prevails within the profession. Fortunately for young Tadema, and for the world at large, his health broke down; and his guardians, convinced of the fact that he had not long to live, determined to thwart his wishes no more. He was permitted to study Art, which he did at the Academy of Antwerp and in the studio of Baron Henry Leys, and with such success that in 1861—when only twenty-five years old—he produced his first important work, "The Education of the Children of Clovis."

#### "THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF CLOVIS."

This work, according to one of his critics, contains most of the characteristics that have made Alma-Tadema famous. It has the Dutch minuteness of detail, the careful adherence to facts, the determination to give historical accuracy, as well as accuracy in the matter of accessories, purity of color and skill in the grouping of figures. It reproduces upon canvas an old Frankish story. Clotilde's uncle had caused her father to be stabbed, and her mother to be drowned

with a heavy stone hung about her neck. She married the great King Clovis, and after his death sent for her little sons, and telling them not to "make her rue that she had brought them up with love and care," bade them think with bitter hate of the foul wrong that had been done her, and "avenge the death of her father and mother." Alma-Tadema shows us the Queen superintending that education which is to fit them to carry out the revenge. She gazes with motherly pride at her boys: the eldest of whom is hurling the axe, the second standing by waiting his turn, while the youngest nestles by her



From a copyrighted photogravure by the Berlin Photographic Co.

"THE SHRINE OF VENUS."—BY ALMA-TADEMA.

side, watching his elder brothers. There is a sadness in the set face of the Queen, which forbodes disaster. This work is now in the possession of the King of the Belgians. It belongs to the artist's first period—to the years in which he mainly painted subjects illustrating German life in the early Middle Ages, and the Merovingian period.

#### EGYPT, ROME, AND GREECE.

Mr. Tadema next turned his attention to ancient Rome, to old Greece, and to a still older Egypt. It was while living in Brussels—where two daughters, one of whom is now an authoress and the other a water-color painter, were born to him by his first wife, whom he married in 1863—that the artist painted the superb "Tarquinus Superbus;" in which is seen the regal governor of men receiving certain meek emissaries from the city of Gabia, while in the foreground stands the mass of tall poppies, the proud-

est heads of which he is presently to mow off with his sceptre. This work was produced in 1867. He had, previously, in 1863—the year of his marriage—painted a picture which he called “Egyptians Three Thousand Years Ago,” and which a distinguished Egyptologist has described as a “true resurrection of Egyptian life.” To this same period belong the “Death of the Firstborn,” “The Egyptian at his Doorway,” and “The Mummy.” It was in 1868 that Mr. Tadema painted “Phidias and the Elgin Marbles,” in which is seen the sculptor after he has completed the Parthenon frieze, that supreme and unsurpassable triumph of plastic art. The figures of Phidias himself, and of Pericles, Alcibiades and Aspasia, all form part of the composition.

#### ENGLISHMAN AND R.A.

In 1870, Mr. Tadema, having lost his wife, came permanently to reside in England, where, in 1871, he married an English lady, who has since distinguished herself as a painter of children. There is no need to follow his career for the last twenty-four years in detail, or even to set forth a list of his more important paintings. The latter are familiar, in the shape of engravings, to everybody who lingers outside print-sellers' windows; while the former has for the most part consisted of incessant but uniformly successful toil. The Royal Academy made him an Associate in 1876, and he became a full R.A. three years later. He is also a foreign knight of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*—Frederick the Great's Order—just as Carlyle was, and as Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir John Millais now are. The Emperor conferred this distinction upon him in 1891.

#### METHODS OF WORK.

Painstaking, industrious, accurate, methodical, almost fastidious at times, Mr. Tadema strives with all his might to reach in every picture that comes from his hand the high standard which he has set up for himself. No pains are at any time spared, no sacrifice is considered too great. He will make studies innumerable, if thereby more accurate results are to be obtained; and he will, without compunction, wipe out a finished figure from his canvas, if its absence in any way improves the composition as a whole. “His first sketch,” says his sister-in-law, Mrs. Edmund Gosse, “is usually done slightly and directly on the canvas or panel. The groups of figures are arranged and rearranged until the artist's eye is satisfied that the whole composition hangs well together, and that the attention of the spectator is carried naturally along to the chief incident of the scene. All the sketching in of the figures is done with the help of nature. A thin oil-color outline of some neutral color is used for this; sometimes the figures are painted at once. The whole canvas is now filled in, rather as a piece of *cloisonné* might be, with color, so that the disturbing whiteness of the material is hidden. Hard work follows.”

#### HIS ESSENTIAL MODERNITY.

Although Mr. Tadema's subjects are drawn almost exclusively from the life and history of the past—he

has, bye the bye, painted several excellent portraits, the most notable being one of Paderewski—nevertheless his works are essentially modern in their character. Sir Frederick Leighton aims at presenting ideal beauty; Mr. Tadema is content to infuse life and spirit into the scenes and events of long ago. “Remember,” he will say, “we are after all the descendants of antiquity. The times change, but human nature does not change with them. And so, whether it is Pharaoh weeping over his dead son's body in an Egyptian temple, or a Roman lady chattering with a Tiber boatman over his fare for ferrying her across the river, or a Greek youth reading Homer by the shore of the much-roaring sea, I endeavor to throw into each something of that life which I best know—the ever-throbbing life of the great city which lies around us.”

#### THE ANTIQUE WORLD IN SLIPPERS AND DRESSING GOWN.

To use the language of Monsieur Chesneau, Mr. Tadema “invests antiquity with the familiar gait, gestures, movements and attitudes of to-day. As a protest against the false dignity and commonplace stiffness which the impotent pedantry of academies has introduced into their formal dramas and heroic poems, Alma-Tadema has, in a manner, put the antique world into slippers and dressing gown. He represents his heroes as walking, sitting, rising, drinking, eating and talking, not as the characters walked, sat, rose, drank, ate and talked in the theatre of Talma, and in the tragedies of Lebrun, but as we ourselves walk, sit, rise, drink, eat and talk.” Herein lies the secret of Mr. Tadema's popularity—a popularity to which the noble and luxurious mansion which he has reared for himself in St. John's Wood bears eloquent and irrefutable witness.

### III. MR. LUKE FILDES, R.A.

Mr. Luke Fildes is a fortunate man. He has the distinction of having begun his career as the illustrator of Charles Dickens's last novel, “The Mystery of Edwin Drood”; he has painted the most popular picture of recent years, “The Doctor” (exhibited in 1891); and he was chosen last year to reproduce for posterity the features of the fair and gracious princess who will after the demise of the reigning sovereign share the Imperial throne.

#### “DO SOMETHING GOOD.”

This, by the way, is Mr. Fildes' jubilee year. He was born at Liverpool in 1844. Thence he came to London, as most aspiring young men do when they get the chance, and in 1863 entered the South Kensington Art Schools as a student. Three years later he migrated to Burlington House, where he worked under supervision for a considerable time. His first “chance” came to him in the year 1869, and he took it. Mr. Thomas having planned the London *Graphic*, wrote to young Fildes and asked him to do “something good” for the first number. The artist was greatly elated, said he would do what he could, and

forwarded a sketch which had the place of honor on the opening page of the first number of the new journal. It was a picture of a number of "casuals" applying for tickets for the ward at the police station. "When I received the commission," remarked Mr. Fildes, in the course of a conversation some years ago, "I remember going to my lodgings, tumbling into an easy chair, and wondering what I should do. I thought and smoked, walked about the room, when suddenly I remembered being very much struck by the terrible pathos of a sight which I had seen in my nightly wanderings in the streets. I had been to a dinner party, I think, and happened to return by a police station, when I saw an awful crowd of poor wretches applying for 'permits' to lodge in the casual ward. I made a note of the scene, and after that often went again, making friends with the policeman, and talking with the people themselves. That was my chance, and I at once began to make studies for my *Graphic* picture."

"APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO A CASUAL WARD."

The black and white sketch was, some three years later, elaborated into a large canvas, which proved to be the picture of the year at the Royal Academy exhibition of 1874. In it you are shown a crowd of shivering wretches—"all sorts and conditions of men" and women—the leering, indifferent loafer, the bloated drunkard, the family that has just been sold up and forced to seek the grudgingly-given hospitality of the streets, father, mother, and children forming, involuntarily, a pathetic group, and the policeman instructing a man who has evidently seen better days how to obtain admission to the ward. The rain, which is pouring down in torrents, is swept by the wind into the faces of the miserable crowd. Behind are the grim walls of the police station, the gloom of which is heightened by the flickering light of a dim lantern hung over the door. "Some of



LUKE FILDES.

these folks got to know me in time," Mr. Fildes will tell you, "and I used to ask them to come round to my place for a job, and so I got them to sit to me."

CHARLES DICKENS.

It was in the autumn of 1869 that Charles Dickens began to write his last, and unfinished, novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." He was anxious to get some good black and white man to illustrate it, and

he consulted certain artistic friends of his, Mr. W. P. Frith and Mr. John Millais among others. They could not recommend anybody. Then the first number of the *Graphic* came out with young Fildes' sketch, and at once they exclaimed, "Here is Dickens's man." They showed the distinguished novelist the picture, and he at once sent for the artist. Mr. Fildes, who had revered Dickens from his youth up, was delighted, but he found the great man rather awkward to work with at first. He was, for one thing, exceedingly anxious that Jasper should be shown stealing up a narrow staircase one black night, "with fell purpose on his face." The situation was striking, no



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"THE DOCTOR."—BY LUKE FILDES.

doubt, but it did not necessarily lend itself to treatment at the hands of the illustrator. Fildes told Dickens so, and after a long argument the novelist yielded, and thenceforward allowed him to select his own subjects.

PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Some ten years ago Mr. Fildes changed his style almost entirely. The influence of Charles Dickens passed away, and he ceased to paint with a purpose. He went to Venice, where brightness, vivacity, gorgeous colors, and brilliant skies caused him to forget the sombre subjects with which he had been in the habit of dealing. He discovered about the same time

1887. His chief distinction as a painter, however, is that he has twice produced the picture of the year : "Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward" (1874), and "The Doctor" (1891).

IV. MR. J. C. HOOK, R.A.

Mr. James Clarke Hook, R.A., is a Grand Old Man among painters. He is seventy-five years of age, yet his perception is as keen and his touch as firm as it was when he became a Member of the Royal Academy thirty-four years ago. Hook was born in the year 1819. His father was the Judge Arbitrator of certain courts in Sierra Leone, whilst his mother was a



"LUFF, BOY!"—BY HOOK.

that portrait painting (provided that you have plenty of commissions) is at once a pleasant and a lucrative branch of the profession. Hence, of course, the red-brick palace in the Melbury Road, hard by the residence of the President, and those of Messrs. Watts, Val Prinsep, Colin Hunter, Marcus Stone and Thornycroft; hence also the almost unique honor of having been commissioned to paint a portrait of the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness, who wears a simple costume of black tulle, is represented in this portrait as sitting upon a sofa, red hangings forming a background. The expression of her face is thoughtful, if not, indeed, almost sorrowful. A silky-haired Japanese pug lies at his royal mistress's side. This portrait is now on view at Burlington House. Mr. Luke Fildes, we may add, was made an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1879, and a full Member in

daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, the biblical commentator. The boy's predilection for art showed itself while he was at school, where he gained a prize for a drawing of a head in 1833. Leaving school he got an introduction to Constable, who from time to time gave him assistance and advice. He also studied in the British Museum, sketching the Elgin marbles with much diligence and care. He next became a student at the Royal Academy, where he won the Gold Medal (1836), and subsequently carried off that "blue ribbon" of the schools, the traveling studentship. He then married and went to Italy.

PICTURES OF THE SEA.

For a considerable time after his sojourn in Italy, Mr. Hook painted mainly subjects inspired by French and Italian history and poetry, as well as a few sug-

gested by the Bible. These need not concern us greatly ; inasmuch as it is by reason of his sea-scapes—"Hook-scapes" somebody once called them—that he is popular, and that his fame as a painter will live.



J. C. HOOK.

Another thing, he discovered Clovelly, the quaint old North Devon fishing village which Charles Kingsley used always to describe as the most beautiful place in the whole world. Mr. Hook went there in 1854, just a year before the publication of Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" "Welcome, bonny Boat!" and "A Fisherman's Good-night" were the earliest outcome of this visit. Next, he painted some rural scenes, and then the sea—and Clovelly—once more inspired him. Perhaps the most remarkable work belonging to this period is "A Coast Boy Gathering Eggs." The scene is Lundy, a small island off the weather beaten coast of North Devon. A boy who is being let down before the face of a cliff by a rope, holds a net at the end of a rod to receive the spoils of his cruel business, some of which have been lodged in a nook near at hand. A hundred yards below the boy's feet lies the summer sea, which, breaking at the cliff's base, makes a silver fringe of foam. On the ledge above the robber, his comrade, a young man, grasps the sustaining rope. "Vivid, various, and harmonious" is the verdict of a sympathetic critic upon this very striking work.

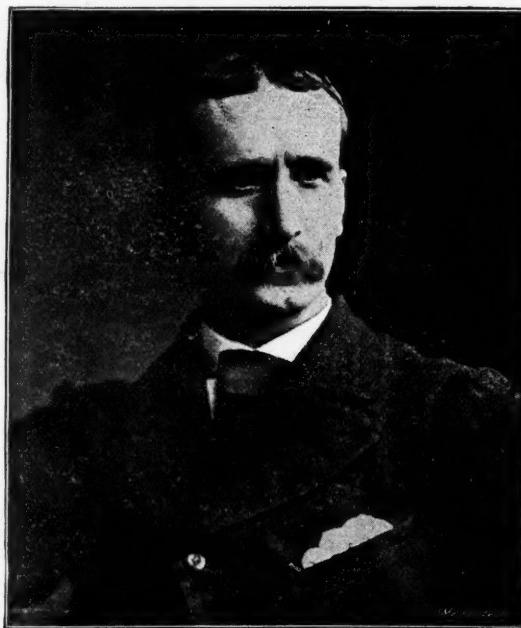
## A PICNIC IN SURREY.

It is not necessary to our present purpose to transcribe the titles of many works of this character that have come from Mr. Hook's hand ; it will be enough to say that he has been, and still is, represented yearly at the Royal Academy's summer show. It is a little curious to note, however, that his sea-scapes are for the most part painted in a Surrey village.

"You paint better," he will tell you, "if you are not always in the midst of your subject." Mr. Hook settled in Surrey as far back as the year 1857. The Etching Club, of which he was a member, had a picnic at Hambleton, and he was so struck with the quiet beauty of the place that he determined to let his house in London and to live there. Of this picnic the painter tells an amusing story. The party was a jolly one, and when in Godalming they caught sight of a countryman's yellow waistcoat in one of the shops, they bought it. Next they urged Creswick to wear it at lunch, which, to their infinite amusement, he did. Then they tossed for it ; Hook won it, and used it afterward as a wedding garment in his pictures of village life. The painter now lives at "Silverbeck," a house which he built for himself some years ago near Churt.

## A FEW CHARACTERISTICS.

The Grand Old Painter concerning whom we write can handle other things besides the brush and the palette knife. Like another Grand Old Man, he can fell trees ; he can also dig, plow, mow, or wield a flail ; he can, moreover, row, or stand at a tiller, or control a suit of sails. His wiry, broad-shouldered, muscular figure and ruddy countenance testify to a healthy life, and to almost constant exposure to air and sunlight. A stanch Wesleyan, who has done much for the cause in the Farnham district in which he resides, he is also in warm sympathy with the Salvation Army. An earnest Radical, he has the most profound hatred for what he calls "Brummagem stuff." Those who wish to become acquainted with his art may do



BRITON RIVIERE.

so by visiting Burlington House any day these three months.

V. MR. BRITON  
RIVIERE, R.A.

Mr. Briton Riviere, the acknowledged prince of English animal painters, was born, so to speak, in an atmosphere of art. There was not for a moment any question as to what profession he should follow. Not only had both his grandfather and his father been students at the Royal Academy, but the latter was, at the time of young Riviere's birth, head of the drawing school at Cheltenham College. The boy, therefore, was taught to use the implements of the artist from the very beginning. There exists, according to Mr. Walter Armstrong, a pencil drawing of a wolf's head made at the Zoo when he was only seven years old, which not only displays extraordinary dexterity for so young a child, but shows also a faculty for grasping the distinctive character of an animal, which has persisted through the whole of his life. Another proof of his remarkable precocity is to be found in the fact that when only eleven years old he sent two pictures to the British Institution, both of which were hung. Six years later, when little more than seventeen (the date was 1858, and Mr. Riviere was born in 1840), he had three pictures in the Royal Academy. "Sheep on the Cotswolds," "Tired Out," and "Monkey and Grapes." Then he walked for a few years in the steps of the pre-Raphaelites, losing rather than gaining thereby. His career as an artist really began in 1864, from which year up to the present time he has worked steadily and successfully in a field that he has made peculiarly his own.

"DANIEL," "PERSEPOLIS" AND "NIMROD."

"Daniel," Riviere's first great picture, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1872. The prophet, his hands tied behind him, stands in the lions' den, facing a group of seven ferocious beasts. The particular moment, we may assume, is that immediately following his incarceration. The fierce animals rage



"GANYMEDE."—BY BRITON RIVIERE.

impotently at "God's judge," who looks at them, erect and immovable as a Persian pillar—a striking contrast to the passions which seethe around him. This work is regarded by many as the painter's masterpiece. "The Ruins of Persepolis"—another famous example—illustrates a couplet from that saddest of Oriental poems, the "Rubáiyát" of Omar Khayyám. "They say"—so the lines run in Fitzgerald's translation—

They say the Lion and the Lizard keep  
The Courts were Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.  
Night, moonlight, picturesque and historically interesting ruins, four prowling lions, and some half-

aroused lizards—these are the main features of this very striking work. "A Mighty Hunter before the Lord" was exhibited at the Royal Academy as recently as 1891. It is a triptych, and the largest composition, the middle one, represents an incident of the chase. Nimrod stands erect in his chariot, which is being urged at full speed across the sandy tracts of the desert. Behind, clawing the ground in her agony, lies a wounded lioness, the head of the fatally-aimed arrow protruding from behind the shoulder. The lion, who has bounded after the chariot, has got his claws caught in the leather-work. Nimrod, seeing at once his danger and his opportunity, plunges his spear into the animal's body. The two wings of the triptych shows us the result of the day's sport. The hunted beasts lie, dead or dying, in the intense solitude of the desert, alone save for the yellow stars which look down pitilessly from the arched vault of the heavens overhead.

#### VI. PROFESSOR HUBERT HERKOMER, R. A.

If you want to see Professor Herkomer, the painter, at his best, go to the South Kensington Museum and ask to be directed to the gallery in which the pictures bought by the President and Council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest are, for the time being, exhibited. There you will find "The Chapel of the Charterhouse"—in all probability it will be the first work to compel your attention—and, unless you are absolutely devoid of feeling, it will impress you more than any other picture in the collection. It is a work which displays at once the pathos of sorrow, the dignity of suffering, and the nobility of reverse. Those who have read Thackeray's "Newcomes"—and those who have not are hereby adjured to do so forthwith—will know all about the Charterhouse and its famous chapel. It is a quiet haven for gentlemen whom the cruel tide of receding fortune has left high and dry on the rocks in the last hours of declining day. In Herkomer's picture they are seen sitting in the quaint old pews: whilst one—whom we may imagine to be old Colonel Newcome himself—walks slowly up the aisle. The work is, in truth, an illustration of a verse from the Psalm always read on Founder's Day—the thirty-seventh—

The steps of a good man are ordered by our Lord: and he delighteth in his way.

Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with His hand.

Another of Professor Herkomer's paintings—a landscape entitled "Found"—is on view in the same gallery, while yet another, a more recent example, called "On Strike," may be seen any day in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House.

"SEI EHRLICH UND FLEISSIG."

"Sei ehrlich und fleissig" (be honest and industrious) and "Peace and Success"—here, in two phrases, you have summed up for you the whole of Professor

Herkomer's career. The phrase was addressed by the painter's grandfather to his second son when he apprenticed him to a joiner in Waal; the second is Professor Herkomer's summing up of his own existence. His life has been a very eventful one—as eventful, almost, as that of David Copperfield. Born in humble circumstances—his father, Lorenz Herkomer, was a "Tischler-Meister" (master joiner)—he, together with the rest of the family, was for years in a more or less poverty-stricken condition. Blessed with gifts superior to those which the gods usually bestow upon the sons of men, he had to wait long and patiently for opportunities to exercise them to any advantage. His father determined from the very first that the boy should be an artist. "This boy shall be my best friend, and he shall be a painter," he is said to have



HUBERT HERKOMER.

remarked when the lad was born in 1849. Professor Herkomer became both. His filial devotion to his father and his tender affection for his mother are said by his friends to have been of the rarest and noblest kind, while his position as a painter is, as everybody knows, acknowledged and assured.

##### BREAKING HIS BIRTH'S INVIDIOUS BAR.

The difficulties which encounter the man who, to quote Tennyson's lines:

... breaks his birth's invidious bar,  
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,  
And breasts the blows of circumstance,  
And grapples with his evil star,—

are almost inconceivably great. But, thanks to genius and to an inflexible will, young Herkomer overcame them. His humble origin, the poverty which surrounded him as a boy, his lack of influential friends, his unhappy first marriage—all these things

were bravely met and conquered. But the struggle was a fearful one, and there were rebuffs which would have discomfited a less energetic man than the Professor.

MR. W. L. THOMAS OF THE "GRAPHIC."

Happily for English art, Herkomer received a very different reception from Mr. W. L. Thomas of the *Graphic*—a man to whom many eminent English painters owe much of their success. "Gipsies on Wimbledon Common" was the subject of the block which the artist took to him. Mr. Thomas cordially shook hands. The drawing was good, he said, and he accepted it there and then, saying he would be very pleased to take any amount of such good work. Herkomer thrilled with excitement and joy, and after receiving \$40 for the block, from that moment never lacked remunerative work. Wood engraving, water-color drawing, oil painting, and travel thereafter absorbed the artist's attention for some time. By the year 1872 he had saved \$1,000, and he determined to give his father and his mother a real holiday. He collected all the money in gold to show his mother,

and they placed it in little piles on the table as they counted it. No money ever brought him greater happiness.

HIS MARVELOUS VERSATILITY.

Herkomer's most striking characteristic is his marvelous versatility. A more many-sided man it would be impossible to meet. As a painter he stands in the very front rank—his work evoking the warm enthusiasm both of the public and his brother artists; as a teacher of art he is almost unrivaled, his school, or "colony," at Bushey being one of the most successful organizations of the kind in existence; as an etcher (he taught himself the art) he has won high praise, both in this country and abroad; as a lecturer, he is well equipped, spontaneous, and entertaining; as a composer of music he is, according to Herr Richter, "never commonplace, and nearly always original;" while both as an executant of music and as an actor he has won much applause. And he is as industrious as he is versatile. No wonder then that he is in a position to say, as he said five years ago, "My existence is summed up in the two words, 'Peace and Success.'"



"HARD TIMES."—BY HERKOMER.



A GROUP OF AMERICAN ECONOMISTS.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### ECONOMIC SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

**I**N the *University Extension Bulletin* Mr. Edward T. Devine, Ph.D., writes on the subject "Economic Science in America." This article is published *apropos* of the Summer Meeting of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, at which will appear as lecturers and instructors representatives of the various phases of the new economics which since the seventies has swept like a wave over America. Until 1876, says Dr. Devine, there had been in the economic thought of the United States two distinct and antagonistic schools, the orthodox English system and the native American economics. The first of these schools had its chief interpretation in the translation of the political economy of J. B. Say, though there were American editions of the "Wealth of Nations," and the works of Ricardo, Malthus and McCulloch were familiar to students. After 1848, Mills' political economy to some extent supplanted that of Say as the standard text-book. The native school dates from Henry C. Carey, the Philadelphia economist, whose first book appeared in 1835. The orthodox political economy, strongest in the New England colleges and in the South, stood for hard money and free trade. The economics of Carey stood for protection and expansion of the currency. The former was in harmony with the natural conservative temper of the English race. The latter was an expression of the spirit of enterprise called forth by the American people, or better, perhaps, forced upon them by economic conditions.

### GENERAL WALKER'S LEADERSHIP.

"Such," continues Dr. Devine, "was the general tone of economics in America when in 1876 Gen. Walker published his 'Wages Question.' This and the 'Political Economy' of 1883 mark a new epoch. General Walker would doubtless prefer to be classed, if a classification is necessary, with the orthodox school of economists. He does not break with its earlier representatives on what they would have regarded as fundamental questions. His book naturally displaced Mill as the ordinary text at Oxford and Cambridge. Even in the discussion of distribution where Walker proposes his most radical departures, he starts with the Ricardian doctrine of rent, and declares, explicitly, that on this question he is a 'Ricardian of Ricardians.' Nevertheless the appearance of these books in America mark the close of a long and, with the exceptions that have been noted, an almost barren epoch. Several text-books, a few of them excellent for their purpose, had been prepared by American writers, but whatever originality they contained appeared chiefly in the omission, from the reproduction of the orthodox system, of particular dogmas which were felt to be inconsistent with the industrial conditions with which the writers were

familiar. Unlike his predecessors General Walker did not merely omit—he examined and analyzed those conditions, and when he was compelled to form new conclusions he neither attacked the old system entire, because of its errors, nor made the mistake of regarding his discoveries as slight modifications of detail. It has become clear that the changes were important, though they were not revolutionary."

### INFLUENCE OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Almost immediately after Mr. Walker's views became known a new influence worked its way into American economics. So widely had General Walker and Mr. David A. Wells aroused interest in econom-



GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER,  
First President of the Amer. Economic Ass'n.

ics that the universities were unable to meet the demand for competent guidance in these studies, and students began to seek such instruction abroad.

"The greater hospitality of the German universities, the unrivaled reputation of the founders of the German historical school of economics, and a feeling that more would be gained by foreign residence in a country whose institutions differ radically from our own were among the causes that combined to attract the American students almost exclusively to the Ger-

man universities. Within a few years the American colleges began to give evidence of the new movement in the expansion of the curricula, the founding of new chairs and the increase of students. The English influence had been communicated by the importation and republication of books. The German influence came through personal channels. This difference in the method of communication accounts in part for the astonishing difference in results. In the case of the English communication there were at hand standards of orthodoxy, a 'system' in crystallized form. In the college classes there was produced a real conviction of the correctness of certain principles and dogmas. In the case of the German influence such standards were lacking.

#### IMPULSE RATHER THAN SYSTEM.

"Each new doctor of philosophy brought back the ideas of his instructors and associates in the foreign



DR. RICHARD T. ELY,  
First Secretary of the Amer. Economic Ass'n.

universities not in a formulated exact system, but in the form in which they had been impressed upon himself. He brought not so much a system of economics as an enthusiasm for independent research. The result is that no 'system' has been transplanted by the newer economics, but only tendencies and a quickening impulse to activity in every branch of economic investigation, and already the impulse is seen to be of more importance than the particular tendencies.

#### THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

"When the American Economic Association was formed in 1885, as a tangible evidence of the new

birth, a platform was adopted committing the association, though not the individual members, to favor increased industrial activity in the State, increased emphasis on the ethical element in economics, and increased attention to the historical method as distinguished from the deductive method which some of the leaders of the new organization believed to have been responsible for the decay of interest in economic science. But this platform was found to be too narrow, and in a few years it was discarded for a simple statement that any one might be chosen a member who is interested in the study of economics. General Walker was elected the first president of the association and continued in that office until 1892. Dr. Richard T. Ely, who served as secretary until the same year, labored indefatigably in the interests of the association, building up its membership and also for a time editing its publications. In 1893 Professor Charles F. Dunbar, of Harvard, became president, and Professor Edward A. Ross, then of Cornell, secretary, and for the present year Professor John B. Clark, of Amherst, is president, and Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, the secretary of the association. Professor F. H. Giddings succeeded Dr. Ely as chairman of the publication committee, a position which is held at present by Professor H. H. Powers, of Smith College.

#### ECONOMICS IN THE COLLEGES.

The seven annual meetings of the American Economic Association have served as milestones of a rapid development of the science. Its position in the universities as a regular discipline of the university curriculum has become every year more secure. Thirty or forty professors and assistants are engaged in teaching its principles. Schools of finance and economy, departments of political and social science, lectureships on special economic topics abound. Every college has either an independent chair of political economy or a combined chair of economics and history or some other subject. The larger universities have now organized and in some instances liberally endowed these departments until they rival the best equipped corresponding departments of German, French and Italian universities. The movement which began in the seventies by sending dozens of students across the Atlantic, already bears fruit in courses of study sufficiently attractive to hold at home scores of students quite as ambitious and as discriminating.

There must be noticed finally a new movement coming in part from the Austrian economists, in part from the English economist Jevons, and in part originating with native American writers, a movement which has been pronounced by some critics reactionary, but by its friends the most promising of all the various phases of our economic thought, the movement in the direction of deductive theory. Professor Patten's "Premises of Political Economy" and Professor Clark's "Philosophy of Wealth," published respectively in 1885 and 1886, were its first fruits; and abundant evidences of its subsequent

fruitfulness are to be found in the monographs of the Economic Association, in articles published in economic journals and in the later literature generally.

#### THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY.

One group of writers belonging with the newer movement, but devoting its energies directly to sociological studies, gives promise of rescuing that much misconceived branch of study from the hands of its injudicious representatives and putting it upon a high scientific plane. Professor F. H. Giddings, who will become Professor of Sociology in Columbia College on July 1 of the present year, is the foremost scholar of this group, and the first man in any American university to occupy a chair with this designation. The future of economic science in American universities is bright with promise of scholarly and useful work.

#### PRESIDENT ELIOT'S TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE.

ONE of the leading educational articles of the month is President Thwing's estimate, in the *Forum*, of "President Eliot's Twenty-five Years of Service." The President of Adelbert College is appreciative of the good work which the President of Harvard has accomplished, and seeks to point out the place which that distinguished university administrator occupies in the educational field of America. To abstract from President Thwing's article: President Eliot, like his predecessor, Quincy, regards the administration of a university as a business. He is not like Hopkins, who for thirty-six years was president of Williams College, first a great teacher, and secondly, administrator. He is not like Porter, of Yale, first an author, and secondly, administrator; nor is he like Mr. Porter's predecessor, Woolsey, first a scholar, and secondly, an administrator. Rather he is first, last and only a university administrator. In a word, President Eliot illustrates the fact of making the college presidency a business, and to the doing of this business he brings a vigorous and impressive personality, distinguished for moral and intellectual parts. The intellectual side is more conspicuous and dominant, but the will of this personality is more conspicuous and dominant than the intellect, calling to mind the remark of Schopenhauer that the normal man is two-thirds will and one-third intellect.

#### THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION.

After pointing out that President Eliot's power lies in dealing with the students as a body rather than with the individual student, President Thwing then considers what he regards as one of the most important points in Dr. Eliot's entire administrative career, namely, his relation to the community. It is right here, he says, that one finds the secret of his administration: "This is, that he has kept himself and the university in vital touch with the community. He has co-ordinated it with the other social, commercial and educational forces of the time. He has

made it a university for the men who are to rule affairs in the last years of the present and the first years of the next century,—a university for citizens of the United States. President Eliot himself says: 'It is the principal function of a university to train leaders,—men who have originating power, who reach forward, and in all fields of activity push beyond the beaten paths of habit, tradition and custom.' This intimacy of relationship between the community and the university has not resulted from an appeal to prejudice, or to any unworthy principle of human life or character. It has resulted from a constant and impressive recognition of the highest elements in humanity. The President himself has set up the



PRESIDENT ELIOT, OF HARVARD.

standards to which the community ought to come, and he has done much toward bringing public sentiment and action up to these standards.

"No work of the university represents more closely the endeavor to put itself into touch with the best life of the community than the recent history of its two largest professional schools, those of medicine and of law. The state of the best of these schools in the last half of the seventh decade of the century was bad. Most of them were proprietary. The course of instruction covered only two years; and in each year of the medical school the chief instruction was given in a 'winter term,' covering only the shortest days and the longest nights of the calendar year. The law schools were not so wretchedly off as the medical; but they admitted almost every applicant, and the requirements for receiving the degree of

bachelor of laws were notoriously lax. The community more easily appreciated the danger of turning loose upon itself hundreds of ill-trained doctors than of ill-trained lawyers. Therefore the improvement of our medical schools preceded and is still preceding the improvement of our law schools. The lengthening of the term to four years, the increasing severity of examinations, the larger introduction of clinics and of laboratory work, are only the endeavor to cause the university to minister more simply, more powerfully and more constantly to the welfare of the community. This improvement President Eliot has probably been more instrumental than any other in bringing about. The secret of President Eliot's administration lies, then, in putting the university in touch with humanity itself, and one cannot doubt, says President Thwing, that this movement is already having two results: 1, It is increasing the variety of callings which graduates may enter, 2, is tending to extend the geographical range whence students come to college.

#### A NEW TYPE OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT.

"President Eliot is the first example in our time of a new type of university president. It is well that this example should be so magnificent. One can hardly help comparing this best representative of the new with the best representative of the old. This representative is President Hopkins. President Hopkins and President Eliot stand alike for virility, mighty personality, wisdom, comprehensiveness of plan, devotion to duty, and greatness of desire to benefit their fellow-men. But President Hopkins touched men as individuals, President Eliot touches them as a body. President Hopkins was first and last a teacher; President Eliot is first and last an administrator, a man of affairs, an executive. President Hopkins was concerned with men; President Eliot is concerned with means, measures, methods. President Hopkins avoided opposition by removing its causes, or melted opposition by the warmth of his character; President Eliot beats into pieces the icy blocks of opposition by the sheer blows of his mighty will. President Hopkins was distinguished for wisdom; President Eliot is distinguished for strength. The one was the more discreet; the other was the more fearless. President Hopkins elevated the moral and religious above the intellectual, or rather permeated the intellectual with the religious and moral; President Eliot emphasizes more the simple intellectual. President Hopkins began on the moral and religious basis, and so continued; with President Eliot the moral and religious basis has become more conspicuous with the passing years. President Hopkins's baccalaureate sermons treat of man's duty to God; President Eliot's farewells would relate—were they formally spoken—more to a man's doing his duty in this world. President Hopkins's teachings and counsels were religious; President Eliot's are more ethical. The like of President Hopkins we shall not soon see again, and may the need of trying to see one who shall be sufficiently like and sufficiently

unlike the present President of Harvard College to continue his work be remote."

#### ATHLETICS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

##### How Iowa College Regulates Athletics.

**T**HE problem of how to regulate athletics in colleges so as to conserve physical energy without impairing scholarship appears to have been successfully solved by the students of a Western college. In the *Midland Monthly* Mr. Henry Smith McCowan tells us that recently the students of Iowa College inserted in the by-laws of their athletic association a provision denying the privilege of entering any competitive athletic sport to those falling below a stipulated grade in classroom work: "Those who would otherwise be poor students are compelled to maintain a respectable average with the class. This effort to make athletics subservient to scholarship is the project of the students, and is an evident outgrowth of the self-governing principle of the institution. Of course, the faculty warmly approve such a plan, for they, too, are ardent supporters of athletics so long as the practice does not interfere with study. After the closing game of football for the season of '93, in which the championship of the State was again won for Iowa College, President Gates, in behalf of the faculty, presented Elston F. King, the captain of the team, with a beautiful gold football watch charm, thus showing their appreciation of diligent application in physical as in mental culture. This responsive sympathy between faculty and students has created a fine independence and has found an admirable equilibrium between books and sports with almost no friction. And this is not strange, for tolerant independence is the secret of harmony. Thus Iowa College has built up a reputation for scholarship and athletics hardly equaled by any other Western institution."

#### MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

**T**. B. BRONSON, in the *School Review*, sets forth some of the advantages of military discipline as a factor in the school life of boys. "Military discipline and drill are found to be of great assistance in preserving good government, in holding the student's attention to study, and in sharpening the intellectual faculties. There results an increased excellence in academic work. Obedience and a proper respect for authority become second nature. The cadet in learning to obey develops in himself that rarest and most precious gift, the power of self-control, which marks the noblest type of man. Moreover, there is a charm and an incentive in a military atmosphere that appeal to the most sluggish nature and inspire one to increased effort to excel. Hence it is that many indifferent students, on passing from a common school to a military institution, surprise their former teachers and acquaintances by earnest application and brilliant results. Rank and office being the reward for good deportment and scholarship, the student is impelled by a motive power not existing elsewhere. The cadet

officer in performing his duties, in commanding and in directing his fellows, learns lessons that will be of lasting value to him in after-life. Both as officer and as private the cadet learns to attend carefully to matters of personal neatness and exemplary deportment. There is no other system by which are instilled so thoroughly order, patience, punctuality, cheerful obedience, respect for one's superiors, and a sense of duty, honor and manliness.

## GOOD FOR BRAIN WORK.

"Under a system of military education it would seem that there must be a loss in the time and energy available for the usual academic work. Experience shows that the very opposite is true. It is seen that the time devoted to military instruction and exercise is more than compensated by the increased mental activity and vigor of the student. His attention is sharpened and his intellect quickened. He is more alert and can acquire more in a given time. It is not every youth who is studious by nature and who acquires knowledge from the love of acquiring. To accomplish the best results the young student should be placed in surroundings favorable to industry: he should breathe a busy atmosphere. In the common school, left to himself to regulate his hours of study, and exposed to the innumerable temptations of society and good-fellowship, the pupil unconsciously or heedlessly loses valuable time. In a military school it is otherwise. Life is regular as clock-work. Not only recitation and drill, but also recreation, study, and even sleep have their allotted hours. In this way the pupil learns method and acquires good mental habits."

## THE MOST NOTABLE SAYINGS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE *Leisure Hour* offered prizes for wise sayings connected with historical events. In the May number the editor awards the first and second prizes, both of which are won by women.

He says: "A careful analysis proves beyond all doubt that the most popular instances of wise sayings connected with history are the following:

"Oliver Cromwell's: 'Put your trust in God, but keep your powder dry.'

"Cardinal Wolsey's dying words: 'Had I but served my God as diligently as I have served my king, He would not have given me over in my gray hairs!'

"Latimer to Ridley at the stake: 'We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England as, I trust, shall never be put out.'

"Sir Robert Walpole in the declaration of the war with Spain: 'They may ring their bells now, but they will soon be wringing their hands.'

"Nelson's: 'England expects every man to do his duty.'

"Wolfe at the Heights of Abraham, repeating the stanzas of Gray's 'Elegy': 'I had rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec.'

"Sir Walter Raleigh at his execution: 'What matter how the head lie, so that the heart be right?'"

## THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

LADY COOK recounts in the *Westminster Review* some important details in the history of marriage, showing the evolution of certain privileges now generally conceded to women. Speaking of women at the dawn of civilization, the writer says:

"They now were a sort of cattle, bought and sold, exchanged and lent, just like any other chattels. Next dower supplanted purchase, and she began to possess legal rights, sometimes to obtain the mastery over the husband. Her jubilant freedom made her audacious. Her superior subtlety gave her pre-eminence in the home. When her social and legal equality were well-nigh assured, the emissaries of Christianity brought a message from God and imposed it on the people, whereby her humanity was questioned, her possession of a soul doubted, her inferiority divinely affirmed, her perpetual guardianship legalized, her civil rights merged in her husband, and her subordination to him laid down by ecclesiastical laws. In childhood she was denied her share of mental education; in womanhood her civil and political rights. If, in exceptional instances, she led armies or ruled States, or legislated, or otherwise distinguished herself, these were regarded as exceptions to a general rule and her inferiority to man was still determined.

"In England this battle for the equal privileges of women commenced more than 150 years ago, when, in 1739, 'Sophia, a woman of quality,' wrote an able work entitled 'Woman Not Inferior to Man.' She said: 'There is no science or public office in a State which women are not as much qualified for by nature as the ablest of men.' In 1792, Mary Wollstonecraft, in her 'Vindication of the Rights of Women,' demanded that the medical profession, which had been wrested from women, should be thrown open to them again and that they should be allowed to vote for members of Parliament."

## Women in English Politics.

Mr. Edward Porritt describes in the *New England Magazine* the position now held by women in English politics. Americans are not generally aware, we believe, of the extent to which women now participate in local government there. "In all local government matters women are now as well placed as men as concerns the franchise, and the only franchise still withheld from them is that on which members of the House of Commons are elected. It is the fact that all electoral franchises in England, local as well as imperial, are based upon the payment of rates or local taxes that accounts for the comparatively small number of women who are on the electoral registers for municipal, poor law, and school board purposes, and it is the same fact that accounts for the small number of women who have sought the suffrages of electors and taken their places on the local governing bodies which Parliament has thrown open to them. To exercise any of the local franchises a man or a woman must be the occupier of premises in re-

spect of which rates for the relief of the poor are paid."

Mr. Porritt explains that women are now eligible to membership of the boards of guardians, the school boards, the district councils, and the parish councils.

#### WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

"Ever since the London School Board has been in existence it has had women on its membership. Miss Helen Taylor, the niece and adopted daughter of Mill, was one of the earliest women members, and among those who have been of the board are Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Devenport Hill, Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Fenwick Miller. Women candidates for the school boards elected in 1870 were not confined to London. At Manchester Miss Lydia Becker was elected to the newly constituted board, and remained a member until her death, three or four years ago. Like the London board, the Manchester board has never been without a woman member. At Bradford, in Yorkshire, women have long been of the board; and in a number of the other large towns women have from time to time come forward as candidates and been elected. The number of women members is gradually increasing, but at no time has it been large, not nearly so large as the number of women who have been elected to the poor law boards. Women of education and administrative capacity are not lacking in the English middle classes, from which membership of all the local governing bodies is largely drawn, but the law as to qualification greatly limits the choice of the electors. Few married women are legally eligible, no matter what their educational and administrative qualities may be, because few of them are rated as occupiers. In this way, except in a few cases, the choice of electors is practically confined to unmarried women and widows. . . .

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR LAWS.

"Although work in connection with the poor law affords much greater scope for women than is afforded them in the administration of the Elementary Education acts, it was not until women had been members of school boards for five years that they first turned their attention to the boards of guardians. Miss Martha Merrington was the first woman to take her place on one of these boards. She was elected as a guardian for one of the West London unions in 1875. Soon after her election a central organization was established in London for securing the return of women as poor law guardians. This organization has branches in Manchester and the other large centres, and largely as the result of its efforts there were at the close of 1893 169 women members on the local poor law boards."

#### WOMEN ORGANIZED IN POLITICS.

It is well known that English women of late have taken a great interest in Parliamentary elections, and about ten years ago political organizations were formed in which women were given a place.

"Strangely enough the initiative in this new movement was taken by the Conservatives. In 1888 they

established the national organization now so widely known as the Primrose League. It was founded to perpetuate the memory of Lord Beaconsfield. In all the local organizations of the League, women are not only admitted to membership, but are intrusted with a large share of the management. Soon after the Primrose League became a power with the rank and file of the Conservative party and a factor in many Conservative electoral successes, Women's Liberal Federations were established. These organizations, which are exclusively confined to women, were just making positions for themselves when the split upon Home Rule occurred in 1886. As concerns the Irish question, women Liberals were as much divided as their husbands and brothers, and following the example of their husbands and brothers many of the women who were active in the new organizations threw themselves into the ranks of the Liberal-Unionists. These women soon realized that, although they were Unionists, they could not throw in their lot with the Primrose Leaguers, and as the need of some organization soon made itself manifest they established a Women's Liberal-Unionist Federation. This is the newest of women's political organizations. It is not as strong numerically as the Women's Liberal Federation, the Gladstonian organization; but in many of the centres where the Liberal-Unionists maintain local organizations distinct from the Conservatives, there are also branches of the Women's Liberal-Unionist Federation.

"The Liberal Women's Federation movement is strongest in the North of England and in London. Except on the Home Rule question there is little difference between the Women's Liberal Federation and the Women's Liberal-Unionist Federation. They are in agreement on the women's suffrage question, the licensing question, and on other social, economic, and political questions which are now engaging attention in England, and both draw their membership from the women of the middle classes. . . .

#### THE NEXT STRUGGLE.

"Women have now only one more point to gain. When the Parliamentary vote is conferred upon them, as regards the franchise, the contest of the last thirty years will be at an end. Parliament will soon have an opportunity of pronouncing upon this question. Both the Liberals and the Conservatives are committed to some measure for the simplification of the method of registering Parliamentary voters, and when that greatly needed reform is entered upon, the advocates of women's suffrage in the House of Commons will insist that the act accomplishing the reform is so devised as to confer the Parliamentary franchise upon women.

"At one time the friends of women's suffrage might have apprehended difficulties in the House of Lords; but neither political party has now the monopoly of the women's suffrage movement, and Tory, as Lord Salisbury undoubtedly is, and opposed to change and reform as his career in the House of Commons and the House of Lords shows him to be,

even Lord Salisbury must now be counted as on the side of the women's franchise movement. No other meaning can be attached to his speech at Cardiff last November. 'I am sure,' he said, 'that if the Conservatism of the future has any hope of regaining that warmth and that energy which are essential to success, it will be largely due to the sympathy which in these later years it has won from lady fellow-workers.'

#### "THE FINAL PROBLEM OF WOMAN."

THE first place in the *Fortnightly Review* for May is given to an interesting article by Karl Pearson on "Woman and Labor." He indicates various points of similarity between the two movements—that of the emancipation of women and the emancipation of labor, and declares that the inevitable outcome of the Woman's Rights movement would be the demand by women, not so much for freedom as protection : "The organization of female labor has only just begun. When comprehensive unions of female shop assistants, of female clerks, and, above all, of female domestic servants have been established, then the woman-question will begin to pass into a new phase, and the demand for special legislation and special protection will entirely replace the cry for equality of opportunity which has marked the earlier stages of the present emancipation movement. Then, perhaps for the first time, we shall realize that woman's emancipation is only possible during a socialistic, as distinguished from an individualistic, stage of society—we shall learn, what history abundantly demonstrates to its students, that the position of woman rises and falls with that of labor, and that the need of both is neither equality of opportunity nor freedom of contract, but protection.

#### NOT CONTENT WITH "EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY."

"The home, whether we approve it or no, has ceased forever to be the sole field of woman's activity. Will woman be content with 'equality of opportunity?' We cannot for one moment believe it, when once she has recognized the power organization can confer upon her. Equality of opportunity can only help a picked class, and only the picked women of this class, unless they all forego instincts which, taken from every side at once, are as strong in them as in men. Rather the woman of the future will demand such conditions for her labor as shall practically handicap the competition of the unmarried with the married woman, and of man with woman. The justification for this will not be sought in chivalry toward the 'weaker'; it will not be looked upon as furthering the interests of one class at the expense of another; it will be simply based upon the recognition that woman's child-bearing activity is essentially part of her contribution to social needs; that it ought to be acknowledged as such by the State; that society at large ought to insist, exactly as in the case of labor, that the conditions under which it is undertaken shall be as favorable as possible, and that *pro tanto* it shall be treated as part of woman's work for society at large.

#### A FAR-DISTANT SOLUTION.

"We may expect national insurance against motherhood to be as much a feature of woman's political programme as national insurance against old age will soon be a feature of the programme of labor. The provision of such insurance will, for the first time, allow of efficient regulation of the labor of married women during the child-bearing years—a regulation which will come none too soon to stop the degeneration of physique which is going on in certain classes of the laboring population. The idea of a national insurance against motherhood may appear absurd enough at first, but it is hard to see in what else the present woman's movement can end. To reconcile maternal activity with the new possibilities of self-development open to women is *par excellence* the woman's problem of the future. It is not one which can be solved by 'equality of opportunity,' but solely by the recognition of maternity as an essentially social activity, by the institution of some form of national insurance for motherhood and by the correlated restriction and regulation of woman's labor. We may be far distant at present from any such solution, but the growing feeling of solidarity among woman-kind, the gradual but steady organization of women to give expression to their needs, and the training which even party organizations are giving to women in political methods, can in our opinion only culminate in precisely the same way as the similar movement has done in the case of labor, namely in the cry for special protection and special provision for the essential conditions of efficient activity. A study of the more advanced woman's journals, both of this country and of America, shows how deeply thinking women are interested in the problems of heredity and of the parental responsibility for producing and rearing healthy human beings. The population question is essentially a woman's question; the social value of one side of her activity is essentially determined by the need for good citizens.

#### AN INJURY TO THE COMMUNITY AND WOMAN.

"For woman a high birth-rate and a high infant mortality can never be the last word of biological science, its principal recipe for an efficient human society. The unlimited reproduction of bad stock is not only an injury to the community at large, it is a peculiar injury to woman, in that it lessens the value of maternity, and throws her into competition with man without any claim to special protection or to special provision during the years of child-bearing. These are the new features of the woman's problem of the near future—the steps which are converting it from the cry of the unmarried for equality of opportunity to the cry of the married for the reconciliation of maternity with the power of self-determination. Labor and woman meet on the same ground and turn to the same remedies. Will they be successful or not? The answer in both cases largely depends on whether the socialistic state of the future can solve the population question : Can it maintain a fair state of social efficiency without a ruthless destruction of individual life—is a low birth-rate compatible with a high stand-

ard of individual fitness? That is at once the final problem of woman and the final problem of labor."

### IS THE REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN WOMAN WOMANLY?

**A**LICE GORREN calls her article in *Scribner's "Womanliness as a Profession,"* and she seeks to determine if our efforts for "higher education" and the granting of their rights to women has not done something toward undermining this firmest ground on which the feminine glory stands. Aside from the group of good people who rejoice *ad libitum* over the triumphs of "woman's progress," she sees a second party. "In this second group of observers are men who have had university training; men whose occupations are literary, intellectual, artistic; and men of science; physicians notably. These men do not say so much about the new roads that women are traveling; but they think more. And it is beginning to be borne in upon us that their thinking is touched with a doubt, a delicate apprehension. The man whose own intellectual faculties have the ripeness and flexible play that the largest culture gives, is beginning to ask himself whether the intellectualized American womanhood promises to be as *interesting* as womanhood always should be on this earth. If he happen to have studied the young girls who leave our women's colleges, the young women who act as professors in the same, the youthful dressresses in our large cities, he is conscious, on the whole, of a faint, chill misgiving. It is not that these exponents of the new feminine ambition have not many most admirable results to show in justification of that ambition. It is that, with all these admirable qualities, there is a lack of *quality*, precisely; of *the quality*, the womanly quality. Now, when such a man as has been described recognizes this, he is apt to turn cold, and to ask himself whether there be not something amiss in a scheme of education which brings together all the elements of influence, and then leaves out altogether the one magic ingredient which shall set the forces of that influence free." The true field for woman's advance lies, this writer thinks, in the culture of the emotions. The subtlest and most elemental laws of nature have specially fitted her for this, and the true end of her intellectual strivings should be to enter "in the fullest sense into the right comprehension of the great law of specialization."

MARY SPENCER-WARREN, in the *Strand*, publishes an illustrated interview with the Baroness Burdett Coutts. It is very enthusiastic. The Baroness at the age of twenty-three found herself the richest woman in England. To look back on her life is declared to be a historical education. She visited some of the foulest dens in London with Dickens, and as a result of these visits she converted Nova Scotia Gardens into Columbia Square, with its model tenement houses. During the cholera epidemic of 1867 she employed eight trained nurses, two sanitary inspectors, and four disinfectant agents, to

work under a doctor in the East End. She has founded the bishoprics of Adelaide, British Columbia, and Cape Town, at the cost of about \$250,000 apiece. She spent \$500,000 in building the church of St. Stephen's, at Westminster. She started the White-lands Training College, and is the chief promoter of the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She is President of the Destitute Dinner Society of London, which every year gives 300,000 substantial dinners at a charge of from a halfpenny to a penny each.

### THE NEW WOMAN.

"**O**UIDA" asserts, in the *North American Review*, that woman is neglecting immense fields of culture and areas of influence—in short, doing little or nothing with the resources she possesses, "because her whole energy is concentrated on desiring and demanding those she has not. She can write and print anything she chooses; and she scarcely ever takes the pains to acquire correct grammar or elegance of style before wasting ink and paper. She can paint and model any subjects she chooses, but she imprisons herself in men's *ateliers* to endeavor to steal their technique and their methods, and thus loses any originality she might possess. Her influence on children might be so great that through them she would practically rule the future of the world; but she delegates her influence to the vile school boards if she be poor, and if she be rich to governesses and tutors; nor does she in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred ever attempt to educate or control herself into fitness for the personal exercise of such influence. Her precept and example in the treatment of the animal creation might be of infinite use in mitigating the hideous tyranny of humanity over them, but she does little or nothing to this effect; she wears dead birds and the skins of dead creatures; she hunts the hare and shoots the pheasant, she drives and rides with more brutal recklessness than men; she watches with delight the struggles of the dying salmon, of the gralloched deer; she keeps her horses standing in snow and fog for hours with the muscles of their heads and necks tied up in the torture of the bearing rein; when asked to do anything for a stray dog, a lame horse, a poor man's donkey, she is very sorry, but she has so many claims on her already; she never attempts by orders to her household, to her *fournisseurs*, to her dependents, to obtain some degree of mercy in the treatment of sentient creativeness and in the methods of their slaughter.

"The immense area which lies open to her in private life is almost entirely uncultivated, yet she wants to be admitted into public life. Public life is already overcrowded, verbose, incompetent, fussy, and foolish enough without the addition of her in her sealskin coat with the dead humming bird on her hat. Woman in public life would exaggerate the failings of men, and would not have even their few excellencies. Their legislation would be, as that of men is too often, the offspring of panic or prejudice; and she would not put on the drag of common-sense as man

frequently does in public assemblies. There would be little to hope from her humanity, nothing from her liberality; for when she is frightened she is more ferocious than he, and when she has power more merciless."

#### WOMEN AS PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

##### 'Advice to Beginners,' by Mrs. Philipps.

**I**N the *Young Woman* for May there is an interview with Mrs. Philipps, who is one of England's brightest and most successful of political speakers. At first, she says, she had a great prejudice against women on the platform, but after a time she found out her mistake. "Now I am more than reconciled, and I fully appreciate the value of public speech. I consider that it is the revival of one of the noblest of all arts, and should take a place in education, and in recreation as well, alongside with writing books and reading them."

##### MAKE A BUSINESS OF IT.

On being asked by her interviewer, "What would be your advice to the young beginner who suffers from nervousness?" she said: "Take trouble. I often say to women who feel it their duty to speak, but find it so difficult: 'Do you take as much trouble in trying to make a speech as you would in learning French verbs or cooking an omelette? Why should you expect to make a speech without taking the trouble and going through the drudgery which would be absolutely essential to excellence in a very much easier department of work?'"

##### PRACTICAL HINTS.

Mrs. Philipps says that she was trained in elocution, and she strongly recommends would-be speakers to study voice-production rather than elocution. Here are Mrs. Philipps' hints to a girl who wishes to make an effective speech in public: "First, know all about the question with which she proposes to deal. Whatever arguments she intends to bring forward she should oppose in her own mind, or read the best opponents of them; she should do justice to the arguments of her opponents, and then try to meet them, not with easy rhetoric, but with logical refutation. Next, she should prepare a speech that would take about three hours to deliver, and then cut out everything but the very best parts that would take about twenty minutes. If it is her first speech, and she is troubled with nervousness—which, if she is going to be a great speaker, is exceedingly likely—she should not be ashamed of learning it by heart. She should make notes of her headings only, and then be ready, if the audience inspire her and she has gained self-command, to express any further thoughts that occur at the moment. What helps me most, perhaps, is that whenever I address an audience, however small, I feel that it is a great occasion. I say to myself: Even if I have done nothing of public worth till this moment, and though I may be prevented from doing anything of the kind again, this is a great moment for me, and it is for me to make it a great moment to those who listen."

#### THREE MODELS.

"There are to my mind three women who in their own way are in their greatest speeches near to perfection in their art—Annie Besant, Lady Carlisle and Lady Henry Somerset. But quite apart from their gifts as public speakers, there are some women whose whole work and character have such an influence on the many women they come in contact with, that they have an extraordinary eloquence of their own; for when they speak the goodness of their lives shines through all they say."

##### WOMAN'S MISSION.

"I should like to take the opportunity of giving a message to the many women who will read this. Let them remember that we live in heroic days. The overwhelming majority of women might be doing far more than they are now doing, in their own spheres, without changing their line of life, if they would but link themselves together, and put themselves under the inspiring influences which are bringing forth every day so many workers in the fields of philanthropy and reform. Once women come forward to work, remembering this essential truth, which I have often expressed before, that a workless life is a worthless life, they are perfectly certain to join those who want to do away with all disabilities that restrain women, and devote themselves to discovering and using their highest abilities."

#### THE PIONEER WOMAN IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

**E**LIZABETH PORTER GOULD claims for Hannah Adams, born in Medfield, Mass., in 1755, the honor of having been the first American woman to publish a book under her own name, and in support of this claim contributes an interesting article to the *New England Magazine*. Miss Adams published her first book—"A View of Religions"—in 1784, and her last—"Letters on the Gospels"—in 1824.

##### A LONELY CAREER.

"To realize the loneliness of Miss Adams in her literary career, it is only necessary to remember that when this, the last of her six books, was published (in 1824), not a book of the now well-known American literary women had appeared. In England, Jane Austen had died seven years before; Maria Edgeworth was still living; Harriet Martineau had published her first book, but in the difficulties of transportation it is doubtful whether it had then reached America; Mrs. Browning in poetry, Mrs. Jameson in art, Mrs. Somerville in science, had not appeared. It was to be twenty years before Charlotte Brontë should startle the world. Probably Hannah More, who was ten years older than Hannah Adams, was the only literary woman who had for her any special interest. Some letters from her she highly prized. But in this scarcity of women friends in the literary life, Hannah Adams was not wanting in those of the other sex. President John Adams often invited her to his Quincy home to use his library in compiling

her histories. Her marvelous power of assimilation, as well as application, was a wonder to all the Adams family. One day, surprised at the rapidity with which she went through folios of the ancient fathers, Mr. Adams spoke to her about it, only to learn that while leaf after leaf had been turned, she had culled all she needed for her work."

#### WORKING-GIRLS' CLUBS.

THE organizations known as clubs or societies for working-girls in New York and other American cities are described by Clara Sidney Davidge in *Scribner's*. The first of these clubs was formed ten years ago, of thirteen members, and chose for itself a non-sectarian, self-governing, independent platform which has been the model for all later societies.

#### THE FINANCIAL BASIS.

"The desire to be self-supporting and independent of outside aid renders the careful administration of club finances of first importance. The monthly dues paid by the members are fixed at 20 or 25 cents, with an initiation fee usually of the latter amount. A paying membership of 200 girls will enable almost any club to carry its expenses, which, even in a large city, for rent of rooms, light, heat and care, should average not more than \$40 to \$50 per month. For initial expenses of outfit or special necessities, funds are raised by entertainments provided by the members, at which a small admission fee is asked, and from fairs and sales of articles made or contributed by members. . . .

#### WHAT THE CLUBS ARE FOR.

"An immense amount of thought and labor has been spent in the formation and conduct of these societies, and with what object? That girls may make for themselves, by co-operation, opportunities for social intercourse, self-improvement and advancement. Primarily intended as a common meeting-ground where differences in circumstance or degree are sunk for the time, the club is, first of all, a place where a girl may expect to enjoy herself after work hours. There cannot be too much opportunity for recreation in such a club, yet girls seeking amusement, or excitement only, rarely join clubs, or if they join are sure to drop off. Class work is soon demanded by the members themselves, and the courses mapped out are suggested and discussed by the girls at business meetings, and at the 'Practical Talks' which occur in most clubs at regular intervals.

#### WORK AS WELL AS PLAY.

"If skilled and paid teachers are employed for classes, an extra fee is often charged, and only those able to pay the fee join such classes. In this way, or by the free instruction of volunteer teachers, millinery, dressmaking, cooking, first aid to the injured, and other branches are taught. By means of these classes the attendance at the club rooms is distributed through the week, the crowded nights, when a majority of members is present, being limited to strictly social occasions, business meetings, and the 'Practical Talk' nights.

"At the 'Practical Talks,' subjects for discussion

are often proposed and voted on by those present, such subjects, for example, as the following:

- " 'What is wealth?'
- " 'Should women be allowed to vote?'
- " 'Why do so few girls marry nowadays, comparatively speaking?'
- " 'Life and its struggles.'
- " 'How to tell a real lady.'
- " 'When women take men's places and cut down wages, what is the effect upon the home?'

"Very often a course of subjects is chosen, such as 'Famous Women,' 'Talks on Hygiene,' 'Elementary Facts of Science,' and the like. The success of a series of such 'Talks' naturally depends largely upon the leader, and on her ability to impart information clearly and in an interesting manner. It is also important to draw as many girls as possible into the discussion that follows the 'Talk,' to evoke the opinion of modest members, and to hold the attention of all.

"The monthly business meetings afford training in system and order, and lead to familiarity with parliamentary rules. At these meetings the officers report as to financial condition and general affairs; heads of committees give an account of departments under their control; opinions are requested as to proposed new movements, discussion follows, and the club learns to know itself individually and as a whole. . . .

#### BENEFIT FUNDS.

"The Mutual Benefit Fund is of the greatest importance to club members. Except through the Penny Provident Savings system, which has been introduced to some degree in the clubs, provision for emergencies is rarely made. Benefit societies, so called, although often dishonestly managed and demanding extortionate rates, are well known in factories. Their promoters prey upon employees in all branches of business, and the victims pay away a large share of their earnings that a meager death benefit may eventually be secured by their family. In this Mutual Benefit Fund there are two classes of members. First, those paying 50 cents initiation fee and 25 cents monthly dues. Second, those paying 50 cents initiation fee and 15 cents monthly dues.

"The benefits are: For members of the first class, \$5 a week for six weeks (\$30) during illness, not more than once a year, and \$30 at death.

"For members of the second class, \$3 a week for six weeks (\$18) during illness, not more than once a year, and \$20 at death.

"For members joining both classes, \$8 a week for six weeks (\$48) during illness, not more than once a year, and \$50 at death.

"There are now 250 members enrolled in the fund.

#### AIDS TO SECURING EMPLOYMENT.

"The Alliance Employment Bureau was opened in connection with the clubs to supply a systematic method for securing work for those without it. Certain lines of work are more popular than others, certain trades require less skill and training in those who follow them; and these avenues are crowded in proportion as population is centred.

## THE NEED OF A NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE.

ATTENTION is again called to the need of a National Health Service through a petition of the American Medical Association to Congress published in the *Sanitarian*, and by an article on the subject in the *North American Review*. At each of its last three annual meetings the American Medical Association adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of a Department and Secretary of Public Health, and this proposition was also discussed and approved by the Pan-American Medical Congress which met in Washington, September, 1893. Moreover, a large number of State boards of health, the National Board of Public Health and various medical societies in different States and cities have given their indorsements to this movement. No action, however, has so far been taken by Congress in response to these appeals further than to refer to committees bills to establish such a department, which were introduced in both houses in December, 1891.

## PETITION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Medical Association consists of men of distinction in every part of the United States. For more than forty years it has held annual sessions in the chief cities of the United States. These sessions have greatly promoted scientific research in the causes and treatment of diseases of every character, encouraged higher medical education and the formation of State boards of health. The petition of this association for a National Health Service, therefore, demands more than passing consideration. We give as follows extracts from this petition to Congress :

"The government, through the operations of the Surgeons-General of the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service, has made liberal expenditures for the National Medical Library and its Index Catalogue, a pathological museum, and some investigations on the origin, nature and spread of the fearful infectious germs that are brought to us by immigrant and other ships. But the medical profession believes that the government can, in a wider way, promote the public welfare by creating a Department of Public Health, the head of which should be a physician, a member of the Cabinet and on a parity with the heads of the Departments of War, Navy, Finance, Justice, Agriculture, etc. A fair investigation will show that no profession excels ours in positive efficiency to sustain public order, public comfort and public virtue.

"As we have no national office for the collection of such statistics, except, perhaps, the Bureau of Labor in a partial way, we must rely upon those furnished by other nations.

## EVILS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

"The telegraph operators, everywhere, sooner or later become the victims of scrivener's palsy of the forearm and fingers on account of the excessive use they are obliged to make of them, for as their celerity fails their wages decline. The mail clerks on railroad trains are required to work many hours more

than in other government offices, and are, besides, compelled to memorize, with all the certainty of the multiplication table, the locality of 8,000 to 10,000 post-offices in the vast districts of the country. The effect in numerous cases of this excessive use of the memory is insomnia and a mild form of dementia. It is, certainly, a function of statesmanship to investigate these serious evils. The government has begun to investigate the exposure of employees on railroads who are often wounded and killed in the coupling of cars; and the investigation of the desperate use of young people in the 'sweat shops' of clothing establishments has created a great outcry for their relief."

"Our census of 1890 shows that 524,000 deaths occurred in that year, and that 100,000 were from consumption. It is estimated that about one-half the whole number was due to diseases that could have been prevented.

## PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

"We are not asking Congress to build a great medical school of instruction. Congress appropriates willingly large sums for the study of the diseases of cattle and plants, but comparatively nothing for the diseases of the people. But we show you that 522,000 inhabitants died in 1890, and that 250,000 of them at least have perished by diseases which are preventable.

"We ask for a governmental Department of Public Health; one of whose functions would be the combination of the intelligence, feeling and force of all the schools and medical societies of the nation for collective investigation, in order that physicians may become capable to the utmost to relieve the wee and agony of suffering individuals and families.

"For the medical profession to be able to exert all its benign influences in society, it must have the same rank and dignity that is attached to other departments in the President's Cabinet. The methods of research are the same as those employed by other scientists. The methods of the calculus that are employed to ascertain the cause of the perturbations of celestial bodies are the same as those employed in the investigation of obscure diseases. The physician is guided in his investigations by the canons of logic, and hence it is that the opinions of well-trained doctors are as reliable and stable as those of jurists, statesmen, engineers, merchants, divines, lawyers and political economists. The same reproach applied to doctors, because of their different opinions, applies equally well to all other callings.

"At this time the success in medical practice surpasses any other period of its history. The death-rate in our general hospitals was never as low. In surgery it is about 3 per cent.; thousands of successive births take place in maternity hospitals without a single death; the mortality in typhoid fever is about 3 per cent. in hospital practice; in general medicine the rate is declining; but it is not as low as in surgery, because of the increasing mortality, as before said, in such diseases as consumption, cancer, kidney, heart

affections, and the continued bad hygienic conditions in the congested areas of our large cities, where one-half the children die under five years of age.

#### HOW TO HELP THE FARMERS.

"Though Congress is voting vast sums for agricultural schools and experimental stations, yet these are above the reach of the great mass of farmers and their adult sons and daughters. They cannot leave the fields and the household duties for at least nine months of the year, and they cannot pay the expenses incident to college life; but schools of instruction, by means of lectures, demonstrations, drawings and experiments in physics, chemistry and the structures and the functions of the chief organs of animals and plants, can be readily inculcated by the doctors in medicine who have themselves been taught in this manner. These lectures can be given by physicians during the winter seasons in the towns of the counties and within reach of the farmers' homes, and a central office, such as we propose, would aim to promote this without expense to the government.

"It will be the means of putting new life into the freshest and strongest minds of the people. Every farm would soon become an experimental station; nature would be seen with new eyes, and the dull and monotonous lives of this most neglected class would become radiant with a new light. This may be counted one of the great influences that will follow the higher education of physicians.

"The question may arise whether such a department in the government would subserve the interests of any particular sect or school in medicine. We reply that, amid the apparent disparity in medical practice, there is one true unity, and to attain this all true physicians are continually striving. It is evident that there can be but one anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, physics or preventive medicine. The difference among doctors lies in therapeutics or treatment of disease, and as in the past, so for the future, practitioners will use a variety of remedies and in varying quantities, and there will be different modes of management of sick and injured people. With the advance in medical education the modes of treatment will become more unified.

#### NEED OF A NATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

"The organism which is called medicine, like every other product of man's constructive genius, is striving to attain perfection, and to accomplish this it must be sustained in all its scientific undertakings by the co-operation of national and State legislation.

"We ask each member of Congress, who seeks relief for himself and his family in the times of their distress through the most accomplished practitioners of medicine, to consider that his mind is the type of that of millions who constitute the Republic; and therefore we ask him to lend his influence to our effort to secure for the people the most highly trained persons in the science and art of medicine.

"We hope that it is plain that a Secretary of Public Health would represent the medical consciousness

of the nation, and that he would be one to whom we could all look for the exploitation of measures that will direct continuous scientific collective research in regard to epidemic and endemic diseases, and especially those of a degenerative character; and thus make his department the repository of the most important measures that concern the welfare and comfort of the people; and his duties will steadily grow broader and stronger in adaptability to public needs."

#### ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg, writing in the *North American Review*, while favoring the establishment of a Department of Public Health, with a Cabinet minister at its head, is inclined to doubt that such a measure could be carried through Congress. He therefore urges the adoption of the bill prepared by the committee of the New York College of Medicine, which proposes to establish a bureau of health within the Department of the Interior of the United States. This bill provides for a Commissioner of Public Health and an Advisory Council, the Commissioner to be an expert sanitarian, appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to preside at the meetings of the Advisory Council, and who shall be the responsible head and executive officer of the bureau.

Surgeon-General Sternberg is strongly in favor of this proposition to put a single commissioner at the head of the bureau of public health, pointing out that the defunct National Board of Health consisted of several members living in various parts of the country, and who, with the exception of the secretary, devoted their time to other pursuits except when they assembled in Washington for a regular or special meeting of the board. Moreover, this board not being attached to either of the great departments of the government, had no defender in the Cabinet and was subject to attacks of enemies whose ambition it was to supplant it. The bureau of public health, he declares, should be within the Department of the Interior of the United States rather than within one of the other departments, since the demand for the sensible health bureau comes largely from the great interior.

#### DEMAND OF THE INTERIOR.

"It is here that the greatest saving of life can be effected by sanitary improvements, and it is here that the greatest losses would occur if cholera should be introduced into the country through one of our seaports. That these great interior States shall have no voice with reference to the regulations to be enforced at seaboard cities for the exclusion of exotic pestilential diseases, which when introduced have no respect for State lines, is no more reasonable than to refuse them a voice with reference to the maintenance of a navy and seaboard defenses. They pay their share of the taxes which go to the support of the institutions for the common defense, and they are willing to pay their share of the expense of maintaining a national quarantine service.

## NATIONAL QUARANTINE SERVICE.

"This bill of the New York College of Medicine provides: 'That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus of a State quarantine station, the Commissioner of Public Health shall cause an examination thereof to be made by a competent person or persons, and if the said station, buildings and disinfecting apparatus be found adapted to the purposes of a quarantine, and the Commissioner of Public Health approve of their use as such, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use.'

"Under this provision our quarantine service, in time, may become what it should be—national and uniform. At present the interior States feel that they are at the mercy of those local authorities who control the appointment of quarantine officials and the enactment of State or municipal laws governing the quarantine establishments. The laws may be satisfactory and their administration may be placed in competent hands, but there is no guarantee that this will continue to be the case. And if the laws are defective or the administration lax at a single seaport of our extended coast-line, the dreaded invasion may occur and the germs of pestilence be widely sown in spite of the intelligent efforts made for their exclusion at other ports.

"Although the desirability of a uniform and national system of quarantine administration is apparent, this cannot be effected at once, and the only way of eventually accomplishing it appears to be that proposed in the bill under consideration. But just here lies the danger that the bill may be defeated through the influence of interested parties. Those at present in charge of quarantine establishments see in this clause a threat that they may be displaced by officials of the general government. This, however, does not follow even if 'the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus of a State quarantine station.' The man who has shown his efficiency in the administration of the State establishment would be wanted by the Commissioner of Public Health for similar service in connection with the national quarantine station.

## A COUNCIL OF SANITARIANS.

"Another important feature in the bill is the provision for an Advisory Council to consist of one member from each State of the United States. 'Such member shall be a physician of good repute and standing and shall be appointed by the Governor of the State which he is to represent in the Council.' This provision is a wise one from two points of view: The Commissioner will have the advice of a select body of sanitarians from all parts of the country, each one of whom will be able to give him valuable information with reference to sanitary matters in his own State and to put him in touch with the local health authorities for the purpose of obtaining sanitary

data, etc. And, on the other hand, the members of the Advisory Council will obtain valuable information from the discussions held at the annual meetings and from a personal knowledge of investigations undertaken by the Commissioner, and will disseminate this useful information upon their return to their homes among the people of their respective States."

The principal objects of a central health bureau should be, says Surgeon-General Sternberg, to extend and disseminate exact knowledge regarding sanitation, to give advice with regard to its application to special cases, to correspond with the central authorities of other countries for the purpose of learning their methods of sanitary administration and the results of the same, and to collect and publish vital statistics. He lays stress upon the importance of the last mentioned of its functions. It is only, he says, with reference to vital statistics that we can obtain precise information as to the principal areas of prevalence of various preventible diseases, the reasons for increased or diminished prevalence in a given area and the results obtained by sanitary improvements.

## THE HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

D R. A. H. DOTY, of New York City, contributes in the *Medical Record* a brief account of the origin and spread of the practice of vaccination against small-pox.

"Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was born in 1749, in Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England. Early in life he showed a predilection for natural history, the preparation of zoological specimens, etc., and apparently had resolved to follow this occupation. It was decided, however, that he should enter the medical profession, and he was apprenticed to Mr. Ludlow, a surgeon of Sodbury, near Bristol. It was during this period that the power of vaccination was unfolded to him. He had learned of the tradition existing among the people employed in dairies, that those whose hands became infected as the result of milking cows having an eruption about the teats and udder, known as 'cow-pox,' were protected against small-pox. It seems strange that this report had not received greater attention, but the indifference of the people generally to traditions, and the reticence on the part of owners of dairies to furnish any information which might injure their business, may partly account for it.

## JENNER'S DISCOVERY.

"It did not escape the observation of Jenner, who for almost thirty years, carefully and patiently investigated the subject, and having demonstrated the protection afforded by vaccination to his entire satisfaction, gave to the world in 1798 his description and results of vaccination in a paper entitled 'An Inquiry into the Cause and Effect of Variola Vaccina.' During the period of his investigation he did not try to conceal his discovery, but freely discussed it and invited help, but met with nothing but indifference and discouragement. Even John Hunter, under whose care Jenner, as a favorite student, studied while in

London, and with whom he lived for two years, was not impressed with the importance of vaccination; he occasionally spoke of it to his friends and referred to it in his lectures, but nothing more. Undaunted, Jenner continued his work, and at last, on May 14, 1796, vaccinated James Phipps, eight years of age. The operation was successful, and in July of the same year the boy was inoculated with lymph taken from a small-pox vesicle, and, as Jenner predicted, no result followed. The disappearance of cow-pox retarded the investigation until 1798, when vaccination was repeated. In the mean time he had gone to London to continue his work, but it was three months before a vaccination was performed in that city. This was done by Mr. Cline, a surgeon connected with one of the hospitals, who vaccinated a boy suffering from hip disease, not so much as an evidence of his belief in its protective influence as in the hope that it might prove to be a good counter-irritant. Other vaccinations followed, and the success of the new discovery became assured. Vaccination spread rapidly throughout England and the Continent; not, however, without considerable opposition and many annoyances to Jenner, principally on account of the ignorance displayed on the part of those who vaccinated, and the worthless quality of the virus used.

#### IN THE UNITED STATES.

"Vaccination was introduced into the United States in 1800, by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Boston, and in New York by Dr. Valentine Seaman, who, on May 22, 1801, vaccinated several persons with lymph obtained from the vesicle on the arm of a servant of Governor Sergeant, who was vaccinated in Boston by Dr. Waterhouse, and arrived here before the eighth day. In January, 1802, an institution for the purpose of free vaccination was established in New York, with Dr. Samuel Scofield as resident surgeon. This was subsequently merged into the New York City Dispensary."

#### Small-Pox in the United States.

The late Dr. John H. Rauch, just before his death, sent to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* a detailed statement of the small-pox situation in this country on March 17, 1894. The important facts are summarized in the concluding paragraphs: "There are now in Massachusetts 21 cases; of these 17 are in Boston. Connecticut, 2; New York, 123, distributed as follows: New York City, 43; Brooklyn, 60; and 20 cases throughout the State. New Jersey, 4 cases; Pennsylvania, 29; 12 of these being in Philadelphia. Ohio, 7 cases; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 168 cases; of these there were 15 in the State and 153 in Chicago. Wisconsin, 10 cases; Michigan, 4; Iowa, 1; Virginia, 1; Georgia, 10; Vermont, 1; and Tennessee, 8 cases. Total in the United States, 389 cases, and less than there were on March 1.

"From the foregoing, it will be seen that the effort of the health authorities, taken as a whole, has been successful, if not in stamping out the disease, in controlling it, as the only places where there is an increase are Chicago and Brooklyn."

#### HOW THE BIBLE GREW.

##### Higher Criticism and the Old Testament.

In the *Quarterly Review* there is an article on "Old Testament Criticism" which is interesting, if only because it summarizes within a very brief compass the conclusions at which the Higher Criticism has arrived in its study of the evolution of the Old Testament. The *Quarterly* reviewer gives the following outline as being, in his opinion, the substantial concrete statement of the chief tendencies of many of the best qualified biblical critics: "The following outline is necessarily imperfect, but it is, we believe, substantially correct:

"1. It is regarded as scarcely doubtful that (a) there are four documents in our present Pentateuch: the First Elohist or Priestly Codex, the Second Elohist, the Jehovahist, the Deuteronomist; (b) each of these documents existed as an independent writing before incorporation into the Pentateuch; (c) in their main features these documents can be distinctly traced, and, while there is much diversity in details, there is practical unanimity as to the main outlines of their contents; (d) there are in Pentateuchal legislation at least three distinct codes of laws—the covenant (judicial) code, Ex. xx.-xxiv., xxxiv.; the prophetic, parenetic popular code of Deuteronomy; the esoteric priestly code, of which the center is Leviticus. These codes show characteristics of their history, their date, their purpose, and exhibit clear stages of development from the simple to the complex.

"2. It is further held, but with less general agreement, that (a) the literature and history alike make it impossible to regard the Pentateuchal legislation as one whole, and they can only be understood on the assumption that the Deuteronomic and Priests' Codes did not exist or were not known, the one before the reign of Josiah, the other before the Exile. The literature is silent about them, and the history presents frequent violations of them, or unconsciousness of them, by persons who were the representatives of God to the people; (b) the Books of Judges and Samuel are written by one who knows the Book of the Covenant, but not the Deuteronomic or Priestly Code. The Books of Kings are written by one who knows and is imbued with the spirit of the Deuteronomic Code, but is ignorant of the Priestly; the Books of Chronicles by one who interprets the history by the Priestly Code; (c) the prophet Ezekiel—the great priest of the Exile—occupies common ground between the Deuteronomic and Priestly Codes, and furnishes the basis for the later legislation; (d) as with the legislation and the institutions, so with the theological ideas. There is throughout the literature and the history a clearly traceable development corresponding with and confirming the general evolution.

"3. The dates of the four great documents are, for those who accept the foregoing propositions, roughly as follows: 1. The Jehovahist, at the end of the ninth or beginning of the eighth century B.C. 2. The Elohist, that is, the second Elohist of Hupfeld, which has now in the school of Graf become the first, prob-

ably some fifty years later. These documents are conveniently known by the symbols J and E respectively; and were later—after perhaps a hundred years—amalgamated with editorial modifications into one document known as J E—*i.e.*, the great prophetic *History Book*. 3. The Deuteronomist followed soon after the amalgamation of J and E, not later than B.C. 621. The obvious symbol for it is D. 4. The Priestly Codex—*i.e.*, the first Elohist—now become last, in the first quarter of the fifth century B.C. It is referred to as P or P C, and by Wellhausen as Q (*quatuor*), from the not very happy idea that it contains four covenants."

#### ROBERTSON SMITH.

PROFESSOR LINDSAY pays an eloquent tribute to his friend Professor Robertson Smith in the *Review of the Churches*. The following extracts give



THE LATE PROFESSOR ROBERTSON SMITH.

Professor Lindsay's view on the question which made Robertson Smith's name a household word in Scotland. Robertson Smith was the most popular exponent of the Higher Criticism in Scotland, and, characteristically enough, he maintained he was brought to that way of thinking by no less orthodox an authority than John Calvin. "Calvin," Prof. Smith declared, "had set before him as the goal of biblical study to gather into one whole of all God's dealings with man from the fall to the Resurrection, the history of true religion, the adoption and education from age to age of the Church in a continuous scheme of

gradual advance. And the only method of carrying out Calvin's idea is the honest practice of the Higher Criticism, which means to look at the Bible fairly and honestly as a historical record, and the effort everywhere to reach the real meaning and the historical setting of the Scripture records, *as a whole*, by letting the Bible speak for itself altogether apart from human traditions of any kind whatever. These were the principles which he gave us in the Theological Society where he found and formed his powers, and they remained with him his life long."

#### A SCHOLAR'S MODESTY.

A modest and unassuming man, he had no conception of the storm which his views would arouse when he wrote them out clearly and succinctly, so that all men could read and understand them. "When he wrote his famous article 'Bible' for the *Encyclo-*

*pædia Britannica* he never dreamt that any one would take offense. He was writing as a scholar for scholars, but he had in articles, addresses, sermons, lectures, shown, as he thought, that his critical principles were based on Reformation theology, and no one had objected. But he had never foreseen that the wholesale overturn of traditional views would shock the mass of people, who would have contentedly accepted them had he only given them a few at a time.

#### THE VALUE OF DISCUSSION.

"I need not record the history of the famous case, which gave a great shock

to the Free Church, and yet in the end educated not only its ministers but its common people. I have little doubt that, however unfortunate for the man, it was a great thing for the people that the battle was fought out in a democratic Church, where nothing intervened between professor and membership but representative Church courts. The Robertson Smith case set men and women reading about the Bible and reading the Bible as nothing else has done during the century. In outlying country parishes small farmers, plowmen, and shepherds, in the cities small shopkeepers, clerks and artisans,

clubbed together to buy 'The Old Testament in the Jewish Church,' and formed little societies to read it and discuss it. His friends never doubted victory for the cause, though they feared they would lose the man. If the case could have been kept going a year or two longer both cause and man would have been saved."

#### A MARTYR TO TRUTH.

Unfortunately it was not kept going for a year or two longer, and after the question had been before four assemblies, the blow fell : "At last, in 1881, the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Rainy, sad to have to say it, removed him from his chair. They were careful not to pronounce his views inconsistent with the doctrine of the Church, they left him free to take a pastoral charge, but they made him cease teaching. He was advised that the course was utterly illegal, thoroughly unconstitutional, that he ought to appeal to the Civil Courts, that he and his friends should leave the Church. But sad as he was at heart and sore in spirit, he was too good a Free Churchman to appeal to Cæsar in a spiritual case, and too loyal to the Church of his fathers to seek to weaken it. He used every persuasion to prevent any secession ; only for himself he would take no ministerial place in the Church until the unjust sentence had been reversed. The burden and excitement of these four years told heavily on him. He lived nearly fourteen years after his removal from his chair, but he was never quite the same man physically afterward ; nor is it to be wondered at by any who knew what he went through. There are many ways of martyrdom—what was done to Robertson Smith was one of them. He was a true martyr—a witness who gave himself for others. He did, if any man did. Scotland has an insight into the meaning of the Bible, and Scotch ministers and office-bearers have entered into the fruit of his labors. It was hard on the man, but such is the faithfulness to death which the truth always demands from her pioneers and discoverers."

#### A JEWISH VIEW OF ST. PAUL.

##### Mr. Montefiore's First Impression of the Apostle.

**I**N the *Jewish Review*, Mr. Montefiore publishes a very suggestive analysis of the doctrines of the Apostle Paul as they appear in the eyes of a modern Jew. He says : "The Epistles of Paul fill a newcomer with immense astonishment. They are so unique. They are so wholly unlike anything else he has ever read. Humanity is composed of Jews and Gentiles. It is in their relation to God that Paul's great pre-eminence, his big religious advance, his most permanent contribution to religion, consist. His conception of the Law, his theory of Christ, his views about Israel, his doctrine of justification, seem all not only original, but utterly strange and unexpected. His break with the past is violent. Jesus seems to expand and spiritualize Judaism. Paul in some senses turns it upside down. In his eyes the main purpose of the revelation to Moses and of the giving of the Law was to make things worse, to in-

crease the quantity, and to accentuate the sharpness of sin. 'The Law came in beside that the trespass might abound.'

#### KIS VIEW OF THE CASE.

"In no other point does the originality of Paul show itself more decisively. Such an absolute *boulevèrsement* of the Jewish conception of the Law is not to be explained by any influence of Hellenism. It is purely due to the daring genius of its author. For Paul the significance of Christ's work lies almost exclusively in his crucifixion and resurrection. His work is essentially miraculous and supernatural. Paul was a disciple of Jesus, in so far as the Messiahship and Crucifixion and Resurrection were concerned ; but to the teaching of Jesus, as such, he rarely alludes.

"Many thoughts, and even difficulties, are raised by Paul's theory. First of all, we notice that it is historically inaccurate. It is doubtful whether any one before Paul ever felt that the Law was 'the strength of sin,' or was driven through the Law to spiritual despair.

#### MR. MONTEFIORE'S CRITICISM.

"Paul's theory, if I understand it rightly, seems to me as religiously cruel as it is historically false. What God is that who has given unto man a law which man must necessarily disobey, who has offered a condition for salvation which must necessarily be unfulfilled ?

"We have now passed through the main points in Paul's attack upon the Law. We have seen that while given apparently for eternity, its real purpose was only temporary. Its seeming object was to make men better, and to qualify them for the Kingdom of God ; its true object was to create the knowledge and the lust of sin. At its best, its intended result was to stimulate a desire for redemption through the medium of a spiritual despair ; at its worst it led almost inevitably to self-delusion, hypocrisy and pride. It claims fulfillment, but no man can fulfill it ; it demands obedience, but none can obey. It threatens the transgressor with a curse, but it was only given that transgression might abound ; it promises the doer of it reward, but the reward is beyond man's power to attain. Truly an awful gift from God ; a marvelous issue of evil from that which in itself was 'holy and righteous and good.' Surely the disproportion of effect to cause is itself enough to prove the error of the argument.

#### PAUL'S ZEAL FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

"Paul's zeal for righteousness and holy living is essentially Jewish. His tremendous enthusiasm for his cause, which is at once religious and ethical, gives this zeal a glow and fervency peculiarly his own. His hatred of sin is very inspiring. Equally striking, I think, is his grasp upon the essentials of morality. There is a unity in his ethics : the virtues hang together. On one or two principles, whether religious or ethical, all seem to depend. Nor can we forget that the great Apostle of faith has yet placed faith below love. This seems the culminating proof of the fact that no trace of ethical antinomianism can be elicited from the Epistles of Paul."

## JAPANESE "NEW THEOLOGY."

THE Rev. J. L. Atkinson, writing from Kobe, Japan, furnishes *Our Day* with an interesting account of recent theological movements among the Japanese converts to Christianity.

"The Japanese have at length thought out a theology. They have chosen a name by which to designate it. The term in the vernacular is *Shin-shingaku*. This in English becomes New Theology. The process of thinking out this system has occupied a number of years. The 'leaders' have discussed the subject among themselves by conversations. They have preached sermons, printed articles in the religious papers and magazines and have gradually reached the point where their views may now be said to have become crystallized and fairly settled. They have read Orthodox, Broad Church and Unitarian theological literature. They have consulted with a variety of religious teachers, including Mrs. Humphry Ward, the authoress of '*Robert Elsmere*'. They have without the least doubt done a great deal of hard thinking."

## THE MEANING OF REDEMPTION.

To show some of the results of this thinking, Mr. Atkinson quotes from a paper prepared for the World's Parliament of Religions by Mr. Yokoi:

"The theologians commonly say that the death of Christ brought a new element into the religion of Jesus which could not have been revealed before, viz., the expiatory merit of that death; that all the teachings of Christ had been in a sense preparatory to the great expiatory act of His life; that we must go to the teachings of the disciples if we would learn about the nature of Christian faith; and that it was by the blood and sufferings of Christ on the cross that our redemption was bought. We, however, are compelled to contest this position. If we understand the cross and its significance rightly, we are unable to see in it any new teaching, but rather the most powerful expression of the old teaching of Jesus—viz., that to die to self and to live for others and for God is to enter into eternal life; and Jesus by shedding His blood and dying on the cross gave to this great truth the most powerful expression. The important thing was not that He should suffer and die merely, for a great many besides have similarly suffered and died, but that He should suffer and die in faith and joy, blessing His crucifiers and hoping in God, and thus teaching all ages to come that self-sacrifice and not selfishness was the true and normal way of life. This is what makes the cross of Christ such an important factor in Christian faith."

## CHARACTER OF THE LEADERS.

The writer in *Our Day* is evidently a man of conservative views, but his tribute to the personal worth of the liberal leaders in new Japan is hearty and unreserved: "What the practical effect on the life and work of these 'leaders' the adoption of this new theology may be, it is impossible to say. It is, however, only just to them to say that without a single

exception, so far as the writer knows, they have in the past done some noble, self-denying and successful Christian work. No words of appreciation and of praise can be too ardent in setting forth the labors and successes of these 'leaders' in the early years of their Christian ministry."

## GOUNOD AND CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Rev. H. T. Henry, in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, presents an elaborate critique of the contributions of Gounod to the music of the Church, concluding with a finely sympathetic estimate of the composer's style.

## THE SENSUOUS IN MUSIC.

"What, then, is the 'sensuous beauty' of music? There is a purely mechanical counterpoint which, because it violates no rule, appeals to the intellect and baffles the censure of the teacher. It is like the Latin 'poetry' manufactured in our seminaries—Horatian or Virgilian in everything but beauty. Such music has really only one defect—it is not music.

"Then there is the music which, while it flatters the sense—as it is of the essence of music to do—gratifies also the intellect by its skillful development of subject, its clarity of form and expression, its well-defined content, its sudden delicate surprises of chord or of melodic progression, and the many other graces which are more or less amenable to scholastic rule. There is here, therefore, the genius of artistic manipulation as well as the genius of inspiration. Its 'sensuous beauty' can never be wanting; but while the 'profane crowd' are contented therewith, the gods dwelling on high Olympus receive the added pleasure of intellectual satisfaction—even as the knife of the botanist can reveal to him a deeper beauty in the flower.

## BEAUTIFUL AS WELL AS SACRED.

"In this view all music must be at least *sensuous*. But the word has ordinarily a repugnant meaning. There is a suggestiveness in some melodic and harmonic progressions which (whether essentially or habitually it concerns us not to inquire) may be considered 'voluptuous' in its bad sense. The sensuous beauty of Gounod's music is certainly not of this kind. His church music—whether it be styled sensuous or intellectual or what not—is sacred and inspiring. Sacred does not necessarily mean *sad*, *gloomy*, 'strictly diatonic,' oppressively contrapuntal; but neither may it be voluptuous and worldly. What has been said of the *Sanctus* of the St. Cecilia Mass might with even greater force be said of all the other numbers of that Mass: 'With a fullness of symmetrical beauty justifying the old poet's epithet of "ravishing" are combined a *devotional fervor* and *dignity* which render the strain wholly inapplicable to any secular purpose.' It labors under no affectation of newness or oldness, and will claim to be sacred music in virtue only of its own inherent beauty and dignity. 'The music is

not new, if "new" is to mean either flimsy or ugly; the music is not old, if to be "old" is to be harsh and formal, to exhibit the hard scaffolding of science, behind which no beautiful structure exists."

"Gounod's music is both sensuous (in its proper meaning, as all beauty must be which appeals to the *sense* as its immediate judge) and intellectual. But, as we have said, Gounod belonged to no school. His style felt vastly the beautiful and heavenly—if it may be permitted the epithet— influences of the Gregorian Chant. It knelt at the shrine of Palestrina; it listened to the dignified counsels of Gluck's *apologia*; it loved Mozart and revered Beethoven; it followed somewhat the imaginative trend of Schumann's Romanticism, and disdained not to follow, if not to imitate servilely, the dramatic doctrine of Wagner. His music is fresh without *bizarries*; it is dramatically emphatic without irreverence."

#### ANECDOTES OF VON BÜLOW.

**F**RANCES E. REGAL contributes to *Music* many curious and interesting anecdotes of the late Dr. Hans Von Bülow, from which we select the following:

"Bülow did not give private lessons, but was accustomed to have a class for a month in May at Berlin, and in June at Frankfort, to which students were admitted for 200 marks and listeners for 100. At these large gatherings those who had anything ready to play sent in their name, or he chose what he wanted, while the rest waited in terror for their turn to come, and their terror was not without cause. An awkward English girl once went to the piano, and, half frightened to death, managed to play her piece after a fashion. 'Ach Gott!' roared the irate doctor, 'you play the easy passages with a difficulty that is simply enormous!' And he swept the poor girl from the keyboard. Bülow absolutely forbade the use of the pencil in the class room, and it was with difficulty and peril that any of the bright things that fell from him were preserved.

"As might be expected with his hard head and restrained fire, he despised unbridled emotions and affected sweetness. 'Liszt, Chopin and Wagner,' he said, 'are often hysterical; Bach, Beethoven and Brahms never; therefore the latter are the higher.' 'Tristan and Isolde' he called a nervous fever, but Handel, he said, had no nerves, and for his colossal genius he had a great admiration. 'Handel cannot be played with dainty fingers; he must be pounded out,' said Bülow, and he would doubtless have recommended as he did for one of the Mendelssohn preludes, 'to shoe your fingers with iron.' Besides Brahms, of the modern school, he had great affection for Mendelssohn and for Raff. Schumann he did not like so well.

"Prodigious as his memory was, it failed him sometimes, and some of the most amusing Bülow anecdotes relate to his ingenious devices for covering up the slip. In the midst of the great fugue in Beetho-

ven's sonata, Op. 109, he lost himself and promptly pulled out a large handkerchief and mopped his face and head as though he had stopped on account of the heat. Then he carried the fugue through to a triumphal finish. On another similar occasion he rushed from the room and swore that the piano must be tuned before he could go on.

"Bülow was probably the most eccentric artist that ever lived. Once he stopped abruptly and demanded that the ushers turn the piano around. When his reason was asked, he replied that a certain lady in the audience annoyed him unspeakably by fanning herself out of tune. When it was suggested that it might be simpler to ask the lady to stop, he said he could not think of giving her so much trouble, and the piano was turned.

"Some of the best Bülow stories are those which pertain to his orchestra conducting. With him the *vox populi* was far from being the *vox Dei*, and he always made it a point to do as he pleased—if he wanted to. On one occasion the orchestra which he was conducting had just given an immense Brahms symphony, very long and ponderous, and quite beyond the comprehension of the audience. When the audience, whose main sensation was one of relief that it was over, failed to applaud as enthusiastically as Bülow desired, he turned around and remarked to them in his energetic way, 'What, you do not like it? I will teach you to!' and he made the orchestra play the entire composition through again, from beginning to end. Brahms was always applauded after that, if only in self-defense.

"On another occasion, by the way, he manifested exactly a contrary spirit. When a Leipzig audience insisted on recalling him in spite of his repeated refusal to play again, he came forward and said to them very emphatically, 'If you do not stop this applause I will play all of Bach's 48 Preludes and Fugues from beginning to end!' The audience laughed, and, it is needless to say, did not insist upon the recall."

#### AMERICANISM IN MUSIC.

**I**N *Music*, Arthur Weld throws a dash of cold water on the ardent enthusiasm of the magazine writers who for several months have been urging the establishment of an American school of music. These persons, Mr. Weld confidently asserts, will never see their "apparently hopeless and possibly undesirable ambition realized; no, not they nor generations of similar 'patriots' after them in this century or many to come." His whole argument to support this assertion is suggested in the following question: "How can we be expected to have an 'artistic atmosphere' in a country which is sternly obliged, however unwillingly, to either borrow or steal its art from the rest of the world wherever it can find it?"

"We have produced," says Mr. Weld, "thousands of artists in the abstract sense of the word, but they are necessarily more or less imitative, and their work, bearing as it must the distinct stamp of those

national influences of some other nation under which it was nurtured and perfected, is wholly lacking in even the rudimentary requirements of those conditions which might point out even the future possibility of an American 'school.'

#### MORTGAGE BANKING IN AMERICA.

**M**R. D. M. FREDERIKSEN, in the current number of the *Journal of Political Economy*, of the University of Chicago, makes a careful résumé of the valuable returns to the last census on the subject of mortgages. His conclusions are important from the point of view of the mortgage borrower as well as from that of the investor.

"It is apparent that, with the increasing abundance of capital and the rising value of property, not only the average life of the mortgages, but also the mortgage indebtedness itself, is increasing. In the West this increase seems to depend on the facilities for borrowing more than on anything else. The year when the greatest number of mortgages was recorded was 1887, which was the very time when the newly organized Western loan companies were finding it easy to dispose of mortgages in the Eastern States. There is nothing alarming, however, in this increase, as about 60 per cent. of the mortgages were incurred in purchasing, and about 20 per cent. for the purpose of making improvements. On the whole, therefore, the borrowers are not spendthrifts; but, on the contrary, persons whose circumstances are improving, largely, no doubt, laborers in the cities who have bought homes, and young farmers in the West who have not yet paid for their farms."

#### MORTGAGE COMPANIES.

"Probably the origin of most of these companies is closely connected with the homestead laws, most of their business having been the making of loans to the new settlers as soon as these had lived long enough on their land to obtain a patent from the government. And the fact that many of the settlers in such States as Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas have taken up claims without making valuable improvements on them, have obtained title, mortgaged the land, and then immediately abandoned it, has been detrimental to several companies that had been led too far west by the prospect of obtaining large profits. Other companies have suffered on account of crop failures, and others again because their managers were unable to resist the temptation to use their institutions for the purpose of floating new speculative enterprises."

#### HOW THEY SHOULD BE INSPECTED.

Mr. Frederiksen deduces a few rules to be followed in investigating the condition of a mortgage company:

"1. Examine its loans.

"2. Consider its amount of unguaranteed loans as compared with its capital; whether its officers can personally supervise its business in detail; whether the property on which it loans is good revenue prop-

erty; whether the laws in the community in which it places its funds are favorable; whether it takes second mortgages or cash for commissions.

"3. Whether the management has had a number of years of successful experience in the business; the proportion of the capital of the company owned by officers and managers; field of operation; amount of guaranteed loans; number of foreclosures.

"4. Proportion of actual cash paid in as capital to volume of business; policy in regard to accumulating surplus instead of dividing the earnings.

#### THE MORTGAGE SYSTEM AS IT IS TO-DAY.

"The advantages and disadvantages of the present system may now be considered first from the borrower's and then from the lender's point of view.

"For the borrower, the manner in which mortgage loans are made in America to-day is both expensive and inconvenient. A loan is usually obtained through an agent or broker, whose commission is rarely less, and on farm mortgages often more, than 2½ per cent. on a five-year loan, the commission thus averaging rather above than below 10 per cent. of the whole amount of interest paid, and on Western farm loans it is safe to say that 20 per cent. of the entire amount of interest paid during the life of the mortgage would be nearer the average commission than 10 per cent. The average cost of a loan to the borrower is thus considerably more than the rates of about 7.50 per cent. as given by the census. Even at so high a rate, it is not always easy to obtain a loan. The mortgage loan companies are often temporarily short of available capital; the brokers will promise to make the loan, but it often takes weeks, and even months, before they succeed in procuring the funds. This applies both to country and in a less degree to city loans, and is not a desirable state of affairs from the point of view of the borrower.

"From the point of view of the investor, the direct purchase of a mortgage which is not guaranteed by a firm of bankers, or by a responsible loan agent or company, may be a thoroughly safe investment; but it is entirely satisfactory only when the investor is personally familiar with the property mortgaged, and can always be present to see that the taxes are paid, to see that the insurance is kept up, and when, furthermore, he is able at any time to take steps to protect himself in case of default. Generally speaking, a single mortgage is not as safe as a debenture bond, because the mortgages deposited with the trust company mutually insure one another, and because the whole issue is further guaranteed by a company with some capital of its own. And even though the security may be good, and while there may not be any prospect of actual loss by a person owning a separate mortgage, it should still be considered that there may be both trouble and delay before the money can be obtained. As the law of foreclosure differs in different States, this difficulty is felt especially by non-resident investors, who have large amounts invested in other States, a portion only of which is guaranteed by the mortgage companies, brokers and agents."

## EUROPEAN MORTGAGE BANKING.

The writer examines the systems in vogue abroad, especially the Credit Foncier of France and the German companies. The figures obtained from the latter are quite remarkable.

By making safe loans on income-yielding properties only, and issuing listed bonds, the German mortgage concerns have thus been able to obtain from the public to be lent on mortgages, the sum of about 5,000,000,000 marks, at about 3½ per cent.

"When we consider the low rate of interest drawn in America by railroad bonds, municipal securities, etc., there is no reason to doubt that, with proper methods, similar results could also be accomplished here, and that thus the high rate of interest, the great evil exhibited by the census returns, could be abated. A greater supply of capital for mortgage loans would facilitate not only building operations in the cities, but also the purchase of implements, tile drainage and other improvements in the country. A better system of mortgage banking might also counteract a tendency which now seems to be operating, to change the landed system of the United States from one of proprietors to one of tenants."

## True Meaning of Farm Mortgage Statistics.

Mr. Edward Atkinson also analyzes the figures returned in the census reports, in the May *Forum*. His conclusions are far more optimistic than are those of the writer in the *Journal of Political Economy*. "Dealing with the mortgages on farms, we find that the average life of a farm mortgage is a little less than five years—rather longer in the East than in the West, but practically five years in the grain-growing States. The total number of mortgages given on acres, which were outstanding in the United States, January 1, 1890, was 2,302,941, carrying an encumbrance of \$2,209,148,481. The average farm mortgage was therefore \$959. Again, we find that by far the greater number of these mortgages are for medium amounts. Over 6 per cent (6.11) were executed for sums under \$100; 46 per cent. were for sums under \$500, and 70.21 per cent. were for sums under \$1,000—leaving less than 30 per cent. in point of number as representative of larger mortgages, the biggest of which are in the Territory of Arizona.

## THE INCREASE OF A DECADE.

"We may now begin to throw a little light upon the true nature of mortgage indebtedness by the figures of the increase. Let me repeat: The growth of population was 25 per cent.; the number of mortgages executed in 1889 as compared with 1880 shows an increase of 90 per cent.; the amount of mortgages registered, an increase of 156 per cent. To the superficial mind this may give evidence of hardship, but it is a notable fact that the lessening of mortgages in number and amount was during the period of business depression in 1883 and 1884. The average number of acres to each mortgage in the decade was 118; the number of acres encumbered in ten years 622,855,091. The total acreage of the United States ex-

clusive of Alaska is 1,900,000,000. Nearly one-third part of the acres of the United States were, therefore, placed under mortgage in the decade named. The debt increased three times more than the estimated wealth, and six times more than the population. The rate of interest on actual farm mortgages in twenty-one principal States, selected for this specific analysis, varied from 5½ per cent. in Massachusetts to 6 and 7 per cent. in the Middle West; rising to 10 per cent. in the recently occupied States and Territories, averaging on farms a fraction under 7 per cent. This rate was much lower than in the previous decade on a paper-money basis.

## THE BORROWER IS THE GAINER.

"In order to bring out the evidence of prosperity rather than adversity developed in these conditions, one must ask, What does a man in fact borrow when he executes a mortgage upon land? He does not borrow money in a true sense. In a vast number of cases only a title to money passes in the form of a check, a draft, or a bill of exchange. What he in fact borrows is the land itself, or such part of it as the encumbrance represents. If we regard foreclosure as a sign of lack of benefit to the borrower, the figures show that in all but an insignificant proportion of these negotiations it has been as much or more to the advantage of the borrower to borrow the farm or home as it has been to the benefit of the lender in securing interest on the loan. The advantage is mutual, but distinctly greater on the part of the borrower, who has been enabled to become the owner of a homestead and the improvements thereon at lessening rates of interest throughout this period. . . . .

## WHO ARE THE LANDLORDS?

"In 102 typical counties selected from all portions of the country for the purpose of a special investigation by the census authorities, it was disclosed that 68.69 per cent. of the mortgages incurred were held by citizens of the same States in which the mortgaged real estate is. Many of these prosperous farmers have retired to towns and cities in order to educate their children and to enjoy in their latter years some of the privileges of town life,—their early life having been passed in isolated places under very arduous conditions. In many cases their farms are let to their sons. In many other cases men who have not retired have leased a part of their farms to their children. In many others, again, those who have retired have let their farms to men formerly in their employ. A very small proportion are hired by farmers who have been unable to pay mortgages which have been foreclosed, who now lease the farms in the hope of recovery. There are great numbers of men who have served as hired men on farms, who have laid up their earnings, and who prefer to hire land in the neighborhood where they are known, and where they can have the benefit of schools and good surroundings, rather than to move away to take up new land on the outskirts of civilization.

"The evidence is conclusive that the increase of

hired farms does not imply the permanent establishment of the relations of landlord and tenant after the English fashion. It does not imply the concentration of land in fewer hands, but rather the reverse. It does imply better and more intelligent methods of agriculture, larger and more varied crops produced from lessening areas of land throughout the whole great grain-growing section. This change to more varied crops long since became the rule in the East when the wheat and the corn of the West began to press upon Eastern markets, as the cost of transportation was reduced."

#### THE DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

**P**RÉSIDENT ANDREWS, of Brown University, in giving an account of the formation of the Bimetallist Committee of Boston and New England, in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, writes as follows concerning the demonetization of the white metal:

"Much has been made of the fact that gold monometallism spreads as it does from country to country. Soon after Germany demonetized silver, the Latin Union ceased coining it for standard money, as did Russia and Holland. The Scandinavian States went further, extruding it from their currency altogether, save for subsidiary coins. Roumania later followed this example, and, still later, Austria. Holland plants her colonies as well as herself upon the yellow metal, and now Great Britain attempts the same with her immense Indian empire. People point to this steady march of the sole gold system as if it were beyond question a phase of advancing civilization. Commerce, it is declared, is tired of silver; only gold will satisfy it. This is a natural law of progress, and it is irrational as well as useless to oppose it.

#### NOT A RATIONAL MOVEMENT.

"History has been reread since this thought gained currency, and has shown it to be an illusion. Gold monometallism has not been spread by any rational conviction, but by perverse legislation. The adoption of gold as the sole ultimate money by any considerable group of commercial nations compels contiguous States to follow, whether they will or not, irrespective of the rationality or intrinsic desirability of the change.

"No doubt, since Europe closed its mints to the white metal, the gold system has obtruded itself upon one country after another in a perfectly natural manner; but this in no sort proves that the process was wisely begun. Disease works as naturally as health, devolution as evolution. The truth seems to be that, however natural what has followed, the demonetization of silver was not natural or the result of thought, but the reverse. The policy was not debated, but entered upon in entire blindness. Neither in England, in Germany, nor in the United States, the lands where it was inaugurated, was any legislator at the time awake to the stupendous significance of the act. Hardly a man in public or in

private life then so much as dreamed of its grave and far-reaching consequences."

#### HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Dr. Andrews declares that England adopted gold in the eighteenth century, not because it was better fitted than silver for the purposes of business, but because the English law overvalued gold, making it hard for silver to circulate. His authority for this statement is Ricardo.

"Silver was demonetized, and Great Britain thus started upon a false track. The French mint, so near, doing bimetallic work for both nations, prevented the evil from at once revealing its virulence; and the high career of Great Britain commercially, prepared for when the nation was bimetallic, evolved through association the baseless idea that gold money and commercial greatness had some logical connection.

"In 1872-73 this idea greatly influenced Germany in favor of laying silver aside; though with it wrought also certain other motives, such as the wish for simplicity in monetary system, dislike of France, and, most of all, what so strongly inclined the Paris Conference of 1867 toward gold monometallism, the then plentifulness of gold. Demonetization of silver by the United States in 1873 was also motived largely by the example of England and the thought of simplicity. That no partner to the deed understood or had seriously considered its bearings has since been abundantly proved. It is thus quite certain, I believe, that the ostracism of silver began in ignorance, not at all in that circumspection and deliberation which must have marked it, had it been a true instance of economic evolution, like the discarding of stage coaches or the abolition of slavery."

#### THE REFORM OF OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS.

**M**R. GAMALIEL BRADFORD in the May *Annals of the American Academy* discusses the question of how to reform our State governments, referring especially to the State of New York because of the Constitutional Convention being held there.

Mr. Bradford first speaks of the dangers arising from the preponderance of the legislative power. "That the people throughout the country," says he, "have come to distrust and fear the legislatures is evident from the tendency of constitution making and amendment, which is steadily toward restricting the powers of the legislatures. But such attempts must fail to effect any permanent or adequate reform, much for the same reason that it is useless to try to repair a leaking dam by plastering it from the outside.

"The same tendency is shown in efforts to improve the character of the legislatures. Such are minority and proportional representation, compulsory voting, female suffrage, acts to prevent bribery and corruption, urgent appeals to the voters to attend the primaries, better education of the people, and so on. But

these, again, cannot reach the want, because the main difficulty is not in the composition of the legislatures, but in their usurpation of executive power, and the fatal effects upon their character of their attempts to wield it.

"The real remedy is to draw the line clearly between executive and legislative power, to assign to each branch that which properly belongs to it and to secure each from encroachment by the other, by giving to both equal opportunities of defending their rights before that which, in this country, we regard as the final tribunal—the people. So far as my knowledge goes, no positive attempt in this direction has ever been made in any State government."

#### POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

One of the duties which Mr. Bradford assigns to the executive is the guidance of legislation. He says:

"The guidance and the conduct of legislation is just as much executive work as administration itself. It is the part of the executive to submit such projects of law as it thinks to be necessary for the conduct of administration, and to ask at once for the law and the means of administering it. It is for the legislature to discuss and accept or reject those laws and to grant or refuse the money which they involve. Under our present methods, not only is the executive excluded from proposing laws at all, but the power is open to every individual member of the legislature, and any one of 200 or 300 men can, if he pleases, propose as many laws on as many different subjects. It is evident, therefore, if we take only one point of view, that such laws will not be adapted to the wants of administration, in which members are not directly interested, and for which they are not at all responsible, but to meet the pressure of private and local interests among their constituents. And this brings us to a very delicate question. By the vast mass of our people the executive veto is regarded as the palladium of our liberties, and to question its value is like questioning the authority of Scripture to a Calvinist of the strictest type. And yet, if one thinks of it, does it not seem the height of absurdity that the head of a complex administration should have no power with regard to rules except to say what he does not want? It is often remarked that the veto in Great Britain has never been exerted since the reign of Queen Anne. In fact, the veto is applied more or less, every year, not indeed by the executive, but by parliament to which it properly belongs."

Mr. Bradford continues with a plea for the appointment by the governor of all his subordinates and for the abolition of commissions which are so generally created by the legislatures, concerning which he quotes the words of Hon. Seth Low: "State commissions for any other purposes than inquiry are the most dangerous of bodies, because they exercise authority without responsibility."

Mr. Bradford also opposes the general custom of compelling gubernatorial appointments to be approved by the State Senate, and the plan of deciding elections by a plurality instead of a majority of votes. "The very basis," says he, "of popular government

or of democracy is that the majority shall govern. To say that the largest of any given number of fractions shall govern is a very different thing. There is a great deal of talk about minority representation. Under the plurality system there is a good chance that minorities only may be represented. It is as necessary in a democracy as in an army, that the members should be taught that they must pull together, and the way to do this is to require a clear majority of votes at every election. The means of obtaining this is the simplest in the world, and is practiced constantly in Europe. Every undecided election is followed in a few days by a second ballot between the two highest on the previous list, when a majority must result. The people would soon learn that they only give themselves extra trouble by scattering their votes."

#### THE ETHICS OF DEMOCRACY.

M R. F. J. STIMSON, in *Scribner's*, gives the results of a careful investigation into the character of American State legislation. He has examined and read over about 1200 laws passed by State and Territorial legislatures in 1889-90. These he classifies as "individualistic," "socialistic," and "unsocialistic."

#### SOCIALISTIC LAWS.

Of these three the "socialistic" class is the most interesting. The writer passes over the liquor laws of the different States as too familiar to need notice. "In 'the regulation of manufactures and trade' we include a large class of miscellaneous legislation; notably, and first of all, the regulation of railway rates, toll rates, express rates, telegraph and telephone rates, etc.; the propriety of which becomes less clear as we come to elevator charges, millers' tolls, cotton compress tolls, or matters of ordinary private business. Presumably, at least, the State will not again undertake to fix the price of a loaf of bread, as it did in the Middle Ages; though it may conceivably fix the size thereof. Then we have the statutes regulating or restricting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, the importation of cattle from other States, the sale of milk and the sanitary inspection laws of cattle and milch cows. And under this head belong the statutes requiring the inspection or official classification of all commodities dealt in by trade, the stamping of leather, official trade-marks, the official grading of the quality of goods.

#### LABOR LEGISLATION.

"Among the labor laws we may mention as examples first, of course, the eight, nine, or ten hour laws; laws prohibiting alien or convict labor; regulating the methods of labor in factories and mines; the method of payment—requiring payment to be made weekly or monthly, and to be in money, not in orders for supplies; prohibiting 'company doctors,' corporation insurance funds for laborers, factory stores and factory lodging houses; protecting the laborer's personal safety in mines or on railways, his health in factories; prohibiting any part of wages to be withheld as fines for imperfect work (though a

statute of this sort has just been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as impairing free right of contract between employer and employee; laws providing for arbitration of labor disputes; prohibiting blacklisting of laborers to prevent their getting employment by others; laws requiring 'union labels,' thus recognizing the boycott; and laws requiring qualification for exercising trades and professions, from lawyers and doctors down to trainmen, telegraph operators and plumbers. Closely connected with this is the labor of women, laws requiring them to be given seats while at work, etc.; and the labor of children, laws prohibiting their employment under a certain age, or before they can read or write; but both we term 'allowable.' Then laborers are given a preference over other creditors in case of insolvencies or receiverships of the persons or corporations employing them; and in some States a mandamus will lie to compel the recovery of the bodies of miners lost in mines.

#### STATUTES TO REGULATE MEN'S CONDUCT.

"Liquor laws we have mentioned. In about twenty States the sale of tobacco to minors under fourteen or eighteen is made criminal; in a few the sale of cigarettes is absolutely forbidden; in three that of opium. Two statutes of Mississippi attempt to regulate morals in general. Drunkenness is in Minnesota declared a crime. And in all States, the more lax the divorce laws, the more strictly the statutes require the marriage laws to be complied with, and make criminal any breach of them. And throughout the country, the more free we find the relations of the sexes, the more strictly is open profligacy prohibited and condemned. The tendency of all law-made virtue to hypocrisy is already shown; and Mr. Howe, who has written perhaps the most striking picture of Western village life, has found it already necessary to sound the note of warning from his country town in Kansas.

#### NEW PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

"Some States still artificially encourage immigration. Bounties are given to manufactories; beet-sugar and sorghum plants are artificially encouraged; in Mississippi all new mills are exempted from taxation for ten years. The bounty principle is a most dangerous one; but has crept so little as yet into State legislation that it may be stamped out. On the other hand, the extension of the functions of cities and towns is growing every year; a law has been defeated which would have engaged the city of Boston in the retail coal business; but water, gas, electric lights, bridges, free ferries, are undertaken to be provided by more towns and cities every year. In the West, there are beginnings of actual money-making business undertaken by towns outside the wants of their citizens, as, for example, beet-sugar plants, fish-culture and experimental business processes, or scientific and agricultural experiment stations. We all know that the principle is fairly and fully established that a town or city may light, warm, transport,

amuse, and instruct its citizens; give them free libraries, museums, parks, play grounds, base-ball fields, concerts and galleries; but hitherto it may give them only water, not food or clothing, unless they frankly become paupers. And the line has been clearly drawn at the point of entering by city governments into ordinary money-making business, requiring neither by natural conditions nor great complexity the public interference. I think it were well to keep it there."

#### A REMEDY FOR THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

##### A Lesson in Co-operation in Italy.

**M**R. H. W. WOLFF, in the *Economic Review* for April, has a very valuable and suggestive article entitled "A Defense Against Sweating." Mr. Wolff is the author of a handbook on "Popular Banks," and he begins his article by pointing out that by establishing co-operative banks workingmen's associations could be financed so as to enable them to enter the field of productive labor on their own account. He says this has been done in Italy, and he gives a very interesting instance in support of his assertion.

He says: "Money, however, is, after all, to be had for co-operative production, free from any taint of demoralizing gift or profit seeking loan, if you will but go the right way to work to secure it. Signor Luzzatti's 'Banche Popolari' have, indeed, quite conclusively solved the problem. They have even taught private capital, once the safety of the process was made clear, to render the same service—willingly, readily, fearlessly.

#### THE CABINET MAKERS OF MILAN.

"Something like three years ago a number of joiners and cabinet hands resolved not to stand such treatment any longer. Co-operation was spreading in Italy, and for the first time becoming really known to artisans. The Milan cabinet makers refused to associate themselves with the fighting trades unions. They thought it a pity to waste valuable time over unprofitable fighting when there was so much better work to be done. They decided simply to leave the 'sweaters' alone and set up shop for themselves. Shares taken up by the four hundred or so members, scattered over twenty-six villages, at £2 apiece, would provide a small fund for starting; business would add to that. And meanwhile the Co-operative Bank made them advances.

#### HOW THEY SUCCEEDED.

"They set promptly about their work, and the beginning of May, 1891, saw them installed in their own warehouse. Things were from the outset put upon a thorough business footing. Good work was insisted upon, and promptly paid for in cash. Every piece of goods entering the warehouse—most of it is done to order—is at once valued by experts. Of the value so ascertained the worker receives one-half down on the spot. The balance is paid not later than three months after sale. There is no 'truck,' there

are no deductions. The result was they made more than 50 per cent. profit on the shares.

"With good will and capable management the *Magazzini Generali del Mobilio* soon succeeded in securing for themselves a good position in the market. Their goods, it was found, could be depended upon; and, notwithstanding the high profit earned for their members, they could manage to sell at moderate prices. In addition they offered private customers a share of their gains—20 per cent. of the net profits made. Dealers, of course, receive the usual discount.

#### THE BEST HINT YET.

"I must confess that, in the course of a journey of economic inquiry, which took me from the Garonne eastward to the Valley of the Vistula, and southward to the banks of the Arno, I came across nothing which more keenly excited my interest.

"Here are, it is true, on a small scale only, but none the less effectively and conclusively, two important economic problems successfully solved, which have hitherto defied solution: 'Sweating' has been vanquished, and production has been organized on an entirely co-operative basis. It would all have been impossible without the presence of a co-operative bank, versed in the valuation of the security which alone workingmen can give, willing to do business with them as business, not as a matter of favor.

"The experience ought to be not without its lesson to those who in England aim at similar objects—the suppression of 'sweating' and the establishment of production co-operative in its strictest sense."

#### LIFE IN THE SICILIAN MINES.

MADAME JESSIE WHITE MARIO, with characteristic energy, has been devoting her time to an investigation of the conditions of labor in the Sicilian sulphur mines, and the results, published in two consecutive numbers (Feb. 1 and 15) of the *Nuova Antologia*, form a very important contribution to the elucidation of what may be called the Sicilian problem. These sulphur mines, situated in the inland and mountainous districts of the island, employ some 21,000 workers underground, and though less dangerous than coal mines they are more unhealthful owing to the sulphuric gases. Yet the government has done practically nothing to control the labor-conditions. Unlike other mines in Italy, the sulphur mines are the absolute property of the landlord on whose property they are found; the contractor who leases the mine pays over 50 per cent. of the profits to the ground landlord, and, as a consequence, keeps his men on starvation wages. The workers may be classed under two heads:

(a) The *picconiere*, or miner proper, who hews out the mineral with his pick-axe, and

(b) The *caruso*, or carrier, whose duty it is to carry the mineral in sacks or baskets on his back along the low, dark passages of the mine and up the steep incline leading to the surface of the earth.

A large proportion of these *carusi*, veritable white

slaves, are boys under fifteen, many as young as eight and ten, while here and there little girls are to be found amongst them. Where boys do not work for their own fathers or brothers, they are literally sold by their parents to other *picconieri*, for whom they are bound to work often for fifteen or twenty years before they can buy their discharge. Mme. Mario describes in her own words her first sight of these child laborers: "We stopped at the opening of a mine, attracted by a troop of children, bent low under the weight of the heavy sacks on their shoulders, with little lanterns on their heads, and with their hands clutching convulsively at their loads. Looking down, we watched those that were coming up, and who gave forth groans like the rattle of a dying man. They were all naked save for a simple loin cloth, dirty, breathless and dripping with perspiration.

. . . I looked at them well. All had red and swollen eyes. The bigger they were the more obvious were the effects of their laborious lives. The enlargement of the knees contrasted strangely with the slenderness of the legs and arms, that seemed to consist only of skin and muscle. Some were suffering from spinal curvature; others had a lump on the left shoulder. Yet they seemed cheerful and made no complaints. . . . For myself, I have never seen a more depressing spectacle, not even on the battlefield, or on the banks of the Po and the Adige when the victims of an inundation are flying from death."

The loads carried by the boys should not rightly weigh more than 40 kilos, but frequently they stagger up the incline under 60 or even 80 kilos, while their work lasts from eight to ten hours a day. Needless to say, none of these children can read or write. That the race is physically degenerating under such early and excessive labor may be gathered from a single eloquent fact: "In the province of Caltanissetta, during the four years from 1881 to 1884, of 3,672 miners who presented themselves under the conscription law, only 253 were pronounced capable of military service."

The wages of the miner are inconceivably small. His average earnings per day are only 1.78 francs, but as owing to the depressed condition of trade he has many enforced holidays, his total earnings of the year barely amount to \$80! Moreover, his wages are paid not weekly, but quarterly, and the truck system—originally introduced, it is said, by English speculators—being in full force, he is compelled to spend the greater part of them at the official tally shops in buying inferior goods at vastly enhanced prices. His food consists mainly of polenta and impure water—wine is a luxury reserved for Sundays—and his house is a wretched one-roomed hovel totally devoid of any sanitation. Yet, in spite of all these hardships, Madame Mario is able to assure us that the Sicilian miner has many good points: he is generous, courageous and fairly sober, goes to mass on every *festa*, is affectionately disposed towards those who treat him well, but grows rebellious and vindictive when treated with cruelty and disdain. One cannot but feel that his present condition is specially adapted to bring out these latter characteristics.

## FRANCISCANS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

**I**N the *Contemporary Review* there is an admirable article by Mr. Walter Besant on the Jubilee of the Ragged School Union of London. It is partly historical, partly prophetic. Its note is that personal service is the only way by which men can be saved. The Ragged School Union has 4,000 unpaid workers, and no one knows how many more there are of these Franciscans of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Besant says : "It would be interesting if we could get the statistics of voluntary and unpaid work. I once investigated the statistics of a single parish, and that a very poor one. I found over one hundred persons who gave their work for nothing to the parish. In fact, there are thousands and tens of thousands on whom the Churches can now reckon for voluntary work. This unpaid worker is the nineteenth century Franciscan ; he attempts, without vows, what his predecessor of the thirteenth century attempted with the help of vows—viz., organized personal service among the humblest. He works upon the lowest and most unpromising material that the world can show ; they are lads far below the reach of Polytechnics ; he attracts them somehow ; by personal magnetism, by force of character, by skill in the things that all lads admire ; he dominates them. He is perhaps a young curate of no great intellectual grasp : but he knows what he has to do, and he succeeds ; or he is a layman who works in an office all day. We go back to the grand discovery of Francis—say rather, the interpretation of Francis—that the great sluggish apathetic mass in which are born creatures of hideous mien and malign brain can only be moved by personal service.

"Observe, also, that this form of philanthropic or charitable work is destined to be the only form that will survive and remain. Every other form will be speedily swallowed up by the action of the State."

Mr. Besant describes the transformation which has been wrought in the last fifty years by the recognition of personal service as the only form of charitable work which is truly effective and not mischievous, and which he thinks dates from the formation of the Ragged School Union. Those who are inclined to despair of our great cities will do well to read Mr. Besant's picture of what they were sixty or seventy years ago. Mr. Besant says that the lowest depths ever touched by the population of a great city seem to have been reached by the London mob at the end of the last century. Everything has now been changed, and by the discovery that the Christian Church might be the most potent engine ever given to man for civilization and education.

Mr. Besant puts the difference between the old and new conception of Church work very forcibly in the following sentences : "The old Reformation theory of the clergy—that their chief duty was to preach—still lingered ; the modern opinion is, as we know, that the parish clergy are to be teachers and schoolmasters, almoners, providers of holidays, entertainments, concerts, meetings and clubs ; civilizers, gymnasts and athletes, presidents of branches, ac-

tively engaged in every social, moral and religious object ; acquainted with every person in the parish, readers of daily services, and, last of all, as of least importance, preachers. Fifty years ago they were preachers first and always." As a result, not merely have thousands of lives been rescued from infamy, but whole classes have been lifted to a higher level.

## A FAR-REACHING CHARITY.

**T**HE important work of the Iowa Russian Famine Relief Commission in 1892 is described by Mr. B. F. Tillinghast in the April and May numbers of the *Midland Monthly*. The Commission had the valuable co-operation of the National Society of the Red Cross, under the efficient direction of Miss Clara Barton.

"It was deemed best not to send any money abroad. There were two reasons. Its value in food bought here would be greatly increased. Free carriage to the interior of Russia was promised, thus adding a three-fold power to every dollar. It was also wisely determined to convert all money advanced into shelled corn, if possible in the locality where the money was given. Farmers could furnish grain often with less trouble than cash. . . .

"This far-reaching charity of Iowa was supplemented and rounded continuously. Transported to the metropolis without charge, as it had been gathered without payment for any personal or other attention, it was unloaded, inspected, stored in elevators, and insured, without expense. The agent of the Iowa Russian Famine Commission, upon arriving in New York to formally present Iowa's gift to the Red Cross, was asked to supervise the loading of the steamship *Tynehead*, to pay for the charter and insurance of the cargo. He was handed a power of attorney and a check for \$20,000 on the Chemical Bank of New York, both drawn by Miss Barton. This money was raised in part by the people of Washington, the children of the White House giving of their earnings. The steamship agents gave their commission, \$212 ; the freight brokers did likewise in the amount of \$156 ; the insurance brokers tendered their services, and the insurance companies, for the most part, contributed their premiums. The value placed on the cargo and charter was \$83,500. The cost of the charter was \$12,651.62.

"The first cars of corn were shipped the second week in February ; the last cars on the 1st of April. In all 225 carloads, exceeding 500 bushels each, were sent out of Iowa. A few of them contained flour. The work of shelling, loading and clerical care required in billing was not small. Particular attention was paid to the grade and condition of the grain put into every car, since damp corn would grow more damp on the way. Attached to either side of every car was a large placard with a red cross made conspicuous. This was a talisman everywhere. All cars were consigned to Miss Barton in New York, and all reached her agents there without accident.

## THE CHINESE SIX COMPANIES.

**F**ONG KUM NGON, who, as his name would suggest, is of Chinese descent, sets forth in the *Overland Monthly* for May, for the benefit of Americans, the workings of that powerful organization in California known as the "Chinese Six Companies." The writer states that the materials contained in his article have been obtained from interviews with the president of the Ning Yung (one of the Six Companies), the president of the Meeting Hall of the Middle Kingdom and some pioneer Chinese who have been in the United States since soon after the discovery of gold in California.

## THE CLAN SYSTEM.

Fong Kum Ngon first points out how very difficult it would be for one not having an intimate acquaintance with Chinese language and customs to understand these peculiar organizations, and proceeds forthwith to explain to the American reader that the companies are an indirect outgrowth of the clan system of China. There all the descendants of a common ancestor usually live together in a village or a group of villages. The Chinese who came to this country soon after the discovery of gold in California, however, belonged to many different clans. Of the various elements of the world that inhabited California at that time, the unfortunate Mongolians were the weakest; hence all others would oppress them. To protect themselves against their tormentors, all the various clans decided to adapt themselves to the new situation by banding together. A society was formed, with San Francisco for its headquarters, which was to represent the whole Chinese population in America at that time. Besides affording protection to residents, another of its objects was to assist newcomers. Some of the Chinese who had never been away more than fifty or sixty miles from their birthplace were unable to take care of themselves when they first arrived here. "When a ship arrived at San Francisco from China the society sent some wagons to bring the newcomers and their baggage up to Chinatown. The society also supplied the newcomers with room, water and wood for a month or two, until they could go into the mines or other occupations. Of course, this help was invaluable to the newcomers who had no relatives or friends here; even in the case of some who were entertained by relatives or friends, the latter reported to the society the aid they gave and were paid according to their services."

## A MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND.

To provide the necessary means for helping the new immigrant the society decided to levy a tax of a few dollars on every Chinaman who returned to his native land. "At the present time each Chinaman who is about to leave this country for China pays \$9, of which \$3 goes to the 'Meeting Hall of the Middle Kingdom,' \$3 to the society to which he belongs, and \$3 toward the expenses for shipping the ashes of the dead to China. The Chinese generally come

up to the office of the society to pay the money and get their receipts while they are waiting at San Francisco for the steamer to start. The society always sends its inspector (interpreter) to the wharf to collect the receipts, and at the same time to assist the Chinamen on board the steamer. If the inspector finds any one without the receipt of the society, he asks him to pay the amount required by the society. If the individual fails or is unwilling to pay, the inspector tries with the aid of American laws to keep him from boarding the steamer. This, however, occurs very seldom."

In the beginning there was only one society for all the Chinamen in the United States. Now there are actually seven besides the Meeting Hall of the Middle Kingdom. "A little explanation of the fact of the changed number of societies may be desired by the reader. Having been accustomed to live with people of his own clan in China, a Chinese naturally seeks for the people closely related to himself or his immediate neighbors in the old country. But when they first came to the shores of America they could neither find relatives nor neighbors enough to organize any society. Therefore they had to associate with all that wore a cue. When there were more Chinese on this coast and each could find some of his relatives or neighbors, there was jealousy over the different offices of the society. For this reason they divided the society into several, according to the different districts from which most of the Chinese came to this country."

## DO NOT IMPORT COOLIE LABOR.

Continuing, Fong Kum Ngon says the Six Companies have had nothing to do whatever with importing contract or slave labor, but that these contracts are made between the American employer and some one of the Chinese mercantile establishments in California. He also declares unfounded the charge that the Six Companies have their own court to try their own subjects. "The Six Companies have no more power to have a court of their own than the President of the United States has to compel the people to call him emperor. The Six Companies have only power to advise their people to do things, but not compel. Occasionally they hold meetings to settle disputes and debts in the same way as clan organizations in China. Instead of having the elders decide cases the merchants and prominent Chinese take their place. If the plaintiff and the defendant are not able to arbitrate the matter the case must be settled by the American law."

## COLLECTING AGENCIES.

The Six Companies serve as collectors. "Sometimes a Chinaman owes another Chinaman money, and both live in other places than San Francisco. If the debtor tries to go back to China without paying his debt the creditor writes to the Six Companies about it. When the debtor comes to pay his dues to the Six Companies the officers of the Six Companies will tell him he should pay his debt before he goes. If the debtor is unwilling to pay, the Six Companies retain

him by the help of the American courts. We should clearly see why the creditor depends on the Six Companies to collect debts for him. It is because no one can detect the right man more easily than the Six Companies on account of the method by which they collect their own funds. We must remember that they send inspectors to the wharf to collect receipts.

"The reader must bear in mind that the Chinese custom of loaning money is very different from that of the Americans. A Chinaman often loans considerable money to one of his friends to help him to start business, not only without security, but even without a written word from the borrower. The creditor loans his money out, taking only the word of the borrower for it. The American law makes no provision to compel a man to pay his debts without any proof that he is a debtor. Therefore it is necessary for the Chinese creditor to depend largely on the Six Companies to collect his debts if debtors become unfaithful to their promises.

#### WHY THE COMPANIES HAVE INFLUENCE.

"If the Six Companies have no power to compel the Chinese to do things, why do they obey the Six Companies? would probably be the next question for us to answer. It may appear to those who do not understand the situation of the Chinese that the Six Companies have absolute power over the Chinese, because most of the Chinese seem to wait for these companies to advise them whether to register or not. The fact is this: The great majority of the Chinese in America know nothing about the laws of this country. On the other hand, they know that the Six Companies hire good American lawyers to advise them, and that men who are supposed to understand English and something about American law hold office in the Six Companies."

#### DIPLOMATIC AGENTS WITH "PARAMOUNT" POWERS.

THE *American Law Register and Review* offers two contributions to the discussion of the vexed question as to the President's authority to appoint a special diplomatic agent with paramount power, without the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Henry Flanders, fortified by the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, cites many precedents for such a use of the appointing power by our Presidents.

Professor Francis N. Thorpe, on the other hand, contends that the appointment of Mr. Blount differed from all precedents, in that paramount power was conferred on that commissioner. "Neither the Constitution nor the laws nor the force of custom gives authority to the President for such appointment as that of Mr. Blount. If the President may appoint a diplomatic agent with paramount power, the office of the Senate in the appointing power is superfluous. What shall restrain a President from appointing such a paramount agent to England, to Germany, or to France, where he shall be superior to the Ameri-

can Ambassador appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate? What Ambassador, Minister, Consul, *Chargé d'Affaires*, what Superintendent of the Mint, Collector of the Port, United States Marshal, Federal Judge, may not find himself under the authority of a paramount appointee of the President? Such an appointee may plunge the country into war, may strain commercial relations, may interfere with pending treaties, may ignore, or even defy, the legislation of Congress."

#### A PLEA FOR DISARMAMENT.

THE first place in the *Contemporary Review* is devoted to an article by Jules Simon, the object of which is to proclaim a truce of God to last from to-day until after the exhibition with which the twentieth century is to open. Parodying the old saying, "If you wish for peace, prepare for war," he says *Si vis pacem pare pacem*. He recognizes that the Triple Alliance, which was supposed to be a confederation of war, was made for peace. The Franco-Russian alliance must also make for peace. The Triple Alliance sought to give peace by reducing France to impotence, but the Russian alliance has given France resurrection, and peace now results from a common agreement of all powers. M. Simon asserts that even Austria, Germany and Italy have discovered that France is not longing for war, but that an immense longing for peace, as an opportunity for labor, has taken possession of all Frenchmen.

M. Simon eloquently describes the curse of military service in France. For three years the entire manhood of the nation is changed for the worse. The artist's hand has grown clumsy, and the morals of the young priests have been impaired. Soldiers refuse to go back to labor on the land. The villages are being depopulated. The germs of all diseases are found in the barracks. All the services of the State are famishing for money, while one-half the revenue is used for the purchase of powder, projectiles, fortresses and barracks. The European nations are rushing headlong to bankruptcy, and the end must come either by a war of extermination or by disarmament. The experiment of a universal war such as that which would be threatened if it once broke out has never been made in the history of the world. Eight millions of men will perish before the war is ended. Humanity will be put back six centuries in a single day.

What then should be done? M. Simon advocates an international conference to decide on the reduction of the term of service everywhere in Europe from three years to one: "The formula is clear and simple, and cannot give rise to two interpretations. It could be easily and promptly put in execution. In a year's time the whole thing would be done. The relative position of each power would remain just what it was before, as the change would apply equally to all, in accordance with the same formula. The economic result would be enormous. We could not, indeed, count on a reduction of two-thirds of the expenditure, on account of fortresses, military works of various

kinds, stores, and special corps ; but we may confidently reckon on a diminution by half. It would be salvation ! We should get back, little by little, to the expenditure of the years before the war ; and the budget, already reduced by half, might still be subjected to reductions in other particulars."

Replying to the military argument that it would be impossible to make expert soldiers in twelve months, he points out that if the rule were made universal all would be equally inefficient.

#### WANTED, AN ASIAN TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

" **W**ITH many of their former markets closing and closed to their goods," says Mr. Holt S. Hallett—in a discursive but suggestive contribution to the *Nineteenth Century*—" England's merchants and manufacturers are impelled to depend more and more on her great Eastern markets." " China, Japan, and Siam, together with our Asian possessions, contain more than half the population of the world—nine times more inhabitants than are contained in the whole of our non-Asian dominions. They are our largest, richest, and most promising markets. With the population of Great Britain increasing at the rate of a thousand souls a day, . . . it is a matter which touches every soul in the realm.

" If we lose India and our markets in the Far East, the United Kingdom, deprived of its largest areas for commerce, would dwindle, as Spain and Portugal did under similar circumstances, into a second-rate power.

" The contemplated completion of the Siberian Railway early in the next century, and the recent French annexations in Indo-China," are warnings which China is beginning to heed, and her consequent development of railways augurs a yet wider and more tempting market. Japan without a strong naval ally will soon be at the mercy of Russia. " The peace of Asia is threatened by the same aggressive nations who have turned Europe into an armed camp. Whether a secret alliance has been formed between France and Russia or not, both have placed themselves in a position whence they can trouble our Indian Empire and its neighbors. Both powers have greatly strengthened their fleets in Eastern waters as well as in those of Europe. Whether at present contemplated or not, a mutual attack by these powers upon India or China might be resolved upon at any time, and we are bound to be prepared for such an eventuality. . . . To insure the continuance of peace, and the maintenance of our great markets in the East, we must be fully equipped and ready for war, and determined to take the necessary steps for protecting our weak neighbor Siam, and for forming a defensive alliance with China and Japan, the two great native powers of Eastern Asia."

The writer urges the formation of a " League for the maintenance and extension of British commerce in the Far East," and points out the difficulties arising from the problem being as at present in charge of three separate government depots—the India, Colonial and Foreign Offices.

#### THE HOUR AND THE MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

##### The Story of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

**T**HERE is an article in the *Quarterly Review* on South African affairs which is chiefly interesting because of the painstaking attempt which the reviewer has made to present to the public the picture of one of the most remarkable men in the British Empire—Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The reviewer says : " Mr. Cecil Rhodes first became prominent on the stage of South Africa when all attempts at amalgamation of the diamond mines had broken down. He had been for some years in the colony, trying different pursuits with no very signal success, and finally had drifted to Kimberley, where he became connected with the De Beers Mine, even then one of the most successful, or rather least unsuccessful, of the half-hundred mines which were flooding the market and underselling each other.

" Mr. Rhodes effected the amalgamation of the Kimberley Mines, and the success of the project was attributed throughout South Africa entirely to Mr. Rhodes, and caused him to be regarded as the coming man. He soon let it be understood that it was in South Africa, not in the old country, he intended to make his career. He entered the Cape legislature as Member for Barkly West ; he made himself a sort of dictator of the diamond fields ; he took the lead of the English party in the Cape, and he made it manifest that he belonged to an entirely different class of politicians from those with whom the colony had hitherto been familiar. The truth is, that the hour had come for a new departure in Cape politics, and with the hour the man was forthcoming in the person of Cecil Rhodes.

##### WHAT MR. RHODES HAS DONE.

" It was by the advice of Sir Henry Loch, and at his instance, that the chairman of the De Beers Mining Company, and the creator of the Chartered Company, became also the Prime Minister of the Cape on the downfall of Sir Gordon Sprigg's Ministry in June, 1890. Since that date, Mr. Rhodes has remained in office ; and his tenure of power has only increased his predominant influence in the colony. He has annexed Mashonaland ; he is about to annex Matabeleland, and, if he can carry out his policy, these territories, though up to the present they are nominally crown possessions, will infallibly become part of the great Cape Colony. He has carried on the Great Northern railway right through Bechuanaland, which is regarded by the Cape as a territory destined very shortly to pass under its direct control. He has pushed forward the telegraph line, which it is hoped is one day to unite Cape Town with Cairo, far on its way toward Uganda. He has established friendly relations between the Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic ; he has induced the Transvaal to abandon her policy of isolation, and to allow railway communication with Cape Town on the south and with Durban on the east. He has constructed the Beira Railway ;

and he has brought the idea of a South African Customs Union, which was previously a dream of the future, within the domain of practical politics. And, what is more than all in the opinion of his fellow-colonists, he has proved, or is at any rate believed to have proved, that colonial troops are quite competent to subdue any of the native warlike tribes without Imperial aid, either in troops or money.

"Even if his endeavors should be frustrated, his Ministry overthrown, and his influence impaired by financial difficulties—contingencies which in such speculations as those on which he has embarked are always possible, if not probable—he has established the foundations of a united South Africa. Whether this union, when established, is to remain part of the British Empire or an independent republic, is a question which, as we deem, will be settled much more by the action of England than by that of the colony.

#### HIS POLICY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

"The four main features of his policy may be said to be—South Africa for the Afrikanders ; the gradual absorption of all territories lying south of the Zambezi in some description of federal union ; the regulation of the native and labor questions by the States composing the union, and the maintenance of the Imperial suzerainty of Great Britain.

"In advocating this policy, its author believed himself to be securing the best interests of his mother country as well as of the colony. Mr. Rhodes is an Englishman to the backbone, and a strong and persistent advocate of the ideas which underlie all projects of an Imperial Federation under the flag of England. But he is also convinced, whether rightly or wrongly, that such a federation is only possible if our colonies, or rather our groups of colonies, are allowed actual, if not nominal autonomy, with respect to the administration of their internal affairs. If the spirit and temper which have characterized the recent attacks on Mr. Rhodes, the Chartered Company and the so-called 'forward' policy of the Cape Colony should be displayed by any considerable party at home in their future dealings with South African questions, the colonists will undoubtedly learn to look forward to the formation of a United South African Confederacy as the means not for consolidating, but for severing, the connection between the mother country and her South African possessions."

#### **Lord Randolph Churchill's Estimate of Mr. Rhodes.**

In an article in the *Revue de Paris*, Lord Randolph Churchill attempts to tell French readers something of what Great Britain is doing for the extension of her empire, and he pays the following tribute to Mr. Cecil Rhodes : "One cannot speak of the Africa of to-day nor of the Africa of to-morrow without referring to Cecil Rhodes, probably the best known and the most powerful colonial statesman of this or any other period. Born some forty-one years ago at Bishops Stortford, a little Essex village, where he spent his childhood, he was early destined for the

Church, but at the age of sixteen symptoms of lung disease showed themselves, and young Rhodes was sent to South Africa. This was in 1868. After spending a year on a Natal farm, he came back to England and went to Oxford, where he became known as a great sportsman, being indeed for some time master of the university draghounds. He has always remained faithful in his love for his university, and he is never in England without spending at least a few days in Oxford."

Lord Randolph gives a sufficiently succinct sketch of Mr. Rhodes' colonial-political career, and winds up with : "The history of Rhodes will be the history of South Africa. There is little doubt that he is now going to put in practice on a vast scale the lesson which he learnt when amalgamating the diamond mines. His plan is to weld together in one confederation all the South African States. Will his efforts be successful? The future alone can tell. But his achievements have already made it evident that his name merits to be written in letters of gold across the history of his adopted country."

#### THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

M R. J. H. ROUND, in the *English Historical Review*, replies to the defenders of Mr. Freeman's story of the famous battle of Hastings in a paper which is a fine specimen of close argument and vigorous reasoning. It is not necessary to follow him *seriatim* through his reply to Mr. Freeman's champions, and we content ourselves with extracting his own summary of what he claims to have accomplished in his criticism of Mr. Freeman himself : "As against Mr. Freeman's account of the battle, I claim *first*, as I have claimed throughout, that, on a review of the whole evidence, he has certainly failed to prove the existence of that 'palisade,' which would, he admits, have been a new development, and which, therefore, requires conclusive proof; *second*, that his disposition of the English, 'with all that it involves, was based on no authority, was merely the offspring of his own imagination, and was directly at variance with the only precedent that he vouches for the purpose; *third*, that the advance of the Norman infantry was not for the purpose of breaking down the alleged 'palisade,' but solely to gall the English and tempt them to break their ranks; *fourth*, that the great feigned flight was not a single but a combined manoeuvre; *fifth*, that the 'great slaughter of the French in the western ravine' was an episode 'invented by Mr. Freeman alone,' was at variance with his own conditions of the problem, was opposed by Mr. Archer's authority, Wace, and involved the application of 'violence' to his own 'leading authority'; *sixth*, that 'his explanation of how (*sic*) the battle was won,' namely, the outflanking of Harold and the centre by the Normans gaining the hill on his right, 'is a mere unsupported conjecture; *seventh*, that he was misled, at the outset, by 'misconstruing' the words of Henry of Huntingdon on which alone can rest his statement that the post 'was not without

reason called a fortress.' I hold, therefore, that his narrative of the battle will have to be entirely rewritten and its ground plan destroyed."

#### REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL GRANT.

THE May McClure's is quite a "Grant number," presenting, as it does, several short incisive articles on the General by those who knew him and fought with him, and containing a score of pictures of him taken at many turns of his life that present a special interest. General Horace Porter writes on the great and noble characteristics of General Grant.

#### HE WAS TRUTHFUL TO A DEGREE.

Among them he puts truth first, closely followed by courage, modesty and generosity. "He was," says General Porter, "without exception the most absolutely truthful man I ever encountered in public or private life. This trait may be recognized in the frankness and honesty of expression in all his correspondence. He was not only truthful himself, but he had a horror of untruth in others. One day while sitting in his bedroom in the White House, where he had retired to write a message to Congress, a card was brought in by a servant. An officer on duty at the time, seeing that the President did not want to be disturbed, remarked to the servant: 'Say the President is not in.' General Grant overheard the remark, turned around suddenly in his chair, and cried out to the servant: 'Tell him no such thing. I don't lie myself, and I don't want any one to lie for me.'"

#### A MAN WITHOUT PHYSICAL FEAR.

Of Grant's courage, General Porter remarks that he always showed the most remarkable freedom from even the excusable reflex nervousness that comes to almost all men on the field of battle.

"His courage was conspicuous in all the battles in Mexico in which he was engaged, particularly in leading an attack against one of the gates of the City of Mexico, at the head of a dozen men whom he had called on to volunteer for the purpose. It showed itself at Belmont, in the gallant manner in which he led his troops, and in his remaining on shore in the retreat until he had seen all his men aboard the steamboats. At Donelson and Shiloh, and in many of the fights in the Virginia campaign, while he never posed for effect, or indulged in mock heroics, his exposure to danger when necessary, and his habitual indifference under fire, were constantly noticeable. He was one of the few men who never displayed the slightest nervousness in battle. Dodging bullets is by no means proof of a lack of courage. It proceeds from a nervousness which is often purely physical, and is no more significant as a test of courage than the act of winking when something is thrown suddenly in one's face. It is entirely involuntary."

#### NO MUSIC IN HIS SOUL.

Like many great soldiers, Grant did not understand or care for music. General Ely S. Parker says:

"General Grant had no ear for music, and I shall

close these little random reminiscences with an anecdote illustrating this defect. If, as we have been told, he who has no music in his soul, is fit for 'treason, stratagems and spoils,' General Grant must be classed among the exceptions to this general statement. It was a frequent remark of his, that he did not know one tune from another, except 'Yankee Doodle,' 'America,' and the 'Star Spangled Banner.' I recollect in 1870 once dining informally with him and his family in the White House. He had just been to Philadelphia, and while there was persuaded to attend an opera given at the Academy. My wife asked him how he had enjoyed it. He replied that he did not know. He had heard a great deal of noise, and had seen a large number of musicians, most of them violinists, sawing away upon their instruments. Here he exemplified by imitating with the carving knife and fork the actions of a violinist, and added that the noise they made was deafening, unintelligible, and confusing to him."

#### GREAT IN TROUBLE AS IN PROSPERITY.

Nor was General Grant heroic only at the head of his troops and in the face of victory. In the disheartening business misfortunes that came later in life he showed himself no less worthy.

"He had been tempted to make an investment in business. He first put \$100,000 into the funds of Grant & Ward. He was one of the most innocent of the victims of that failure. His greatest mistake was in the permission of the use of his name in connection with the business of the firm. His special partnership made him liable for a very large amount.

"More than this, he was placed in a very cruel and embarrassing position in relation to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. The night before the failure of the Marine Bank, which preceded the failure of Grant & Ward, General Grant called upon Mr. Vanderbilt and borrowed from him \$150,000. This was upon representations of Ward that the bank would need the money for only a day's loan. General Grant obtained this money, and it merely passed through his hands into the gulf of loss. General Grant corrected his position toward Mr. Vanderbilt in the only way possible. He sent to him the title deeds of his house, and turned over every bit of property owned by the family, even to his personal effects, which included all of the mementos and tokens received by him during his career as a soldier and a statesman. Mr. Vanderbilt acted with great generosity toward General Grant, and after the first explanation of the facts of the situation placed the blame for the transaction upon the shoulders of Mr. Ward. He even went so far in his generosity as to seek to cancel the debt of General Grant and to return the property in question to Mrs. Grant. As this property included her old home in St. Louis, it is but just to say that the generous offer was a tempting one, but it was not accepted. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, was able to do one very gracious thing. He presented the personal mementos and tokens to the United States Government. So completely had General Grant stripped himself to

satisfy this debt of honor from which he had not received one cent of profit that at the time of his death there did not remain in the possession of the family even a uniform to clothe his body nor a sword to lay upon his coffin."

#### GLADSTONE AND POPE LEO.

THE Scandinavian magazines for this month do not contain much that is of general interest. *Nyt Tidsskrift*, however, is good as usual, and contains, among other excellent articles, a fine and appreciative critique on Gladstone by Sigurd Ibsen, which opens with a comment on some striking resemblances between England's venerable hero-statesman and Pope Leo XIII.

#### LIKE TASTES AND SCHOOLING.

Apart from the coincidence that the two are of an age, they are almost equally endowed with literary tastes and literary powers. Gladstone is noted for his Homeric studies, Pope Leo for his publication of the philosophical works of Thomas of Aquino. Gladstone is a worshiper of the Greek philology, Leo XIII a master of Latin versification. Both lived their youth in an atmosphere of religious and political intolerance. The son of the wealthy Liverpool merchant was brought up in extreme Toryism; the scion of the noble family at Carpineto was bred in a Jesuitical college. Young Gladstone sat, in the first Cabinet of which he was a member, cheek by jowl with Wellington, most reactionary of all reactionary souls. Young Pecci made his destiny as prelate under Gregory XVI, that apparition from the Middle Ages who had worn the hood of the cloister and remained the fanatical monk even on the papal throne. As time passed on many prejudices were cast overboard; Gladstone worked himself upward to broad-mindedness, Pecci to opportunism. And so it has come to pass that we see the Conservative politician metamorphosed into a champion of liberty and an opponent of a State-established Church, and the priestly upholder of the principles of authority extending a conditional acknowledgment to modern science, lending a kindly ear to the burning social questions of the day, and giving the French Republic his moral support in its fight against monarchic tendencies.

At an early age both Gladstone and Pecci were fortunate enough to have won prominent positions. At something over twenty the one was already member of Parliament and Junior Lord of the Treasury; the other governor of the province of Benevent. Both celebrated last year a fifty years' jubilee, for in 1843 the one was for the first time Prime Minister and the other had donned the episcopal dignities. For the rest, the full value of both has received but a tardy acknowledgment, and well it is, says Ibsen, that a long life has been accorded them that they could afford to wait.

#### RENNOW LATE IN LIFE.

There are stars in the political firmament that, from the moment of their rising, have shone forth in their

fullest splendor. Of these were Cavour and Gambetta. But it was otherwise with Pecci and Gladstone. Cardinal Pecci lived for the space of an average lifetime, almost, a monotonous existence in silent Perugia, valued, indeed, by a narrow circle as a learned theologian and an able administrator, but that was all; and he was an old man before the world discovered all the resources that lay behind that nimble and inventive intellect. For years was Gladstone chiefly known as a pushing statesman of finance; slowly he made a name as the defender of the wronged, and only now at last has it been discovered to what a height his emancipated mind could rise. Had Leo XIII died in his seventieth year the renown of a Manning or a Lavigerie would have overshadowed his memory, and none would have known that our century could bring forth a Pope worthy to be the successor of a Gregory VII or an Innocent III. Had Gladstone died in his seventieth year, history had accorded him a place by the side of Peel or Russell, Palmerston or Disraeli, but would not have remembered him as the unique figure he now in his heaviest years has proved himself.

#### THE HUNGARIAN CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

IN the second April number of the *Revue de Paris* Ant. E. Horn contributes an article on the question which is now agitating not only Hungary but all the Vatican and Ultramontane party. The important question of obligatory civil marriage has now been for many years a burning question in Kossuth's country. Some twenty years ago, Francis Deak, who was called "the wise man of Hungary," pronounced himself in the last speech he ever uttered strongly in favor of the measure; but though the Hungarian Parliament was on the whole favorable to the project, there were many vested interests, prejudices and traditions opposed to making so startling an innovation in a country which, possessing no less than eight marriage laws, had always practically left the arrangement of this most important matter to the clergy of each denomination. This seeming liberty of conscience, though admirable in theory, worked ill in practice; the Roman Catholics followed ordinary canon law, and for them, of course, divorce is out of the question; the Eastern Churches each possess a special legislation which requires, before they will perform a marriage, the consent of both parents, and though rendering divorce comparatively easy, strictly forbids a widow with children to remarry after thirty, though a childless widow may marry up to four times till the age of forty! The Transylvanian Protestants will not admit that a man should marry a woman thirty years younger than himself, or a woman twenty years older. The Eastern Churches are extremely strict as to the prohibited relationships, but the Jews encourage marriages between near relations, and, as is natural, each Church has its own theories about divorce; the Uniates admitting about one hundred causes of separation, including that of invincible repulsion! Thus it con-

stantly happens that a union considered indissoluble by the religious authorities of one of the two parties will be easily declared null and void by those of the other, and during the course of one divorce trial the parties interested have been known to change their religion five times in order to obtain their wish, and after all is over to become once more reconciled with their ecclesiastical authorities! Divorce is not the only reason given for these rapid "conversions;" they also take place in view of prospective matrimony, for the Greek Orthodox Church and the Transylvanian Protestants do not allow the guilty *divorcée* to remarry. As may easily be imagined, the question of the children is rendered even more difficult by this state of things, for mixed marriages form a considerable percentage of those contracted in Hungary, and whenever one of these takes place the priest, pastor, patriarch or rabbi of the contracting parties makes a determined effort to secure the spiritual well-being of his parishioners' future offspring.

To put an end to all these difficulties there seems one simple course—namely, to make one marriage law for all. Civil marriage, points out M. Horn, will not only put an end to these many anomalies, but will also tend to make marriage far more of an indissoluble union, for the causes of divorce will be necessarily restricted.

#### DAGNAN-BOUVERET, THE FRENCH ARTIST.

M R. WILLIAM A. COFFIN writes in the May *Century* of Dagnan-Bouveret, the artist, of whose most famous paintings there are in this article a half dozen reproduced by half tone in most attractive fashion, while an engraving of another one forms the frontispiece of the magazine. This frontispiece portrait is a rare example, by the way, of the ability of these clever Frenchmen to transmute a commonplace face into an artistic portrait that commands our interest.

Of Dagnan-Bouveret, Mr. Coffin says that sincerity is his most marked professional characteristic; that his admiration is Holbein; that he cares nothing for fashionable life, but lives solely for his art.

"In his studio and garden at Neuilly he works incessantly. Sometimes he goes to the country with his wife and son, and there too he works with equal ardor. A little story about the 'Horses at the Watering Trough' well illustrates the thoroughness of his methods. Dagnan was passing the summer at his father-in-law's place, and there saw the subject of this picture. His father-in-law entered with great interest into the project of making a picture of the farm horses, and arranged various devices to make the task of painting the picture from nature as convenient as possible. The summer wore on, and the picture progressed, but the way Dagnan paints a large canvas (or a little one, for that matter) takes time. So, at his father-in-law's suggestion, they took primitive sorts of casts of the horses' backs by laying over them cloths soaked in plaster of Paris, and when these were hard and dry, they were set up, and the

harness was placed on them just as it would be if the horses themselves were standing before the trough. And here every day Dagnan came to paint his straps and buckles, and before he had finished them to his satisfaction the snow fell on his palette as he worked."

#### TENNYSON SEVERELY CRITICISED.

A VERY trenchant critique on the late Laureate, written by the late Francis Adams, forms one of the most striking features in the *New Review*. There is an unusual piquancy in the freedom with which the great poet is handled.

#### THE POET'S SHORTCOMINGS.

The following sentences are given as examples:

"The sicklier side of the art of Keats and Shelley was absolutely to his taste. His one instinct is to look nothing in the face. He would make of life a pretty play. His touch is always felicitous, but the felicity is doomed to inferiority. He has against him the inevitable difference between enamel work and painting. The same timid artificiality still meets us at all points.

"'The May Queen' stands for the first of those resolute bids for popularity which Lord Tennyson was always careful to reiterate. There are thirty-eight verses in this well-known poem. In twenty-eight of them one of the most perfect little female prigs in all literature takes an even more unconscionable time in dying than Charles II.

"As for making 'In Memoriam' a contribution to modern thought . . . this was obviously impossible for a man who had never given himself the trouble to think. Tennyson had no faculty that way. 'In Memoriam' would be one of the most dishonest works ever written by a man of ability were it not for a dozen snatches of sweet and true affection which he had in his heart of hearts for his friend. No criticism on him can better his own in that phrase of 'the imitative will.' We have him there, the intellectual side of him, complete.

"But what charming pictures he gives us of the quiet, radiant purity of his love, as it takes shape in his sorrow! And this note of sincerity, the true note, the characteristic note, the eternal note, he attains to now at last in another department of his work—in the department of the love poem.

#### A CRUCIAL CASE.

"Those myopic stumbling of his manhood seem large and lucid beside the distressing mental collapse, the insane and incoherent rhodomontade of so much of 'Sixty Years After.' Unhappily, the same phenomenon is to be noted in a dozen other cases.

"King Arthur is a crucial case, because he is Tennyson's deliberate attempt to present to us an ideal figure of social manhood. He is 'like a modern gentleman of stateliest port.' The writer who could deliberately paint such a character as Arthur—as the Arthur of this culminating Idyll of Guinevere—and present it to us as his ideal of modern gentleness and modern manhood, never had the remotest conception

of what gentleness meant or what manhood meant. Nothing more essentially unmodern, more false to every notion we possess of true morality and true justice, has been written in our time, and perhaps in any time. The poetical works of Tennyson contain an amount of destructible matter which, in the immemorial phrase, is quite shocking. . . . Thirty or forty years hence the Matthew Arnold of the day will present to his public a similar volume of Tennyson, but it will be a slim one. . . . No ballad in our language is more redolent than 'The Revenge' of that heroic obstinacy which has made our race the stupid conqueror of half the earth. The poet's own 'last words'—'Crossing the Bar'—[are] perhaps the loveliest Christian lyric in our own or any language. It is here that once more we find him at his truest and highest and best."

#### HEINE AND LADY DUFF GORDON.

**I**N Heft 8 of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Herr Sigmund Münz has an entertaining article on Lady (Lucie) Duff Gordon and Heinrich Heine. Lady Duff Gordon is the mother of Mrs. Janet Ross, the author of "Three Generations of English Women," "Early Days Recalled," etc.

It was at Boulogne, in August, 1833, that Lucie Austin first made the acquaintance of Heine. She was then a child of twelve, with large brown eyes and beautiful hair, and one day when she was sitting at the *table d'hôte*, she attracted the attention of Heine by the ease with which she conversed in German with her mother. He said to the child: "When you return to England, you may tell your friends you have seen Heinrich Heine." "And who is Heinrich Heine?" she replied; whereupon he was greatly amused, and he explained that he was a German poet.

Lucie and Heine soon became good friends, and they spent hours on the pier together, the child singing him English ballads, and the poet telling her wild tales of all sorts of fishes and mermaids, and of an old French fiddler who had a black poodle, and took three baths a day, and to whom the watersprites brought greetings from the North Sea. "Wenn ich an deinem Hause, des Morgens vorüber geh," is a poem in Heine's "Buch der Lieder," dedicated to his English child-friend.

Meanwhile, eighteen more years pass, and Lucie has become the wife of Sir Duff Gordon. In 1851, Lady Duff Gordon, now a woman of thirty, was staying in the house of Barthélémy St. Hilaire, at Paris, when she happened to hear that Heine was living quite near, in the Rue Amsterdam, and that he was ill and very poor. She sent to inquire whether he remembered the child to whom he had told such charming stories at Boulogne, and whether she might visit him. The dying poet desired to see her at once, and the two naturally fell into reminiscences of the happy days at Boulogne. He reminded her of the ballads she sang eighteen years before; but Lady Duff Gordon was deeply moved by his intense sufferings. His

voice was weak, but he spoke with remarkable vivacity. Clearly his mind had survived his body. He raised his powerless eyelids with his thin white fingers, and said, "Yes, Lucie has still the same large eyes. . . . Little Lucie has grown up and has a husband. That is strange." He asked whether she was happy and contented, and he hoped she was no less happy now than she was merry as a child. She replied she was no longer so merry, but she was happy and contented; to which Heine observed: "That is nice. It does one good to see a woman who does not go about with a heart to be healed by all sorts of men, as the women in France do. The French women do not know what is wrong with them; they have no heart at all."

In the autumn of 1855, Lady Duff Gordon spent two months in Paris. Heine had removed to the Champs Elysées, and there, too, Lady Duff Gordon was staying. The poet having heard of her arrival, scribbled in pencil: "Highly esteemed Goddess of Great Britain! I sent word by the servant that I am ready at any hour on any day to receive your godship. But I have waited in vain for such a heavenly vision. Do not delay any longer. Come to-day, come to-morrow, come often. You live so near the poor shadow in the Elysian Fields! Do not let me have too long to wait. Herewith I send you the first four volumes of the French edition of my unfortunate works. Meanwhile I remain your godship's most obedient worshiper.—HEINRICH HEINE."

Not many minutes after his English friend was at his side. She found him still on the mattress on which he was lying three years before. More ill he could not look, for his appearance was that of a dead person. He was truly but a shadow; by sorrow and suffering his features had taken on a certain beauty. He welcomed her with the words: "I have now made my peace with the world and with God, who has sent you to me as the beautiful angel of death. I shall certainly die soon. . . . I hardly know why I did not like the English, but I never really hated them. I was once in England; I knew nobody, and found London a very sad place, and the people in the streets intolerable. But England has avenged herself by sending me excellent friends—you, the good Milnes, and others." Milnes was the poet and politician, later known as Lord Houghton.

Lady Duff Gordon now saw Heine several times a week. He was interested in everything, but specially wished for a good English translation of his works. He pressed his friend to undertake it; offered her the copyright as a gift, gave her a free hand to cut out what she chose, and even drew up a plan for the arrangement of the poems. With childish eagerness he longed to see her at work, and recommended her to try a prose translation. In this she hesitated, but at last she read him a rendering of "Almansor," and he was delighted and more anxious than ever that she should promise to do the rest. A selection from Lady Duff Gordon's translations was published by Mrs. Janet Ross in *Murray's Magazine*. They include several pearls from the "Buch der Lieder,"

and verses from the "Lyrisches Intermezzo," "Neue Gedichten," and "Heimkehr."

Lady Duff Gordon cannot praise too highly the way in which Heine bore his sufferings. He was glad when his complaints brought the tears to her eyes; but if a joke of his made her laugh he would rejoice even more. He begged her not to leave him or say farewell forever. When he spoke German to her he addressed her with "Du," but in French he called her "Madame" or "Vous." He declared she could always laugh from the heart, which the French could not. He spoke to her of his religious convictions, and finally they parted in the hope to meet again in England, where he proposed to travel, to make reconciliation with the people against whom he had leveled his most biting sarcasm. But it was not long before he had entered into his rest.

#### TAINÉ THE HISTORIAN.

**I**N the *Revue de Paris* of March 15, M. Gabriel Monod tells the life of Taine the historian. M. Taine had a morbid horror of publicity, and always practiced the precept, "Hide your life, but show your wit." Yet, as his biographer very properly points out, in order to appreciate the latter it is necessary to know something of the former.

#### HIS EARLY LIFE.

Hippolyte Taine was borne at Vouziers on April 21, 1828. His father was a solicitor, and a very intelligent man, and it was he who grounded his son in the first elements of history. At the age of thirteen the boy was sent to Paris, where he studied for some time at the College Bourbon. Like most French geniuses he seems to have been singularly fortunate in his mother. "No other woman," he once wrote of her, "so thoroughly understood the science of motherhood." Even as a schoolboy he planned out his days moment by moment, his only relaxation being reading. Among his classmates were several lads destined to take a considerable place later. Among them may be specially mentioned Provost Paradol, Planat, and Cornelius de Witt, who introduced him to Guizot. At the age of twenty Taine entered the Ecole Normale. It was then that he first made up his mind to devote his life to the study of history past and present. Already an excellent English scholar, he learned German in order to be able to read Hegel in the original. He was popular both among the masters and his comrades. This sojourn at the Ecole Normale was perhaps the happiest period of his life.

#### AFTER LEAVING COLLEGE.

On leaving the college he was offered and accepted the post of Professor of Philosophy at the Toulon College. The *coup-d'état* had just occurred, and all government officials were ordered to sign an act of adhesion to the new government. Taine refused his signature, and was henceforth treated as suspect. After some months of considerable difficulty—for he was transferred rapidly from town to town, being scarce given time in each to form and start a class—

he made up his mind to abandon scholastic work, and throw himself into literature. He found a firm friend in Guizot, but years passed before his remarkable talents were in any way recognized. Indeed, his first literary success was due to his having been sent for his health to the Pyrenees. M. Hachette, the publisher, commissioned him to write a guide to that region. The volume with which he returned to Paris proved to be one of the most charming books of travel ever written. It appeared in the year 1855, with illustrations by Gustave Doré, and produced a considerable sensation. The same year saw his first article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He was in his thirtieth year when the publication of his "Philosophes Français" brought him real fame. The book was discussed by critics belonging to every shade of opinion. Taine became a leader of thought. Renan, Sainte Beuve, Flaubert, and Gautier treated him as an honored comrade. His "History of English Literature," the work by which he is perhaps best known in France, appeared years later, but he was by that time one of the recognized forces of French intellectual life. At the age of forty he married, greatly to the astonishment of his friends, who considered him an ideal bachelor. His wife, *née* Denuelle, was the daughter of a well-known architect, and proved from every point of view a worthy helpmeet.

The last years of Taine's life were spent in Switzerland in a charming villa on the shores of the Lake of Annecy. There he and his wife entertained parties of their friends through all the summer months, and his death at the comparatively early age of sixty-five leaves a serious void in the world of contemporary letters.

#### A FELLOW HISTORIAN'S ESTIMATE OF PARKMAN.

**I**N the current number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Mr. James Schouler, the accomplished historical writer, pays a noteworthy tribute to the late Francis Parkman, whose merits as a historian he summarizes as follows: "Thoroughness of preparation, a painstaking accuracy, justness in balancing authorities, scholarly tastes and comprehension, and the constant disposition to be truthful and impartial, to which were added skill and an artistic grace and dignity in composition. His style was crystal-clear and melodious as a mountain brook which flows obedient to easy impulse, setting off the charms of natural scenery by its own exquisite naturalness. The aroma of the woods and of the woodland life is in all his books, among which, perhaps, 'The Conspiracy of Pontiac' will remain the favorite. Here and constantly in dealing with the Indian, with the primeval American landscape and its primeval inhabitants, his touch is masterly and unapproachable; and so, too, in describing the sympathetic contact of France with a race which British interference doomed to destruction. French explorers, French missionaries and warriors, stand out life-like from these interesting narratives, since he wrote to interest and not merely to instruct. Generalization and the

broader historical lessons are to be found rather in the pages of his preface, as Mr. Parkman wrote, than in the narratives themselves, most of his later subjects being, in fact, extended ones for the compass of the book, and with his wealth of materials he kept closely to the tale. But in these preliminary, or rather final, deductions may be found pregnant passages of force and eloquence."

### FLAMMARION THE ASTRONOMER.

**A**STRONOMICAL geniuses are, to judge from M. Camille Flammarion's case, rather born than made. He was interested in the science of the heavens at the tender age of six; was the author of "The Cosmogony of the Universe" at sixteen, and at twenty had already made his reputation by the work called "The Plurality of Inhabited Worlds"—now in its thirty-fifth edition. He made his honeymoon trip in a balloon, and cannot be considered apart from his observatory.

Mr. R. H. Sherard tells us in the course of his character sketch of the astronomer, printed in the May *McClure's*, that the three achievements which to Flammarion seem the proud ones of his life, are the founding of the *Monthly Review of Astronomy*, which he supports, the establishment of the French Society of Astronomy, and the building of his observatory at Juvisy.

Mr. Sherard describes Flammarion's daily life as follows :

"His life is an extremely busy one. Besides his work as an astronomer, he still to-day fills many public positions. He is a modest man, and does not seem to care to speak about himself. It was his wife who gave me the following particulars as to his life and character on the day on which I called upon him. 'He is,' she said, 'an extremely methodical man. He gets up regularly every morning at seven o'clock, and spends quite a long time over his toilet. Servants, as a rule, are not very tidy, but Flammarion is an exception to the rule. At a quarter to eight every morning he has his first breakfast, at which he always takes two eggs. From eight till twelve he works. At noon he has his *déjeuner*, over which he spends a long time. He is a very slow eater. From one to two he receives, and as he knows everybody in Paris, and as he is constantly being consulted on all sorts of questions by Parisian reporters, he is usually kept very busy during this hour. From two to three he dictates letters to me, and as he receives thousands of letters from all parts of the world, especially when anything new in the branch of astronomical science is occupying public attention, my time is fully occupied. At three o'clock he goes out and attends to his business as editor of the monthly magazine which he founded, and to his duties as member of various societies. He is back home again at half-past seven, when he has dinner, and spends the rest of the day in reading. He is a great reader, and tries to keep himself *au courant* with all that is said on the important topics of the day. At ten o'clock he goes to bed, for he is a great sleeper.'

"But when," I asked, "does M. Flammarion observe the stars?"

"Oh, this is his winter programme," said his wife, "that I have been describing. It is in the summer, when he's down at Juvisy, that he continues his studies in astronomy; that is to say, from May to November. There the programme of his daily life is somewhat different, for on fine nights he sometimes stays up at his observatory till a very early hour in the morning. But as here, so at Juvisy, he is very regular in his habits."

"You have a good library at Juvisy?" I said, turning to M. Flammarion, who was sitting by at his table, dressed in white flannels. "Ten thousand volumes, at least," he answered. Then rising, he added: "Let me show you a wonderful "Cicero" which I have here." He passed me the volume and said: "It was here that I took the story of the youths of Megara and of their vision, which I described in "Uranie"." Referring to "Uranie" he added: "I shall write no more novels. If I wrote that one, it was because my desire and ambition are to impart scientific knowledge by every means in my power. The novel is a medium in some sort. Personally I hate novels, and never read any. As to my future literary labors, my time will almost entirely be taken up, for another eight years at least, with my "Astronomical Encyclopædia," of which I am editor, and which is to be a popular handbook to all the branches of the science. Now and then, no doubt, I shall write newspaper articles, but as few as possible, and only when something of very great interest happens."

"And in the way of observation?"

"I shall continue to study Mars as much as possible, to try and find out what is going on there. Mars interests me above all the planets, because it is the planet which most closely resembles the earth."

### TYCHO BRAHE, THE ASTRONOMER.

**S**IR ROBERT BALL has a very interesting paper in *Good Words* for April, describing Tycho Brahe, the great Danish astronomer. Tycho went to the university when he was thirteen, and had his attention drawn to astronomy by an eclipse of the sun. He marveled that it could be foretold with such accuracy, and devoured a copy of Ptolemy's book; it is still preserved with his comments in schoolboy hand. From that moment he was devoted to the study of the stars. His uncle deplored this waste of time and talents, and employed a tutor to try and divert Tycho's attention to more profitable subjects. Tycho, however, triumphed over his tutor and guardian, and succeeded in making for himself such fame that the King of Denmark decided that for the credit of the country the famous astronomer must not be allowed to go elsewhere. He sent for Tycho, and ascertained "that what he wanted was the means to pursue his studies unmolested, whereupon the king offered him the Island of Hven, in the Sound near Elsinor. There he would enjoy all the seclusion that he could desire.

The king further promised that he would provide the funds necessary for building a house and for founding the greatest observatory that had ever yet been reared for the study of the heavens. After due deliberation and consultation with his friends, Tycho accepted the king's offer. He was forthwith granted a pension, and a deed was drawn up formally assigning the Island of Hven to his use all the days of his life. The foundation of the famous castle of Uraniborg was laid on August 30, 1576. The ceremony was a formal and imposing one, in accordance with Tycho's ideas of splendor." It is rather sad to learn that a new king arose who knew not Tycho in his old age, and that royalty and science parted company. The sketch is illustrated with photographs of his astronomical instruments and views and plans of the Castle of Uraniborg.

#### UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.

SOME interesting statistics regarding the comparative number of universities in the different countries of Europe are given in an article in the *Nuova Antologia* (March 15). Here are the main results in tabulated form :

Country.	Universities.	Population for each university.
England.....	7	4,143,002
Austria-Hungary .....	11	3,759,888
France.....	15	2,556,138
Germany.....	20	2,471,423
Italy.....	21	1,436,114
Spain.....	10	1,756,563

Thus it can be seen at a glance that of all the Western Powers England possesses the smallest number of universities in proportion to her population, the figures quoted being only attained by including Victoria, Nottingham and the Welsh University within the number. Italy, on the other hand, can boast of the largest number of universities in proportion to her population. The author, Signor Martini, is, however, very far from taking credit for the fact ; on the contrary, he gives a most depressing account of the actual condition of the Italian centres of learning. "There is no doubt of the fact," he writes, "the universities are too numerous. Everywhere there is a deficiency of scientific appliances and poverty of endowment. The grants received are insufficient, but neither the State nor the local authorities are at present in a condition to bear an increased burden." The possible remedies for the existing condition of things appear to be three in number—*i. e.*, restrictions in the right of conferring degrees, greater autonomy in the management of each university and the suppression of a certain number. The author condemns the first two proposals and reserves the third for treatment in a future article.

MAX KLINGER, the artist, poet and musician, has just completed his "Brahms-Fantasien," a series of sketches to accompany and to illustrate Brahms's songs. They are described by A. G. Meyer in the *Magazin für Litteratur*.

#### BEHIND THE BARS OF A MENAGERIE.

M R. CLEVELAND MOFFETT makes a fascinating tale, in *McClure's Magazine*, of his experiences among the *lares* and *penates* of one of the great menageries. Mr. Moffett has been so enterprising as to go to live in the inner circle of this strange profession of animal taming.

"The best part of a wild beast show," he says, "is never seen by the public, for the most thrilling and dangerous feats are done outside the ring. For many weeks I made diligent use of a special privilege to go and come at will, by day or by night, among the cages of the great Hagenbeck show, and study the animals in all their moods. One day I watched two beautiful leopards hurl themselves like spotted balls from side to side and end to end of the cage, and from floor to ceiling, making bounds of ten or twelve feet in the air—for leopards are the strongest jumpers of all known beasts. As they leaped gracefully, lightly, they kept up a deep roaring, almost equal to a lion's. They were not angry—they were merely playing. But when two leopards play in a cage big enough for their prodigious agility, it is a great sight. One day I saw Charlie, a Bengal tiger, bend an iron bar as thick as my thumb with one stroke of his forearm. Another day I had a sight worth a long day's journey, when the coquettish lioness Mignon flirted with the lion Pollux, and the jealous Prince, with roars of defiance, sprung upon his favored rival, and fought him with fang and claw. None of this was on the programme."

#### THE "INGLORIOUS MILTONS" OF THE MENAGERIE.

"Besides the regular tamers, whom the public know from having seen them at their work, there are some obscurer heroes in a wild beast show, namely, the grooms. These are the men who live among the wild beasts ; who go into their cages every day, and sleep within a few feet of the iron bars in order to be ready for any emergency. They chain and unchain the animals, give them meat and drink, take away the bones from under their hungry jaws, separate them when their blood is up and they are fighting to kill, and treat and attend them when sick or wounded. They come to be to the wild beasts a sort of personal companion, now rolling about with them in play upon the straw, now driving them off with word or blow when a murderous mood takes them. When in the public ring a tamer is bitten by a lion, they run in and fight back the foe whom his own master can no longer control. They assist the professional tamers in breaking in new or unruly animals, and they are ready at a moment's notice to do what the professional tamers never do, that is, to enter the cages of the wild beasts in the darkness of night. The famous tamer Philadelphia, for instance, who is certainly not lacking in courage, told me that he would not take such a risk for the whole of New York City."

#### MAN VS. BEAST.

Of the professional tamers themselves Mr. Moffett has a deal of interesting talk. He made friends with

one, a man named Philadelphia, and reports the interviews he furnished.

Speaking of a hairbreadth escape he had with an unruly pupil, Philadelphia said :

" No, it would have been useless for me to use a revolver, even if I had had one. I could never have drawn it from my pocket in time, and probably it would not have prevented the lion from killing me even if I had shot him. The heavy jaws have only to close once on a man to leave little life in him. Lion tammers never carry revolvers, partly because they would be of little use and because of the danger to the spectators.

" As to wearing a suit of mail under the clothing, I have known novices at lion taming to do so, but I consider it a useless precaution. In the first place, no suit of mail was ever made strong enough to prevent the teeth of a tiger or a lion from going through it. And, in the second place, even if the links were strong enough to resist the teeth, the pressure of the jaws alone would crush a man to death. The whole secret of the thing lies in inspiring the beasts with such awe of you that they'll never dare to attack you. If they should attack you they could kill you easily; but they must be rendered so fearful of your presence and your power that they will not venture any attack. Of course, they will scratch you many times; that is unavoidable. But when they start out to kill, they usually do kill. Why shouldn't they? Think of their vast strength against a pigmy man like me!"

" But how do you inspire a lion with this wholesome dread?" Mr. Moffett asked.

#### A LESSON IN LION-TAMING.

" It depends entirely upon beginning very young with them, and exercising boundless patience in accomplishing your purpose. Let me tell you how I had to train this lion, Black Prince. He was caught in the jungles of Africa nearly four years ago, and landed in Liverpool a savage cub, much more savage by nature than the ordinary lion at the age of ten months. Then I took him and began the task of taming him. He was in a small cage, and I talked to him and stood in front of the bars for several days, feeding him bits of meat; for, as is usually the case, he had ceased drinking milk since he was six months old. After he had got to know me a little I went into the cage, carrying a wooden club in each hand. The first time I entered he sprung at my throat, as his fierce instinct taught him to do. I gave him two or three good raps over the head and flanks, and he went back, not roaring, but making the queer-sounding purr peculiar to young lions. Then he came at me again and again. I used my clubs, but not too hard, avoiding hurting him badly, and being careful not to strike him on the back, for a young lion's back is easily broken. After feeling the club several times he kept away from me, and went into a corner of the cage sulking. I sat down on a box and looked at him. I sat there an hour, two hours, three hours. Now and then he moved a

little and purred savagely. Once he sprung at me again, and got the club as before. At the end of the three hours I threw him some meat and left the cage."

#### A MOST PRAISEWORTHY CUCKOO.

THE cuckoo has never been in good standing among birds on account of a constitutional disinclination to build a nest of its own. There is a member of the cuckoo family, however, whose good deeds go far toward making up for the shortcomings of its relations. The virtues of this respectable little cuckoo are set forth in the *Overland Monthly* under the title "El Paisano, Enemy of the Rattlesnake."

The writer, Mr. Thomas N. Moyle, says : " This bird is called scientifically the *Geococcyx Californianus*, but is popularly known under several other names in Southern California, which are about equally divided between English and Spanish sobriquets—such as the 'road-runner,' from the habit of tripping along a trail in the mountains just ahead of travelers; *el paisano* from *pais* (country); 'chaparral cock,' from his living in chaparral thickets, and again in Spanish, *churrea*, from the cry he utters, which is a deep bass or muffled tone that renders indistinct the direction or distance whence it comes.

#### ENEMY OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

" While the paisano is able and willing to kill a rattlesnake in fair, open combat, it has a much more poetical plan. Should it chance to discover a snake asleep in the vicinity of a growth of that small cactus or prickly pear which General Frémont found so formidable a barrier in Southern California, it will quietly and vigorously commence to build *chevaux-de-frise* of it about the unconscious reptile. The stems of the cactus are extremely fragile at the joints. The bird usually selects the early morning for its operations, as the snake sleeps torpidly at this hour, especially along the coast, where he is benumbed by the chill at night. When the rattlesnake is literally 'corralled' by the bristling inclosure, the paisano suddenly arouses him by a sharp stroke of its bill, or takes a joint of the cactus in his beak, poises in the air a few feet above the sleeping victim, and drops it full upon him. To coil for a spring is the reptile's first movement, and thus its body is brought into violent contact with the sharp points of the palisade. To retreat is the next aim. It strives in vain to find a passage. Teased by the bird, which continues industriously to drop missiles or to apply at every opportunity its sharp beak over the inclosure from the outside, doubly enraged at the barrier that opposes his escape, the snake savagely strikes at the cactus wall. A bloody nose and a mouthful of spines are no more welcome to a rattlesnake than to any other creature. He becomes more and more enraged. Again and again he madly strikes. Blinded at last by fury, he turns upon himself, and plunges his fangs into his own flesh, and at last dies, his own executioner."

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG'S plea for a National Health Bureau has been reviewed elsewhere in this magazine.

Sir Charles W. Dilke, in an article on Lord Rosebery's Administration, makes this interesting prediction : "Such a Liberal-democratic policy will probably not last. Other influences may in the long run assert themselves. Questions of foreign affairs may spring up. War itself may come upon the Empire. But if democratic influences prevail for the moment with the present cabinet the election of 1895 may give the Liberal party as at present constituted its last triumph, before it has in turn to give way to the rapidly changing conditions of society in this interesting and, as compared with conservative America, very advanced old country."

The present hostility to Roman Catholics manifested in some parts of the country is debated by George Parsons Lathrop and Bishop Doane, the former writer having the point of view of a Catholic of purely "native American" lineage, and the latter that of a pronounced American Episcopalian.

Karl Blind thus concludes an article on "Anarchism and the Napoleonic Revival" in France : "In many ways, the situation of to-day reminds us of a similar one in 1848, with this difference only : That the incipient germs of the anarchistic doctrine which already then threatened the Democratic cause have developed since into full bloom. The utmost watchfulness is, therefore, commendable to all sincere and sensible lovers of progress, lest the Republic should once more suffer harm for many years to come."

### THE FORUM.

EDWARD ATKINSON'S "Meaning of Farm-Mortgage Statistics," and President Thwing's review of President Eliot's quarter-century of service, receive notice in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

Dr. Stanton Coit and Mr. David MacGregor Means discuss the pros and cons of State aid to the unemployed.

President G. Stanley Hall publishes the second in his series of articles on universities and the training of professors. Men grow up in these days, he says, ignorant of nature and her ways : "Some years ago by careful individual study, I found that 60 per cent. of the six-year-old children entering Boston schools had never seen a robin, 18 per cent. had never seen a cow, some thinking it as big as their thumb or the picture, thus making mere verbal cram of all instruction about milk, cheese, butter, leather, etc. Over 60 per cent. had never seen growing corn, blackberries or potatoes ; 71 per cent. did not know beans—even in Boston ; and in 109 other topics primers generally presuppose the percentage of ignorance of nature was such as to give pathos to the idea of some, that good people, when they die, go into the country."

Another pedagogical article in this number is by Mary E. Laing on "Child-Study : a Teacher's Record of her Pupils." It is an interesting statement of experience in attempting to make a scientific record of child-observation in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in Platteville, Wis.

Price Collier, in contrasting English with American home life, calls attention to the fact that the "proportion of Americans who could have a modest home, but who prefer the flat and stale unprofitableness of hotels and boarding houses, is, as compared with English people of the same income, vastly greater."

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, more than twenty-five years after the publication of "The Gates Ajar," tells how her numerous letters from unknown readers of that popular book have helped to an answer of the question, "Is Faith in a Future Life Declining ?"

### THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

M. R. CARL SNYDER sums up as follows an article of *Politics* on the "First Year of the Administration : " "It is a fact largely lost sight of that the occasions have never before been presented which would afford an adequate and definite test of Mr. Cleveland's statesmanship and actual capacity for the presidential office. His first term was singularly devoid of high emergencies, and on its smooth currents he found comparatively easy navigation ; the mistakes he made were of slight consequence, because the occasions were not momentous.

"On the other hand, no year since the war has presented so many critical moments, demanding the highest and clearest judgment, the presence of a genuine statesman, as has the past year. That Mr. Cleveland has gone from blunder to blunder, from mistake to mistake, with the most unfaltering confidence, and to the most unfortunate results—indeed, well-nigh to the wreck and ruin of the country, does not occasion astonishment to those who have carefully judged his calibre and recognized his mental limitations. Otherwise, his unexampled failures would excite astonishment, contempt, disgust. It would have been vastly better for the President's fame had he never been elevated to the chief magistracy for a second time."

Mr. A. J. Warner considers the subject of Bimetallism from the point of view of national interests. He sets forth many strong reasons why such a country as ours should have a money standard that would not vary with the varying conditions of other countries, and urges the 70,000,000 of people of the United States to act for themselves regardless of whether other countries join with them or not.

### THE ARENA.

THE ninth volume of this review closes with the May number. The opening article of this number is by the Rev. M. J. Savage, on "The Religion of Lowell's Poems."

Stinson Jarvis concludes his psychological studies entitled "The Ascent of Life." Dr. James R. Cocke contributes an interesting paper on "The Power of the Mind as a Remedial Agent in the Cure of Disease."

Louis F. Post, the well-known advocate of the single tax, writes on "First Principles of the Land Question."

A prominent feature of the number is the symposium on "How to Deal with the Liquor Traffic."

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

**T**HE *Nineteenth Century* contains many articles of average interest, but none calling for very special mention.

## NILE RESERVOIRS AND PHILÆ.

Sir Benjamin Baker sets forth the case in favor of the engineers who are proposing to make a reservoir of the Nile, which will necessitate interference with the temples at Philæ. He says : " It has been proved beyond dispute that the establishment of a reservoir in the valley of the Nile is a pressing necessity which will result in incalculable benefit to the country at large, and that at Philæ alone are found the conditions necessary for the building of an absolutely safe and reasonably cheap dam. The dam, therefore, must be built at Philæ, and with the least possible delay, or in the event of the occurrence of one or two 'bad Niles,' and the loss of several million pounds' worth of summer crops, Great Britain will be morally responsible for the loss and individual suffering." By the proposed scheme, the Nile round the Island of Philæ would be converted into a great lake, and the temples would be raised, Chicago fashion, solidly into the air, some forty feet. Owing to the solidity of their construction, the absence of windows, and the solid rock foundation, it would be possible to elevate them with comparatively little difficulty.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND HORACE'S LOVE ODES.

The first place in the number is devoted to Mr. Gladstone's metrical version of the five love odes of Horace. They are interesting as exhibitions of intellectual agility on the part of England's ex-Prime Minister. We give the fifth stanza in the ode to Lyce :

Spare me, though cruel as the Moorish snake,  
And hard as oaks to break,  
For flesh and blood will bear no more the strain,  
Nor soak in floods of rain.

## THE CZAR AND HIS SUBJECTS.

There is a very pleasantly written paper, entitled "Life in a Russian Village," by J. D. Rees. He says : " The Russian communal system has many most admirable features, and the government wisely preserves the simple self-governing commune, an organization radical in its type, yet the strongest supporter of autocracy. An agitator would have short shrift among these loyal peasants, who possess, almost to a man, that feeling of strong personal attachment to the monarchy and to the royal family which is also present in England, and which Her Majesty in her latest message to her people declared to be 'the real strength of the Empire.' Last year, during the famine, the Czar decided to have but two Court balls in St. Petersburg, and he set aside for the suffering a portion of a fund accumulated for unborn princes of the royal family. Society, as a matter of course, followed the sovereign's example. It was soon considered improper to spend money in entertainments while the people were suffering, and what was saved was given to the poor. These facts were made known throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and very naturally added to the affection with which the people habitually regard the occupant of the throne, particularly one who, like his present Imperial Majesty, is a Russian of the Russians. Fragments of a handkerchief of the Empress, torn to pieces by a loyal crowd, are treasured as if they were mementos of a martyred Stuart or a Marie Antoinette."

## RECENT ARCHAEOLOGY.

Professor Mahaffy describes recent discoveries of Archaeology in Egypt and Greece. He hurls his anathema against the proposal to construct the irrigation reservoir that will interfere with the temples at Philæ, and then after surveying the recent discoveries of the archaeologists in Greece, suggests that the British Hellenic Society has made a mistake in settling at Athens. It had better take up its quarters at Alexandria, or better still, establish its school in a steam yacht which could move from place to place wherever excavations were being carried out.

## THE NEW REVIEW.

**I**N the *New Review* next month there is going to be published a series of articles upon the results of municipalization, Mr. Chamberlain leading off. The current number of the *New Review* contains several articles of interest.

## MR. HENNIKER HEATON'S NEW CRUSADE.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has apparently abandoned for the time being the attempt to improve the ways of the Post Office in carrying letters to the British colonies, and is now turning his attention to the telephone monopoly. He says : We have two evils to contend with, the rapacity of the Treasury and the torpor of the Post Office. We want some new body, strong enough both to resist the Treasury and to stimulate the officials. Such a body is to be found in the consultative committee which I have long called for. This committee, composed of independent members of Parliament and leading men of business under the presidency of the Postmaster-General, would consider all questions relating to the service, and record their opinion, which should be laid before Parliament. Being in touch with the commercial and social world, their views would represent public opinion on any suggested change or reform. If a small company could provide a good service for \$25, it is quite certain that the Post Office, with the power of opening the streets and crossing private property, could do as much for \$15, or even less. To sum up. It is clear that the fundamental evil is the vicious system of licensing maintained by the Post Office.

## TREES IN LONDON.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, in an illustrated paper, discourses upon the condition of the trees which still linger in the streets of London and sums up the result of his investigation as follows : " The state of London plantations is very much better than might have been the case considering the somewhat unkindly soil, the stringent drainage, intense heat, and impure atmosphere which have to be encountered, but there is much room and necessity for improvement in the choice of species and their cultivation when chosen. Year by year the town is eating outward into the country and no care is taken—it is nobody's business to take care—that trees should not be needlessly felled."

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LONDON BAKERIES.

The editor of the *Bakers' Times* replies to the report of Dr. Waldo as to the state of some of the cellar bakeries in London. He stoutly asserts that " the noise that has been made over the discovery of half a dozen dirty bakeries is out of all proportion to its importance, and there is little doubt that the investigations which the Home Secretary is making into the state of the London bakes-

houses will demonstrate that there is no need for further legislation, and that the baker is not by any means so black as he has been painted."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Edmund Gosse contributes a little sarcastic article concerning the tyranny of women. The article on "The Two Babylons, London and Chicago," contrasts the life of the capital of the West and that of the East.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* this month is the best of the English monthlies. We notice elsewhere M. Jules Simon's Plea for Disarmament, Mr. Walter Besant on the jubilee of the Ragged School Union, and Mr. E. B. Lanin's glowing description of the improvement which has been wrought by the Austrian Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### MR. "SPECTATOR" HUTTON ON MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. R. H. Hutton of the *Spectator* contributes a critical estimate of Mr. Gladstone. It is somewhat in his old style, although it is dashed by the gloom which is so unhappy a characteristic of the once genial optimist of the *Spectator*. Mr. Hutton thus sums up what he regards as one of the leading characteristics of Mr. Gladstone: "I think it may be said, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone's greatest success and greatest failure have both been experienced in preaching and practicing the virtue of national altruism, which at first he took up with something like moderation and judgment, but ultimately pursued with a heat and indiscriminate zeal which has brought disaster on his Government and bitter disappointment to himself. He has exhibited in this field both the grandeur and extravagance of a noble ideal—a noble ideal, in the latest instance, hastily, and I may say almost rudely and fanatically, insisted on to the exclusion of all reasonable and statesmanlike considerations. He has undoubtedly set a stamp of disinterestedness on the policy of the United Kingdom which has borne fruit, I think, in some of the other countries of Europe. But he has gone far toward making that policy odious in the eyes of prudent politicians, thrusting it forward most injudiciously and provocatively in a case in which both honor and duty, no less than policy, barred the way."

#### THE ETHICS OF DYNAMITE.

Mr. Auberon Herbert writes a characteristic article on "The Ethics of Dynamite." He uses dynamite to point his favorite moral that all government is accursed and that a majority which taxes is, on principle, only a little better than the dynamiter who kills. He describes the tyranny of European government as follows: "Almost every European government is a legalized manufactory of dynamiters. Vexation piled upon vexation, restriction upon restriction, burden upon burden, the dynamiter is slowly hammered out everywhere on the official anvil. The more patient submit, but the stronger and more rebellious characters are maddened, and any weapon is considered right as the weapon of the weaker against the stronger."

"In one way and only one way can the dynamiter be permanently disarmed—by abandoning in almost all directions our force machinery, and accustoming the people to believe in the blessed weapons of reason, persuasion and voluntary service. We have morally made the dynamiter; we must now morally unmake him."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN contributes the only surprise which the current number of the *National Review* contains, in the shape of a rather dull history of the Home Rule campaign. Sir Herbert Maxwell defends his heresies on the subject of salmon fishing from the strictures of Mr. Earl Hodgson. Sir Herbert Maxwell, it may be observed, thinks that the sense of hearing is very well developed in fish. Mr. Sidney J. Low endeavors to make interesting to the readers of to-day the story of the revolutionary struggles of Kossuth. Mrs. Ross describes a stroll in Boccaccio's country. Mr. Theodore Beck discourses in the usual Anglo-Indian fashion upon the perils that threaten to overwhelm India if the House of Commons will persist in imagining that it knows anything at all about Indian affairs. Mr. Arnold Foster shows up the inaccuracy of the British Admiralty in the House of Commons. The Hon. R. H. Lyttelton discourses upon Eton cricket. Felicitas enters into minute detail of how he lives in comfort with a wife and small family in West Kensington on \$1500 a year. There is a short poem by Violet Fane and a review of Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough."

#### FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* has some good articles. Karl Pearson on "Woman and Labor," is noticed elsewhere.

#### THE GHOST ORIGIN OF CULTIVATION.

Mr. Grant Allen has an interesting article upon the "Origin of Cultivation," the theory of which is that the primitive savage first learned to cultivate the ground on account of his theory that crops were made to grow by the ghost of a dead man: "Originally, men noticed that food-plants grew abundantly from the labored and well-manured soil of graves. They observed that this richness sprang from a coincidence of three factors—digging, a sacred dead body and seeds of food-stuffs. In time, they noted that if you dug wide enough and scattered seed far enough, a single corpse was capable of fertilizing a considerable area. The grave grew into the field or garden. But they still thought it necessary to bury some one in the field." Hence early agriculture and seed growing was associated with the shedding of blood. It was held to be necessary, so to speak, to manure with a fresh ghost, for the potency of the spirit died out after a time. The theory is ingenious, and is supported by a multitude of statements chiefly quoted from Mr. Fraser's "Golden Bough."

#### THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere the articles upon "Shakespeare's Birds and Beasts," "Old Testament Criticism," and "The Liberals and South Africa."

#### THE NAVY AND ITS REQUIREMENTS.

The first place is given to an article on "The British Navy," the writer of which agrees with the editor of the *Edinburgh Review* in considering the British naval programme altogether inadequate: "It is, we think, conclusively proved that in order to raise the personnel of the navy to the strength required to man the war fleet rapidly in an emergency, both in the present year and in the near future, it is imperative to make large additions in the numbers both of our active-service men and re-

serves. It is our strong conviction that the following increase, at the least, should be made during the next two years: An active-service men's increase is needed of 6,500, of whom 3,500 should be engine-room artificers and stokers. The remaining 3,000 should be obtained by increasing to this extent that most valuable corps, the Royal Marines."

## OCEAN MEADOWS.

The scientific article upon "Ocean Meadows" is interesting, inasmuch as it calls attention to the fact that the real vegetation of the ocean which is the counterpart to the grass which covers the earth is not the seaweed which covers the rocks or at the bottom of the sea, but a minute floating weed. The writer says: "The balance has been adjusted by the discovery of a ubiquitous marine vegetation, causing the tropical seas to glow with phosphorescent beams, and discolored polar ice where the sea breaks on it. The existence of these meadows of plants is made plain to us by the direct evidence of tow-netting the upper layers of water with fine silk nets, when their capture, together with the minute forms of animal life that live upon them, is effected."

## THE CENTURY.

In the department of Leading Articles we have reviewed Mr. W. A. Coffin's article on the artist Lagnan-Bouveret. The "starred" feature of the May *Century* is the first of a series of articles by two most enterprising young Americans who rode eastward across Asia on their bicycles. This journey of 7,000 miles from the Bosporus to the Pacific, through oriental lands practically unknown to Caucasians, is surely the most daring bicycling feat yet attempted, and has in addition a value of its own in furnishing material for a most entertaining and novel series of "travel sketch" papers. Fancy doing Western China on a "byke!" A paragraph taken from the part which tells of the journey through the Turks, who must certainly have been "unspeakable" at the apportion, is typical of their log.

Mr. Brander Matthews, though he confesses to knowing little about books except as to their "insides," gives a very pleasant talk on "Bookbindings of the Past," and of the cunning old handcraftsmen and artists—Grolier, the Aldus family, Le Gascon, Ève, Derome and Padeloup. "The art of bookbinding was cradled in France, even if it was born elsewhere, and in France it grew to maturity. Italy shared the struggle with France in the beginning, but soon fell behind exhausted. Germany invented the book-plate to paste inside a volume, in default of the skill so to adorn the volume externally that no man should doubt its ownership. England has had but one binder—Roger Payne—that even the insular enthusiasm of his compatriots would dare to set beside the galaxy of bibliophilic stars of France. The supremacy of the French in the history of this art is shown in the catalogues of every great book sale and of every great library; the gems of the collection are sure to be the work of one or another of the Frenchmen to whose unrivaled attainments I have once more called attention in these pages. It is revealed yet again by a comparison of the illustrations in the many historical accounts of the art, French and German, British and American; nearly nine-tenths of the bindings chosen for reproduction are French. And, after enjoying these, we are often led to wonder why a misplaced patriotism was blind enough to expose the other tenth to a damaging comparison. These remarks, of course, apply only to the binders whose work was done before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Of late years the superiority of

French binders has been indisputable, but it has not been overwhelming. There are at present in Great Britain and in the United States binders whom no one has a right to pass over in silence, and about whom I hope to be allowed to gossip again in these pages; but in the past it was France first and the rest nowhere."

## SCRIBNER'S.

In another department we have quoted from F. J. Stimson's article on "The Ethics of Democracy," Mrs. Clara S. Davidge's on "Working Girls' Clubs," and Aline Gorren on "Womanliness as a Profession."

A series of magnificent illustrations by the author add to the attractions of the opening paper—"Some Episodes of Mountaineering," by Edwin Lord Weeks. He advises strongly against mountain climbing without guides.

"It has been a fashion, particularly of late years, for experienced Alpinists to make difficult or little-known ascents unattended by guides, and while experience and self-confidence may be better acquired in this way, they are often dearly bought. Accidents have happened to the most famous experts while prospecting alone, and it will be found that by far the greater number of Alpine catastrophes have been due to carelessness, and to the rashness of novices in venturing too far without guides. Unless one is extremely quick and clever, he is very likely, when he finds himself in a perplexing situation, to under-estimate the difficulty of certain passages, where danger is not apparent, but which a guide would never attempt: such, for instance, are the steep and sunburned grass slopes high on a mountain-side, which often terminate in cliffs or vertical ledges above a glacier; as the tufts of dry grass usually point downward, they afford little hold to the nails in one's boots, and are often as slippery as glass. There are also certain places which look appalling to a beginner, but which turn out to be perfectly easy when once the guide in front has got safely over them. Most treacherous of all to the solitary climber are the steep 'glissades' down couloirs of snow or ice."

## HARPER'S.

M. R. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE continues his studies of domestic, or rather personal, finance in a paper in which he discusses "Pecuniary Independence."

It depends where you are and how many there are of you, of course.

"It seems to be generally agreed that in New York a native citizen, a man of small family—a wife and two children, for example—cannot get on respectably with less than about \$5,000 a year. If a bachelor, \$1,200 to \$1,500 will answer. In other cities \$3,000 to \$4,000 may sustain him domestically; in a village or the country, materially less. If he must descend to marked plainness, rigid economy, prosaic facts, he can find places where, without other income, \$2,000 to \$2,500 will keep him and his household together, not without material comfort. That amount, therefore, may be taken as an approximation to an independence, as enough certainly to keep the wolf and the creditor from the door. Confession may be frankly made, however, that no such sum is regarded by city folk as sufficient for the purpose. They might put it at fully \$10,000, and speak of minor figures as penury, or prolonged starvation. Strict independence may, notwithstanding, be computed in general at \$2,000 to \$2,500; and he who has secured it indubitably has no cause to fear compassion, or to seek for sympathy. He may esteem it a genuine misfortune to be so reduced, especially after having had five or ten times as much. Still, it is independence—not handsome, welcome, or in any manner satis-

factory; and it is within reach of nearly any one who diligently and earnestly works for it."

This is an especially strong fiction number, with short stories by Richard Harding Davis, Grace King and others, an installment of George Du Maurier's "Trilby," which is "taking" very well indeed, and particularly the first half of a most charming novelette by James Lane Allen, which he calls "A Kentucky Cardinal." Mr. Howells is one whose autobiographical tendencies are invariably delightful, and there are various evident reasons why his "First Visit to New England," which he begins to tell about in this number, should be more than usually full of interest for his public.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE May *Cosmopolitan* has in one of its departments an interesting paragraph by Professor A. E. Dolbear on the "Electric Utilization of Niagara." Our readers probably know that a company has put into operation a plant to snatch from the great falls a small moiety of its 1,000,000 horse-power. "Manufacturing establishments in the immediate vicinity will probably have wires connected directly to the dynamos, but factories at a distance of ten or more miles will have the voltage raised by transformers to ten thousand volts or more, and again transformed to lower voltage where the power is to be utilized. This process is to save in cost of conductors, for a given amount of electrical energy of high voltage requires a smaller wire than if the voltage is low. A number ten copper wire, which is about an eighth of an inch in diameter, which will conduct, say, thirty horse-power at one thousand volts, will conduct a hundred horse-power at four thousand volts. It is expected that most of this power will be used for motor work rather than in lighting, and Niagara companies have been organized in several cities and towns about, some of them at the distance of a hundred miles or more, with the probability that ultimately some of the energy may reach even New York City. It seems likely that the region about Niagara will soon become a great industrial centre, where all sorts of mechanical enterprises will be grouped, because power can be had cheaper than elsewhere. There are many questions concerning the economical distribution of electrical energy that will be settled by this Niagara plant, and engineers are watching the developments with great interest. After these are settled, by experience, water-power in places now inaccessible for manufacturing purposes will suddenly become valuable properties for electrical power stations. No one need feel apprehensive that Niagara Falls will be seriously affected by this seemingly large draft upon its water supply. In reality it represents but about one-fortieth of the bulk of the water of the river, and several such power-plants might be established there without diminishing the flow appreciably."

Mr. Howells' Altruist talks this month about house-keeping as she is kept under the "plutocratic" system that the said Altruist finds so absurd. A brave chance for the American woman, with whom the novelist is popularly supposed to be at loggerheads, to get back at him!

We have quoted in another department from the articles on General Grant, from "Wild Beasts and their Keepers," by Cleveland Moffett, and from "Flammarion, the Astronomer," by R. H. Sherard. This being a "Grant Number," the field of the magazine's contents is entirely covered by the selections in our leading articles, with the exception of the fiction by Bret Harte, Stevenson and Mary T. Earle.

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

**I**N the May *Atlantic* both Justin Winsor and John Fiske write on Francis Parkman. Professor Fiske concludes his more critical paper with this estimate of the historian: "Thus great in his natural powers and great in the use he made of them, Parkman was no less great in his occasion and in his theme. Of all American historians he is the most deeply and peculiarly American, yet he is at the same time the broadest and most cosmopolitan. The book which depicts at once the social life of the stone age and the victory of the English political ideal over the ideal which France inherited from imperial Rome is a book for all mankind and for all time. The more adequately men's historic perspective gets adjusted, the greater will it seem. Strong in its individuality and like to nothing beside, it clearly belongs, I think, among the world's few masterpieces of the highest rank, along with the works of Herodotus, Thucydides and Gibbon."

William F. Slocum, Jr., writes on "The Ethical Problem of the Public Schools," and lays the greatest stress on the elementally serious importance of the proper teaching of right and wrong in the public schools. He points out the many flagrant ethical dangers to which the life at the schools is heir, and singles out especially the evil of "the pauperizing tendency" of free tuition, free textbooks and free everything. "The public school is a normal outgrowth of our social and political order, and its tendencies are the logical outcome of this order. Its dangers are those that exist in this democratic state, but it lies in the power of the schools to eradicate much of the evil in the state. It is difficult to say how this is to be accomplished, but certainly the most effective method will be along the line of the general improvement of the system.

"This improvement will be brought about by the divorce of the control of the schools from partisan politics; by the appointment of teachers for merit only, merit in which force of character should be regarded as a *sine qua non*; by the introduction of scientific instruction to the exclusion of mechanical methods; and by constantly making prominent the idea that the pupils are being fitted for citizenship and actual service. Something could also be said in regard to the necessity of a larger number of teachers, in order that the element of personal influence may be greater and more immediate."

#### LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

"**A** BREAD-WINNER" makes some good suggestions to other bread-winners: "I am sure I only echo the thoughts of hundreds of employers when I ask, 'Where, in the vast army of the unemployed, of which we hear so much, is the man or woman who will fill the positions I have to offer?' Echo answers, and always will answer, 'Where?' until more persons learn to lay aside vague yearnings for imaginary honors and accept faithfully the limitations and responsibilities of every-day business life. Its rewards may not be so tempting as the glittering bubble of fame, but they are a good deal more substantial, and, what is more to the point, more likely to be reached."

Francis B. Loomis, in an article on "Americans Abroad," affirms that living may be found less expensive in Europe than in America, if persons have a turn for economy, but those who wish to enjoy "all the comforts of home" will find it somewhat dearer.

## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* of April 1 opens with the third part of "Roman Africa," by M. Gaston Bossier, of the French Academy.

## HOUSE RENT IN OLD PARIS.

This is followed by an extremely interesting paper on "House Rent in Paris from the Thirteenth Century Downward." It is written from documentary evidence, and brings the town as it was at various epochs vividly before the eyes of the reader. We are made to see the new streets crawling up the lanes and across the fields. Land in old Paris was frequently sold for so many centimes the French yard; indeed, in 1303, a yard of the capital between the Chatelet and the Tuileries only cost one centime, and in what is now the Faubourg St. Honore land was much cheaper; in 1370, land in the Faubourg Montmartre could be got for four centimes the square yard.

## TALMA.

A very lively article on "The French Comedians During the Revolution and the Empire" is by M. V. du Bled. He tells us much of Julie Talma, the wife who was divorced by the great actor, from incompatibility of temper. Madame Talma writes to her friend Louise Fusi, and describes the fashion in which the divorces of that day were obtained. Firstly came the visit to the "municipality," when the husband, accompanying the wife in the same carriage, offered her his hand to assist her to descend, after they had each signed the contract of divorce. Talma accompanied her back to the carriage, and the poor woman said, "I hope you will not entirely deprive me of your presence—that would be too cruel; you will come back and see me sometimes, will you not?" "Certainly," he replied, with an air of embarrassment, "and always with much pleasure."

## M. Taine's NAPOLEON.

Taine's last unfinished work is finely analyzed by the Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé. Its plan, we learn, involved a study of the Church, of the school and of the family as they have been regulated by the Napoleonic system. The first two chapters were alone finished. Having done so much to destroy the legend of the Revolution, Taine set himself to work to destroy that of the First Empire. He did not live to see the recent revival of Napoleon in literature.

## THE REIGN OF WEALTH.

The second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains several excellent articles. M. Leroy Beaulieu continuing his curious analysis of the reign of wealth, attempts to explain the connection between Mammon and democracy. "Of all the aristocracies past or present," he declares, "the aristocracy of wealth, though doubtless open to all and in some ways most legitimate, is that which excites the most envy and inspires the least respect. Yet is not this often the fault of those who belong to it? Can they always be said to be of the nobility of worth? Can any one dare affirm that money belongs of right to the worthiest? Nay, Mammon is a king whose favors are often obtained in so shocking a fashion that we cannot expect his favorites to be always well thought of." M. Leroy Beaulieu, who writes from an intensely conservative point of view, quotes the United States, observing significantly that in a land to which the

Pilgrim Fathers fled in order to escape the corruptions of the old world now reigns the heavy coarse god of Mammon. "In old days," he continues, "money played no part in French politics. People were fond of talking during the Second Empire of Imperial corruption; what is this corruption to the present Republican austerity? Either we were too severe in the past or we are too indulgent in the present." After dealing with the political world the writer attacks the press, making, however, a silent exception in favor of Great Britain.

## IN PRAISE OF SKYSCRAPERS.

A. de Calonne contributes perhaps the most interesting article in the number. Yet it deals simply with the somewhat dry subject of the height of houses in America and England. It is a great mistake to think that "skyscrapers" are of modern invention, even apart from the classic example of the Tower of Babel; Carthage and Tyre both boasted of immense buildings. But even they, admits the writer, would probably look both small and mean by the modern American attempts in the same direction, and the English are beginning to imitate their New York cousins. Although the Englishman professes to be so devoted to quiet home life, declares M. de Calonne, sometimes fifty families will make a common castle in one of the great new residential buildings with which London is being slowly studded.

## THE TRAINING OF HORSES.

M. F. Musany has made an exhaustive study of the breaking-in of riding horses from the days of medieval Europe to the present time. The result of his researches seems to be, on the whole, to the effect that the trainer should always proceed by kindness. The author, who is a well-known authority on the subject, concludes his excellent and clear treatise by asserting that equestrianism is not a science, but an art, and that, therefore, it is impossible to define in each case what course should be pursued, this being especially true of matters relating to the breaking-in and training of young colts.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* makes a strong feature of its fiction, and both April numbers give a prominent place to a story by Anatole France, the author of "Thais," and a well-known critic. In "The Crimson Lily" will be found a brilliant and life-like study of Paul Verlaine thinly disguised under the name of Choulette. Edouard Rod, whose novel, "The Private Life of an Eminent Politician," created considerable attention last year, also contributes a serial dealing with the French manners and morals of to-day.

## AN EXPERT'S REVIEW OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

In the April 1 number P. Deschanel, a member of the French Chamber who has been long considered an expert on naval questions, reviews the state of the French Navy in 1894. According to his account the northern coast is practically without any proper defenses, if Dunkirk and Cherbourg are excepted; while on the northwest affairs are in a scarcely better condition. In the south of France, Marseilles and most of the other seaside towns are equally without land defenses, and the whole of the Riviera lies exposed to any enemy who is provided with the resources of modern artillery. Indeed, observes M. Deschanel, an invading fleet need not attempt to come to close quarters;

with the help of their canons they would destroy any of these sunlit cities in an hour.

#### A LEGEND OF BJÖRNSEN.

M. Bigeon tells the story of "Björnson and His Life Work," and recalls a legend current in Norway, which tells how one morning the great writer came down as if transfigured, and, calling both his family and servants together, told them that he recognized the error of his ways, and that he would in future take his place among the Freethinkers and Agnostics! Be this story true or false, observes the French critic, it is a fitting allegory of what has befallen the Norwegian nation during the last fifty years, for there, even more than elsewhere, the philosophers have taken the place of the prophets. Björnson, according to M. Bigeon, is a seeker after truth, an enthusiast, a sentimentalist: his large heart is full of tragic intensity and love for humanity. Those who wish to know him as he is should read in the original his "Little Verses."

#### CURIOS LETTERS FROM "THE MAN OF SEDAN."

The second April number of the *Revue de Paris* contains one of the most curious revelations concerning the private life and real character of the late Napoleon the Third yet given to the world. In these eleven letters, written in the Fortress of Ham, and addressed to a French lady living in Florence, the future Emperor of the French poured out all his soul, and though these strange and somewhat egotistical epistles cannot be called love-letters, they are full of tenderness and vivid affection. "You do not know, you would not be able to understand the effect which your letters have upon me," wrote the Man of Sedan. "How can I describe it to you? I will have recourse to a comparison. You may have seen a fine English picture showing our Lord walking on the water, and with a look reviving the failing courage of one of His Apostles, who seems about to disappear in the deep. . . . Well, your gentle interruption into my solitude has produced on me the same effect. At the sound of your voice I feel my heart grow warmer and the atmosphere of my prison become lighter." Another side of Napoleon the Third's character, which comes out in these letters, is his extreme affection for his father, the ex-King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte. "I would give my birthright," he exclaims, "for one caress from my father." The last letter addressed to his mysterious correspondent is dated March 24, 1847, and is written from London.

Too rarely are we treated to a sight of Madame Alphonse Daudet's name in contemporary French literature. The editors of the *Revue de Paris* are fortunate in having secured for their readers a contribution from her pen, which, taking the form of a number of short detached reflections and recollections, is published under the title of "Alienas."

Gaston Paris, one of the leading authorities on Celtic and Mediaeval literature, traces back the legend of Tristram and Isolde—a legend which recurs in the early Irish, Welsh and German writings and which was familiar to French scholars in the twelfth century. Tristram, observes Monsieur Paris, is a name of distinctly Pict origin; Isolde, on the other hand, and that of her father Gor-mond, King of Dublin, are distinctly Germanic. The Germans have always delighted in the weird story. Wagner built up his opera from a translation made by Gotfried of Strasbourg from the mediaeval poem written by Thomas of Brittany.

Apparently equally inspired by the late Wagnerian triumph in Brussels, Catulle Mendes contributes an excellent critical article on Richard Wagner, dealing principally

with those operas which he considers specially fitted for performance before French audiences—namely, "The Meistersingers" and "Tristram and Isolde."

#### THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

**T**HE *Nouvelle Revue*, though far from neglecting literature and art, is becoming each month more and more political, and Madame Adam, owing to her exceptional position, is able to press into her service as contributors many French and foreign diplomats.

In the April 1st number the first place is given to a lengthy criticism of the one time French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Develle, and of him his colleague gives this far from flattering picture: "A speaker destitute of eloquence, an unknown Parliamentarian, dowered with round eyes, china blue in tint, and innocent of eyelashes and eyebrows, a sly expression, a lazy walk, and common vulgar manners, are the characteristics of this skeptical and critical politician." According to his anonymous critic, France owes most of her present troubles to M. Develle, whose strong anti-Russian sentiments are well known.

#### NEVELSKOY THE EXPLORER.

Madame Vend continues and concludes her account of the great Russian explorer Nevelskoy, and there may be found some charming letters originally written in French by the wife of the brave Admiral to her friends at home. After her marriage the explorer's wife accompanied her husband on all his expeditions, and this is how she performed her journey overland: "I have just seen my saddle, which is quite unlike that generally used by women. Instead of stirrups, the feet rest on a small board, and a high board fixed on to the back makes one feel as if in a kind of arm-chair. . . . I have also a very practical kind of hammock, differing much from those known in Europe, made in thick linen hung on two wooden supports which are fixed on a couple of horses' backs. The effect is that of a kind of cradle, and is far from uncomfortable. My husband has bought me some fine furs with which to cover my feet, and so stretched out in my hammock I shall not suffer from the cold, and shall not only be able to sleep, but even to read during my long journey. . . . I have just tried on my boy's costume, and I beg you to believe that I look very well in it." The perusal of these bright and delightfully vivid letters makes one regret the absence of a Mrs. Christopher Columbus, for probably but few such truthful and interesting accounts of travel have been written as those penned by this young Russian girl, who at the time she wrote was only nineteen.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

The second number of the April *Nouvelle Revue* opens with a chapter of very charming recollections by Joseph de Nittis, a well-known Italian artist who has made France his country. Count Z. continues his gloomy exposition of France's "Maritime Peril." It is not necessary, says he, to be a sailor in order to understand that the French war fleet is constituted on no scientific principle, and he urges on naval officers the advantages of scientific study, while to the authorities he points out that France's future supremacy on the sea will entirely depend on the condition of employing the whole resources of her naval budget in the construction of new and powerful men-of-war, cruisers and torpedo boats.

Literature is represented by an amusing article on Molière at Toulouse by A. Balufé. Molière seems to have taken from Languedoc many of the personages in his comedies, and it was in Toulouse that he wrote his first play, "L'Etourdi."

## THE NEW BOOKS

### I. OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

BEFORE beginning to describe a list of the best books this month selected from the numerous issues from the press, let me call special attention to the accompanying portrait of Mr. Benjamin Kidd, the almost unknown author of the universally-talked-of book on Social Evolution. To the most of those who have criticised his new book on "Social Evolution" he is "the Great Unknown." Even the omniscient *Spectator* had to confess, "We have not a notion what he is or who he is." So possibly a few particulars may not be uninteresting.

Benjamin Kidd is a near neighbor of mine both in the City and in the suburbs. I have known him for years as a careful thinker, a popular writer, a man of science, and a man of faith. He is still young. He is not more than

thirty-five, married, and in the Civil Service. He began "Social Evolution" in 1888, and has worked at it steadily for six years. It is his first work, and he is naturally as proud of it as a mother of her firstborn. It is rare indeed that any first books take the reading world by storm as his has done. Mr. Kidd has been a contributor to the magazines and a reviewer for some years. Articles anonymous and otherwise have appeared from his pen in the *Nineteenth Century*, *Cornhill*, the *English Illustrated*, *Longman's*, etc. Most of them dealt with scientific subjects.

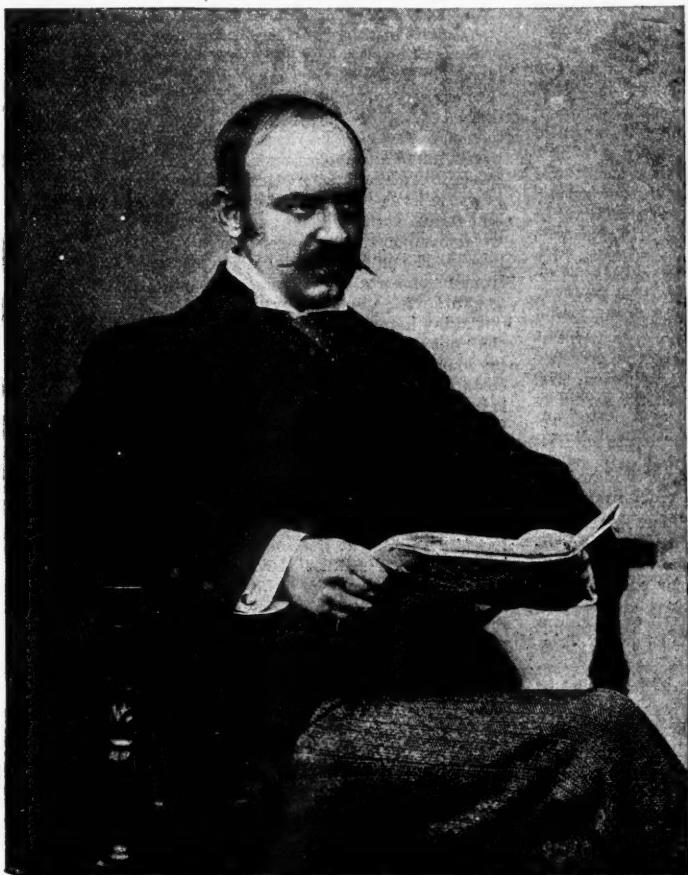
I do not need to say anything about the book—which, by the way, he has described as the scientific basis for the social gospel of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS—feeling sure that

long ere this you have read it yourselves. But from a collection of criticisms you will find that, whether people agree with him or not, everybody, from the Duke of Argyll and Dr. Alfred Wallace down to the *Times* and the *National Observer*, is discussing him for the most part favorably. A book which Dr. Wallace declares is "thoroughly scientific," which Dr. Marcus Dods thinks is "one of the greatest books since Darwin's 'Origin of Species,'" and which the *Spectator* thinks may mark a turning point in the social controversy, is one of the books of the year, even if it be not, as Miss Ellice Hopkins insists, one of the books of the century.

But now, leaving Mr. Kidd and his portrait, which he—most reluctantly—was good enough to have photographed for me, let me congratulate you upon the quality of the book issues of the month. It never rains but it pours; and whereas in some months we have not one book above mediocrity, this month we have half a dozen. As for the books which have been selling best, one is glad to see that the excellent "Temple" Shakespeare still keeps a place. Two new volumes were issued during the month—"The Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor"—and more than ever convince one that this is the ideal pocket edition. But here is a little list of the books people are buying in London:

To Right the Wrong. By Edna Lyall.

The "Temple" Shakespeare. Volumes II and III.



MR. BENJAMIN KIDD.

- Astrophel and Other Poems. By Algernon Charles Swinburne.  
 Town Life in the Fifteenth Century. By Mrs. J. R. Green.  
 Marcella. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 Vox Clamantium: The Gospel of the People.  
 The Cup of Cold Water and Other Sermons. By the Rev. J. Morlais Jones.  
 The Prisoner of Zenda. By Anthony Hope.

But of all the notable and best selling books of the month I give the first place to the first book of another young author who has achieved a unique and brilliant success. In the two volumes of "St. Teresa" you will find that Mrs. Cunningham Graham has enriched not merely the literature of England by a masterly biography, but has made this generation her debtor by her wonderful restoration-resurrection, I may call it, of the greatest woman of Spain. The busy, bustling world spares little of its time to memories of the saints, but even in the last decade of the nineteenth century the busiest amongst us may well snatch an hour to linger in the company of the latest and greatest of the canonized of her sex. To-day, when every one admits that the era of womanhood is upon us, we cannot do better than study with reverence and admiration the sainted lady of Spain, who was the bright and morning star of that new era. Mrs. Graham, herself a daughter of the sunny land, has devoted herself for years to the study of St. Teresa's life on St. Teresa's ground. Some critics have shrugged their shoulders over the fervor of her enthusiasm. "The cold in clime are cold in blood," and it needed a child of the South to paint the Spanish saint with a brush steeped in the colors of Spanish landscape, and glowing with the radiance of the southern skies. Mrs. Graham, as a woman and a Spaniard, has two great qualifications for giving us a vivid intuitional description of her heroine, and she possibly succeeds all the better for her audience because she is neither Catholic nor mystic. No one really can understand St. Teresa who does not at least occasionally dwell in the borderland between this world and the next in which she spent her life, and you might as well attempt to explain the Puritans without the Bible, the constant background of their daily life, the atmosphere of their whole existence, as to interpret St. Teresa without a realizing sense of the presence of the invisible world. But despite that limitation, Mrs. Graham, as you will see, has really brought St. Teresa to life again after two centuries. Her work has been received with enthusiasm by the literary circles in Madrid, and Mrs. Graham, in her own sphere, has achieved as notable success as Mr. Kidd.

A book of a very different kind is Lord Wolseley's "Life of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough." It is the day of whitewash, and the victor of Blenheim is fortunate in finding such a whitewasher in the victor of Tel-el-Kebir. This biography of a soldier by a soldier is a valuable addition to the library of military history, and although the biographer holds a brief for his hero, not even his zeal can lead him to obscure or deny the inveterate tendency of Churchill to hedge, even when hedging meant treason. It is a fortunate thing for the readers of books that the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland can spend his time in inventing excuses for this professional traitor of two centuries since, instead of spending powder and shot upon those who with more excuse might emulate his example.

Another solid book of first-class importance is Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's "History of Trades Unionism." The importance of this book lies, as you will readily perceive in turning over its pages, in the grasp of its authors on the fundamental fact that every trades union is in its

essence a Christian Church in embryo: the formation of a brotherhood, based upon principles of equality, and the helping of the weak by the strong, the unemployed by the employed. Trades unions are churches without sacraments, save the sacrament of service, but they care for the "least of these my brethren" much more than many of the ecclesiastical institutions. The authors, a kind of syndicate of two, are admirably qualified for their task and their book will become classic in the library of labor.

The laureateship is still held in reserve, so that Mr. Swinburne has had to publish his new collection of poems without the coveted title, which Lord Rosebery will have to bestow upon somebody. Most of the verses in "Astrophel" have already seen the light in periodicals. There is music and melody in the dedication to Mr. William Morris, enkindled with all the rapture and radiance of yore. Here are two of the verses:

Truth, winged and enkindled with rapture  
 And sense of the radiance of yore,  
 Fulfilled you with power to recapture  
 What never might singer before—  
 The life, the delight, and the sorrow  
 Of troublous and chivalrous years  
 That knew not of night or of morrow,  
 Of hopes or of fears.  
 But wider the wing and the vision  
 That quicken the spirit have spread,  
 Since memory beheld with derision  
 Man's hope to be more than his dead.  
 From the mists and the snows and the thunders  
 Your spirit has brought for us forth,  
 Light, music, and joy in the wonders  
 And charms of the North.

No poet had ever worthier themes than those which Mr. Swinburne has selected in this volume. England, Sir Philip Sidney, Tennyson, Browning, Grace Darling, are only a few of the subjects which any poet might envy, but which few indeed could have treated with such majesty of melodious song as the author of "Poems and Ballads."

You read "Dodo," of course, and disliked her. The author of her being has produced another story, "The Rubicon," which is own sister to "Dodo," and has had the unmerited good luck of being abused as extravagantly as its predecessor was praised. The society woman whom Mr. Benson loves to dissect is an unlovely creature. I am against suicide on general principles, but if all the Dodos and Lady Hayesses in real life went the way of prussic acid few tears would be shed. It is curious to note the glee of the *Tablet* in reproducing the *Standard's* vituperation of the morals of the book. It would almost appear as if our estimable Catholic contemporary had discovered in the novels of Mr. Benson a welcome reinforcement of the arguments against the marriage of the clergy—at least when they happen to be Archbishops.

Among other notable novels are Mr. George Moore's "Esther Waters," a study of life in the kitchen, the tap-room and the racecourse, and Mr. Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda"—books so dissimilar in every respect that it is strange to see their names bracketed in the same paragraph. You will want to see "Esther Waters," not only because of your interest in the study by a some time disciple of M. Zola of illiterate Abigail in labor and in service, but because you will naturally desire to see a work proper enough for the austere Mudie, but too shocking for the modesty of W. H. Smith and Son. Style is certainly not one of the many good qualities which the book possesses, but of the grasp of his characters and of their life Mr. Moore has the fullest measure. His is a great success. It is a low life which he presents—a life

where horse racing is the be all and end all of existence—but he has presented it with the hand of an artist.

To turn to "The Prisoner of Zenda" is to escape from the fog and murk of a November London to the sun and bright fancy of romance. Indeed, a more gallant, entrancing story has seldom been written. Reminiscent of Mr. Stevenson in some of his most fanciful moods, this tale of a German principality has the fascination of the great romance, the appeal of Dumas and Walter Scott. The reader is hurried along in a whirl of intrigue and excitement, what time he wonders how so complicated a medley of circumstances can be unraveled. Mr. Hope was a promising writer when he wrote "Mr. Witt's Widow" and "Father Stafford," to-day, if his work does not fall off in quality, he enters upon a career as one of our foremost writers of romance.

Two books for Sunday reading are not quite likely to contribute much to your comfort, but rather to stir your conscience and to rouse you to action. One is "Vox Clamantium," the voice of those crying in the wilderness. Among the criers you will find a motley company, beginning with Mr. Hall Caine and including among others Mr. Grant Allen, Mr. Walter Crane and Mr. Tom Mann. The gist of what they have to say is that there are a great many people in the world who are very unhappy, and that you and I have no right to enjoy ourselves in our easy chairs until at least we can honestly say that we have done everything that we possibly can to ameliorate the conditions of those who are less happy. The other book is exclusively clerical; "Lombard Street in Lent" is a collection of sermons preached during Lent in Lombard street. They are very notable in their way, and within their cover you get a summary of the message of the more advanced school in the Church of England to the people of England.

In literary criticism there is nothing produced better this month than Mr. Stopford Brooke's Tennyson. It is a volume which should be placed side by side with the collected editions of the late laureate's works. Mr. Stopford Brooke has been a life-long student of the greatest poet of the Victorian era, and in this volume he gives us the cream of his thought. Tennyson, according to Mr. Stopford Brooke, was "conscious all his life of being set apart as a prophet, and of the duties which he owed to humanity." As a prophet Mr. Brooke treats him, and as a commentary upon Tennyson the present volume will take a leading, if not a permanent, place as an excellent study upon the poet and his art.

Seventeen years ago (dear me, how the time flies!) there were no dispatches in the Blue Books which were more intelligent than those which bore the name of Lord Augustus Loftus. At that time he was British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and upon the assurances given to him the peace of Europe chiefly hung. All this, and much more is brought back to the mind by the publication of the second series of Lord Augustus Loftus' "Diplomatic Reminiscences." Another two-volume book of great importance is Mrs. J. R. Green's "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century."

"The Yellow Book" is the first of a series of quarterly books which are to have yellow backs and are to be bound in cloth instead of being printed as all other periodicals with paper covers. The contents are very miscellaneous indeed, chiefly poetry, art, fiction, by a strangely mixed group of contributors. Leading off with Mr. Henry James, who sends a longish short story in his best style, it contains of the older men Mr. Edward Gosse and Mr. Saintsbury, and of the younger Mr. George

Moore, Mr. Le Gallienne, Mr. Arthur Symons, and Mr. Arthur Waugh. Its illustrations—entirely independent of the letterpress—proceed in the most part from the supporters of the New English Art Club—Mr. Walter Sickert, Mr. Steer, Mr. Furze, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Rothenstein, and others—but Sir Frederick Leighton has two studies.

Mr. Standish O'Grady's "The Story of Ireland" is a successful attempt at a popular, readable Irish history. This month comes another book from the same pen, a story, "Lost on Du Corrig," an exciting romance of the wild Irish coast, honeycombed with caves. The book's style is good, and there are many illustrations by Mr. John Gulich. If I am not much mistaken you will spend a rapt hour with "Lost on Du Corrig." Then, if you want to be popular pass it on to some boy—for it is above all a boy's book. And talking of books for children, I may mention the four volumes of the School and Home Library—Southey's "Life of Nelson," Waterton's "Wanderings in South America," Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," and Anson's "Voyage Round the World." They are wonderfully cheap at one and four-pence each, and look exceedingly creditable. Perhaps you might care to give them to your village or school library.

If you are an admirer of Dumas (which Heaven bring!) you will enjoy reading a volume of literary essays, "Romantic Professions," by Mr. W. P. James, who shows himself by constant reference and eulogy a true reader of the author of "Monte Christo." In his eight essays Mr. James deals almost entirely with subjects pertaining to the novelist's profession. "On the Naming of Novels," "Names in Novels," "The Historical Novel :" here are three of his titles. He has a winning, allusive, learned style, brimming over with good spirits. You will find another book of peculiar literary interest, "Junius Revealed," by Mr. H. R. Francis, who claims to be the surviving grandson of the author of the famous little-read letters. You may enjoy reading two plays in separate volumes, translated from the Norwegian of Björnsterne Björnson. Both "Pastor Sang" and "A Gauntlet" are "thesis plays :" the one deals with the subject of faith-healing in a manner somewhat cryptic but always interesting; the other with the question of the prenuptial chastity of man. Among the miscellaneous books worthy of note are two new volumes of the Badminton Library, "Big Game Shooting," for which Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley is mainly responsible. A perfect treasury of hunting adventure, these two sturdy volumes, packed with illustrations, are just the books for a country house library. Then there is a translation by Lady Mary Loyd of Viscomte Robert du Pontavice de Heussey's "Villiers de l'Isle Adam : His Life and Works;" and a volume of Phillips Brooks' "Addresses," edited by the Rev. Julius H. Ward.

I have left myself but little room to speak of some important new editions. The most interesting is, I think, the new volume of the Mermaid Series—"The Best Plays of Richard Steele," edited by Mr. G. A. Aitken, a great authority upon the period. I cannot again repeat my praise of Mr. Wheatly's edition of Pepys' "Diary," or of Dr. Skeat's "Chaucer." It should be sufficient to heartily welcome the fourth volume of the one and the second of the other. Then to the Aldine Edition of the British Poets has been added Samuel Butler, in two volumes, edited by Mr. R. Brimley Johnson. And to the Library of Old English Authors has been added a single-volume edition, for which Mr. J. W. Ebsworth is responsible, of Carew.

## II. SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL REFORM.

## DR. ELY'S NEW VOLUME.\*

THE appearance of a new work by Professor Ely dealing with socialism and programmes of social reform would be a noteworthy event at any time; but at the present moment the fact has a special significance, first because of the growing interest in the general subject, and secondly because the group of American writers and thinkers on social topics among whom Dr. Ely has long been a recognized leader, is just now more aggressively active than ever before, and there is a wide-spread interest in its every utterance. Students will turn to the book to find a scientific analysis and discussion of modern socialistic theories. It is entirely within bounds to say that no American is better qualified than Dr. Ely to undertake such an analysis. Our reading public has not yet forgotten the enlightening and wholesome influence of "French and German Socialism in Modern Times," which gave us a sane and unprejudiced statement, some ten years ago, of what European socialism really meant. In his present work the author attempts a far more exhaustive treatment of the subject, and ventures on philosophical reflections concerning the nature of representative socialistic schemes. In dealing with the weakness of socialism Dr. Ely points out also the weakness of opposing arguments which are frequently used; but states candidly and without reserve his own objections as conceived in a thoroughly American spirit. As chief among these objections he considers "the tendencies to revolutionary dissatisfaction which it would be likely to carry with it; the difficulties in the way of the organization of several important factors of production under socialism, notably agriculture; difficulties in the way of determining any standard of distributive justice that would be generally acceptable and at the same time would enlist the whole-hearted services of the most gifted and talented members of the community; and finally, the danger that the requirements of those engaged in higher pursuits would be under-estimated, and the importance of those occupations which contribute most to the advancement of civilization should fail to secure adequate appreciation."

## HIGH SOCIAL IDEALS.

It hardly needs to be said that Dr. Ely's frank acknowledgment to socialism render his propositions for a "golden mean" of practicable social reform only the more entitled to consideration. What he has to offer as a solution of our social problems appeals to us with all the greater force because it comes from one who has given some of the best years of his life to a diligent effort to know "the best that has been thought and said in the world" by the most radical exponents of social regeneration. That he accepts the high ideals of socialism and seeks to realize them by other than revolutionary means makes his programme of reform the more worthy of our earnest attention. It is this portion of Dr. Ely's book which most of our readers, we are sure, are chiefly desirous of acquainting themselves with. To quote from the introductory chapter on practicable social reform:

"Some of the things which we must strive to accomplish in social reform may be enumerated as follows: First of all, we must seek a better utilization of product-

\* Socialism; an Examination of its Nature, its Strength and its Weakness, with Suggestions for Social Reform. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D. 8vo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

ive forces. This implies, unquestionably, that we should reduce the waste of the competitive system to the lowest possible terms; positively, that we should endeavor to secure a steady production, employing all available capital and labor power; furthermore, the full utilization of inventions and discoveries, by a removal of the friction which often renders improvement so difficult. Positively this implies also that production should be carried on under wholesome conditions. In the second place, would we secure the advantages of socialism, we must so mend our distribution of wealth that we shall avoid present extremes and bring about widely diffused comfort, making frugal comfort for all an aim. Distribution must be so shaped, if practicable, that all shall have assured incomes, but that no one who is personally qualified to render service shall enjoy an income without personal exertion. In the third place, there must be abundant public provision of opportunities for the development of our faculties, including educational facilities and the large use of natural resources for the purposes of recreation."

## WHAT TO DO.

As a means to these desirable ends, Dr. Ely recommends, in the first place, the socialization of natural monopolies. His views on this question are so well known that their amplification is not required here. In the field of agrarian reform, his propositions are moderate. He would tax all unused land at its full selling value, and that, as he explains, means simply carrying into effect existing laws. To secure for the general public a larger share than it now enjoys of the "unearned increment," he suggests that all extensions of cities be carried out by the cities themselves. He also advocates the leasing, rather than the sale of public lands. His chapter on what he terms the development of the social side of private property is extremely suggestive. "This," he says, "does not mean that private and social rights are to be fused or confused in such a manner that no one can tell where one begins and the other ends. Quite the contrary. What is needed is even a clearer definition of rights, both individual and social, than that which now exists."

We have quoted sufficiently to show that Dr. Ely is far from being a social revolutionist. Indeed, so moderate do his demands appear that the casual reader is in danger of minimizing their importance, and yet we are sure that a thoughtful study of the book will produce the conviction that many of its suggestions are entirely practicable, and if adopted would lead only to salutary results. At all events it is a book for thoughtful men of to-day to read and ponder in preparation for the serious work of to-morrow.

## THE CHURCH IN SOCIETY.

## Essays by Professors Ely, Commons and Herron.

Professor Ely's views on the relations of the Church to modern society have attracted much attention for many years. Naturally they do not claim large space in his latest work, but were fully set forth in a little volume published in 1889, a new edition of which has recently appeared.\* The essays collected in this book embody some of the earliest pleas made by any American writer for a

\* Social Aspects of Christianity, and Other Essays. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 171. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 90 cents.

recognition and emphasis of the social side of the Church's mission. Very recently several contributions have been made to the literature of religio-social reform by American writers whose thinking has been directed along the lines laid down in Dr. Ely's essays. Dr. Josiah Strong's book entitled "The New Era" appeared last summer, and was reviewed in this magazine at the time.\* The work is characterized by a most effective presentation of statistics and careful deductions therefrom. The necessity of co-operation among religious forces is the central truth which Dr. Strong enunciates and emphasizes.

As suggestive of certain definite reforms in society into which the energies of the modern Church should be projected, the essays of Professor Commons are worthy of note.<sup>†</sup> This writer believes that the Church is commissioned to deal with the problems of poverty, of temperance and of municipal, State and national politics. His point of view is distinctly that of the scientific sociologist, within the Church, thoroughly possessed of the humanitarian impulse which is behind the words of Professor Ely and Doctor Strong.

From what has been said of the three authors already mentioned, it will be rightly inferred that appeals to the

sober judgment of their readers occupy a large portion of their writings. This can hardly be said of the lectures and addresses by Professor Herron.\* Holding the unique chair of Applied Christianity in Iowa College, this new leader among Christian sociologists finds his mission in arousing the slumbering conscience of the Church, and this he seeks to do by fervid appeals to the heart rather than to the head. His message, as he utters it, is the logic of Ely, Strong and Commons on fire. No member of the group surpasses him in the "art of putting things," and the things that he puts before his constituency of students and Church members are truths that the twentieth century is likely to value more highly than the nineteenth does. His whole call to the Church of to-day is embodied in this sentence: "The Church was not sent to be an institutional dominion, but a sacrificial and redemptive life in the world."

The vigorous Western college which Dr. Herron serves is taking an advanced position in the field of religious education. Next month it will be the rallying point of the forces represented by the American Institute of Christian Sociology, a national organization which, to judge from the literary vigor of its leading spirits, is not likely to lack in vitality as it widens the circle of its influence.

\* See REVIEW OF REVIEWS, September, 1893.

<sup>†</sup> Social Reform and the Church. By John R. Commons. 16mo, pp. 186. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents. (See REVIEW OF REVIEWS, May, 1894.)

\* The Christian Society. By George D. Herron, D.D. 12mo, pp. 153. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Muhammadans in India 1001-1761. By J. D. Rees, C.E.I. 16mo, pp. 202. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

The author of "The Muhammadans in India" traverses ground which to most American readers, even to those of scholarly bent, is truly a *terra incognita*. Perhaps one of the most striking things in the book is the unusual spelling adopted—particularly in the case of the name used to designate the prophet of Islam. We are assured, however, that the spelling of proper names is according to the system authorized by the government of India.

A Short History of the Crusades. By J. I. Momber, D.D. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. Momber's aim in the preparation of this work has been "to give to busy people a narrative of the grand drama of the Crusades." He tells the story in a succinct and vivid way; his treatment of the whole subject is clearly based on a discriminating use of authorities, and as a compact presentation of the theme the book will probably prove more useful than any of its predecessors in the field.

Europe, 1598-1715. By Henry Offley Wakeman, M.A. Period V. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.40.

Although chronologically fifth in the series of "Periods of European History," the present work is the third to appear, Periods I (A.D. 476-918) and VII (A.D. 1789-1815) having preceded it in publication. The scheme of the series differs from that of the "Epochs of History" in that the record of the centuries is more closely followed, with less effort to group the facts about certain central events or movements. In the present volume, however, the author finds that the development of France gives a sort of unity to the history of the seventeenth century, the period under review. Round that development, and in relation to it, most of the other nations of Europe fall into their appropriate positions and play their parts in the drama of the world's progress."

Town Life in the Fifteenth Century. By Mrs. J. R. Green. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 457, 476. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$5.

As the late John Richard Green was one of the first of England's historians to adequately appreciate the importance and meaning of municipal life in the national development, so his widow is one of the first of English scholars to attempt a critical and sustained study of that life. The period she has chosen may not be regarded as a very interesting one, but she has seized upon the distinctly interesting phases of the period. From her point of view the boroughs of the fifteenth century were "the schools in which the new middle class received its training for service in the field of national politics, and the laboratories in which they made their most fruitful experiments in administration." The common life of the towns is studied in the light of the vast industrial and commercial changes of the time. The guilds and crafts of those days are faithfully portrayed, and the salient features of mediæval society receive painstaking treatment.

The Struggle of Protestant Dissenters for Religious Toleration in Virginia. By Henry McIlwaine, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 67. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Professor McIlwaine's monograph treats of the period which began with the year 1649 and ended with the French and Indian War. This period embraced the rise of the Quakers in Virginia, the settlement of French Huguenots and Germans on the frontiers, and later the influx of Presbyterians and other Dissenters, especially among the Scotch-Irish immigrants. This study fittingly supplements that of Dr. Daniel R. Randall on "A Puritan Colony in Maryland" (Johns Hopkins Studies. 1886).

Sources of the Constitution of the United States Considered in Relation to Colonial and English History. By C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Stevens holds the view now generally accepted by scholars as to the English origin of American civil institutions. Those who are interested in the theory of Dutch influence broached by Douglas Campbell will find opposing arguments forcibly presented in this volume. Possibly the author is inclined to underrate the value of the work done by American students in the field of their own institutional history. None of the conclusions reached by Dr. Stevens will seem novel to them.

Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln. Comprising His Speeches, Letters, State Papers and Miscellaneous Writings. Edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 695, 770. New York: The Century Company.

As a fitting supplement to their monumental life of Lincoln, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay have prepared a two-volume edition of his complete works. Everything of public interest that Lincoln wrote, from his address to the voters of Sangamon County, in 1832, to his last public speech, as President, in April, 1865, may be found in these volumes. The names of the editors form a sufficient guaranty of the trustworthiness of the work.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Edited, with additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. IV. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Volume IV of Mr. Wheatley's edition of the famous diary contains the entries from the first of January, 1664, to the middle of 1665. The four illustrations include a portrait of Pepys from the picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and a portrait of the Duke of York, later James Second, from the painting by Sir Peter Lely. The external equipment of this edition, which is added to Bohn's "Historical Library," is as admirable as the editorial supervision.

Recollections of a Virginian in the Mexican, Indian and Civil Wars. By Gen. Dabney Herndon Maury. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons \$1.50.

General Maury, recently United States Minister to Colombia, has recorded his recollections in the spirit of a soldier and a faithful son of the Old Dominion. He has adopted a plain, straightforward style, easy and anecdotal, and his experiences have enabled him to give the reader some glimpses of Stonewall Jackson, Lee, Grant, Scott and other eminent military Americans. General Maury, after graduation from West Point, saw service in the Mexican War, in wars with the Indians, and at the outbreak of the Civil War immediately entered the ranks of the Confederacy. His pages will be of special interest to Virginians, but there is much in them which will entertain a wider public.

"Junius" Revealed by His Surviving Grandson, H. R. Francis. Octavo, pp. 82. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Another volume is added to the already extensive literature of the "Junius" controversy. The author, H. R. Francis, makes a résumé of the evidence in support of the claims of his grandfather, Philip Francis, to the authorship of the famous letters.

A Canadian Manual on the Procedure at Meetings of Municipal Councils and Public Bodies Generally. By J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D. Octavo, pp. 452. Toronto: The Carswell Company.

Mr. Bourinot's manual is intended to do for parliamentary procedure in Canada what Cushing's, Robert's and Reed's Rules do for public assemblies in the United States. It contains not only the rules of Parliament, but regulations for the procedure of all kinds of public meetings. One chapter is devoted to the procedure of church assemblies and courts.

Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. Paper, 8vo, pp. 222. Baltimore: American Economic Association. \$1.

Progressive taxation, as usually understood, is based on the popular desire to secure what Mill called "equality of sacrifice." It is assumed that a man worth \$20,000 can bear a tax of 1 per cent, as easily as a man worth \$10,000 can endure half that rate. The whole matter receives new significance from the present discussion of a national income tax in this country. Hence the timeliness of Professor Seligman's monograph, which is the first complete presentation of the subject in the English language. The author himself concludes, however, that the practical difficulties in the way of any general application of the principle of progressive taxation are almost insuperable, and that for the United States the only tax to which the progressive scale is at present applicable is the inheritance tax.

Relation of Taxation to Monopolies. By Emory R. Johnson. Paper, 8vo, pp. 93. Philadelphia: Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Science. 25 cents.

Dr. Johnson discusses in his paper the basis of monopolies, setting forth their real nature, and classifying them as sharers in the surplus arising from production, and elaborates so much of the general theory of taxation as pertains to taxes levied with the sole purpose of yielding the state a revenue.

The Control of the Purse in the United States Government. By Ephraim D. Adams. Paper, 8vo, pp. 63. Lawrence, Kan.: The University Quarterly.

It is a principle of our federal constitution that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, rather than in the Senate. So broad a construction has been put on this privilege that the House has practically assumed control over all financial matters. The theory of the constitution is that the people, through their representatives, shall have the direction of all expenditures. Do the people, in fact, exert such control? This is the question which Dr. Adams undertakes to answer in this monograph on the "Control of the Purse." He concludes that while budgetary legislation is of the greatest importance to the nation (free trade, protection, pensions, and internal improvements being questions of the budget), the vote of the people does not really determine legislative action on matters connected with public revenues and expenditures. The committee system renders the accountability of representatives to their constituents practically impossible. The writer discusses various proposed reforms intended to secure effective responsibility to the voters, but concedes that every one of these involves a change in the theory of our constitution, since a partial union of executive and legislative functions is required. Dr. Adams is fully justified, we think, in his contention that the demand of the times is for a responsible government, which, he asserts, "must always interpret honestly and put in force promptly whatever seems to be the nation's clearly expressed will." The monograph bears every evidence of exhaustive and critical research.

Public Libraries in America. By William I. Fletcher, M.A. 16mo, pp. 169. Boston: Robert Brothers. \$1.

Mr. Fletcher has succeeded in bringing together in a compact volume a great deal of useful and interesting information about libraries. Especially to be commended is the discussion of the relations of the library and the community. There are also many valuable suggestions to persons concerned with the starting or administration of public libraries. The professional librarian knows where to look for the established aids of his craft, but the library trustee in the small town has heretofore been almost without a guide in his labors. This little manual will serve admirably as such a guide. The chapter on classification is separately printed.

Proceedings of a Conference on the Care of Dependent and Delinquent Children in the State of New York. Paper, 8vo, pp. 170. New York: State Charities Aid Association. 20 cents.

The papers and discussions at the conference called last November by the New York State Charities Aid Association to deliberate concerning the care of dependent and delinquent children are of permanent value. An immense amount of useful statistical matter is presented in convenient form. Of especial importance is the concluding paper, prepared by the Association, on the support of children at public expense in the private institutions of New York City.

Report on Governmental Maps for Use in Schools. Paper, 12mo, pp. 65. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 30 cents.

Woman's New Opportunity. By Daniel Greenleaf Thompson. Paper, 12mo, pp. 16. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 25 cents.

Industrial Training in Reformatory Institutions. By Franklin H. Briggs. Paper, 8vo, pp. 13. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

#### PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND MORALS.

Fallen Angels. By One of Them. Octavo, pp. 246. London: Gay & Bird.

What, then, is the significance and value of this pitiable human life, of its suffering and degradation? "Granted that human life is mean, how d.d we find it out?" Speculating upon such questions as these the anonymous author of the present work has arrived at the theory—and sh. (?) distinctly states that her solution is only hypothetical, and in our present state of knowledge, incapable of proof—which seems to the writer consistent and consolatory. "The main suggestion of this work, then, is that human beings were angels, and dwelt originally in purity and light, as emanations from the Divine; but that having fallen, we are being graciously led back to Heaven by gradations of instruction." This view is worked out in a series of short chapters containing supporting evidence from an exceedingly wide range of reading—from Edna Lyall and Marie Corelli to Virgil and Dante in the orig-

inal. The author rests the hypothesis largely upon a belief in a righteous and loving God, and writes with a strong Christian bias. The style is fortunately extremely simple and elevated; the book is a suggestive one, it is seriously written with a desire of satisfying the reason and the soul. It is not probable that the majority of readers will be won to the hypothesis of this "fallen angel," but those who love the realm of mystical speculation will not consider it a waste of time to ponder over these pages.

Hume : With Helps to the Study of Berkeley. Essays. By Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 334. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

The sixth volume of Huxley's "Collected Essays" is mainly devoted to David Hume, whose character and philosophy seem to Mr. Huxley to be of the highest value. In the preface of the present volume the scientist takes occasion to commend Descartes and modern philosophy in general, and in his brusque manner to give another kindly blow at the idealists. In contrast to the teaching of Socrates—"the first agnostic," Mr. Huxley calls him—"the Platonic philosophy is probably the grandest example of the unscientific use of the imagination extant; and it would be hard to estimate the amount of detriment to clear thinking effected, directly and indirectly, by the theory of ideas, on the one hand, and by the unfortunate doctrine of the baseness of matter, on the other."

The Diseases of the Will. By Th. Ribot. 12mo, pp. 140. Chicago : Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Ribot's works, while scientific to the extreme, are written in so clear a style and are so representative of one of the great lines of study in our day that they appeal to any intelligent reader who is interested in the problems of psychology. The Open Court Publishing Company furnishes the public with an authorized translation, by Merwin-Marie Snell, of the eighth edition of "*Les Maladies de la Volonté*." The scientist's conclusion in this short monograph is that the will of rational man "is an extremely complex and unstable co-ordination, fragile by its very superiority, because it is 'the highest force which nature has yet developed—the last consummate blossom of all her marvelous works.'"

Courage. By Charles Wagner. 12mo, pp. 237. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Wagner's name was made familiar to the American public, especially to the young people of the country, by a translation of his "Youth" which appeared some months ago. The new work which bears the appropriate title "Courage" addresses itself to all earnest young persons and is intended to place before their minds and hearts a "few necessary suggestions for a working ideal." Mr. Wagner seems to have felt the strong currents of evil which oppress our moral day, and in vigorous opposition to pessimism and laxity of principle and acquiescence to arbitrary convention, he urges the necessity of individual energy, and a courageous, intelligent stand for the right. The author's style and treatment are very simple and fitted for wide popular reading, but the ideas back of them are by no means shallow; they herald, so let us hope, a deeper moral spirit among the young people of our generation. The book is a companionable stimulus, not a labored treatise. It can harm no one and to many may prove of high service. Among Mr. Wagner's chapters are those upon "The Value of Life," "Obedience," "Simplicity," "Heroic Education," "Effort and Work," "Manly Honor," etc.

#### RELIGION, CHURCH HISTORY AND MISSIONS.

Was the Apostle Peter Ever at Rome? By Rev. Mason Gallagher, D.D. 12mo, pp. 265. New York : The Methodist Book Concern. \$1.

Dr. Gallagher's book, which is written from the standpoint of an aggressive Protestantism, is introduced by Dr. John Hall. The author's aim has been to show that the Papal claim to a direct descent from St. Peter is fallacious. He has examined an extended list of authorities, Catholic and Protestant, particularly those eminent in legal qualifications, and his paper consist largely of direct quotation of their opinions. Dr. Gallagher's conclusion after investigation of the testimony of the Bible, of the early Church fathers, and of modern scholarship, is that it is not at all probable the Apostle Peter was ever in the Eternal City. The author's labor has been one of zeal, if not of calm disinterestedness. He believes that the question considered is a very important one. "If this main pillar of the Roman Catholic Church thus seen to rest on quicksand, why may not other supports of that institution be equally insecure?"

Papers of the Jewish Woman's Congress, Held at Chicago September 4, 5, 6 and 7. Octavo, pp. 270. Philadelphia : Jewish Publication Society of America.

The gathering of the Jewish women as a branch of the Parliament of Religions, last autumn, was a success beyond expectation. It resulted in a national organization, and the longest paper of the present volume is explanatory of the need and the purpose of an American association of Jewish women. Other papers give historical matter relating to the position of woman in the Judaistic system from ancient times to recent, to women in Jewish literature, to present condition of their charitable work in America, and to other kindred topics. The papers are of a high order and indicate a progressive and liberal spirit.

Amid Greenland Snows ; or, The Early History of Arctic Missions. By Jesse Page. 12mo, pp. 160. New York : Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

The author of this little volume has chosen a rather remote field of missionary history for investigation and has been able to write a very simple narrative which either a child or a grown person interested in missions may read with pleasure. Some attention is given to the customs and religious ideas of the Greenlanders, but the value of the book is its story of the heroism and persistent purpose of Hans Egede, who went as a pioneer missionary from Norway early in the eighteenth century, and of the Moravian brethren who followed. There are a number of illustrations.

James Gilmour and His Boys. By Richard Lovett, M.A. 12mo, pp. 288. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

James Gilmour, who passed away only three years ago, stands prominent in the annals of missionary history as the "Apostle of Mongolia." The contents of Mr. Lovett's new volume consist largely of letters written by the missionary to his little boys at school in England. These letters, many of which are in *fac-simile* of the manuscript, show the heart of a simple and enthusiastic nature, and they relate a good many interesting things about the people and the Christian evangelist's life in Mongolia. A map and a large number of illustrations will serve to increase the attractiveness of the little work to young people.

Broken Bread for Serving Disciples. By Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Needham. 12mo, pp. 224. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Needham, well-known evangelists, have prepared a volume which may be considered a companion to their earlier issues, "Bible Briefs." These chapters are exceedingly brief outlines and suggestive thoughts upon cardinal evangelistic themes, which are usable for sermons or talks. They are written in a spirit of devotion to the cause, even to the point of sacrifice of much that the world holds dear, and are, as the title hints, eminently Biblical in tone.

The Bible in Private and Public. By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 50. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.

Doctor Pierson's pamphlet is largely devoted to practical suggestions concerning the purpose and most efficient methods of reading the Bible in public.

#### CRITICISM, ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Tennyson : His Art and Relation to Modern Life. By Stopford A. Brooke, M.A. 12mo, pp. 516. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

A twelvemonth or so ago we chronicled in these columns the appearance of Mr. Stopford Brooke's scholarly and entertaining volume upon the very earliest literature of England. But Mr. Brooke has been a life-long and earnest student of the literary art of his own time as well as that of by-gone years. His study of Tennyson is a sober and noble piece of work, and without any doubt will take a high place among the really helpful commentaries upon the late poet laureate. Mr. Brooke's title suggests correctly the broad human spirit in which he approaches his subject. In fact it is Tennyson as a moral force through the agency of beauty and as teacher and interpreter of the inner life who appeals chiefly to the author, though he does not neglect the poet's mastery over the technical possibilities of verse. To Mr. Brooke Tennyson was a prophet, an apostle of the beauty and worth of human life amidst the beauty and awe of nature, and in presence of the sure mystery of immortality; an egoist upon principle, and that he might by a physical, personal seclusion enlarge in other men the scope of spiritual experience. The introductory pages consider the laureate as an artist, his relation to Christianity and to social politics. Mr. Brooke's general method has been to follow the chronological order of the poet's production, so that we are enabled to trace his development from the first weak "Poems of Two Brothers" in 1827

down to the last work. A very large space is given to the "Idylls of the King," and there are separate chapters upon "Speculative Theology" and "The Nature-Poetry." While Mr. Brooke's respect and appreciation of the poet are deep, he shows his critical ability when he points out Tennyson's failure to grasp the meaning of the modern democratic movement and the larger social hopes of our day. "Through the whole of Tennyson's poetry about the problem of man's progress this [conservative] view of his does damage to the poetry, lowers the note of beauty, of aspiration, of fire, of passion, and lessens the use of his poetry to the cause of freedom." And it may not be amiss to give Mr. Brooke's own opinion upon the question of a social regeneration: "For my part, I do not think we have any right to think of a heaven for others, much less of a heaven for ourselves in the world to come, until we are wholly determined to make this world a heaven for our fellow-men, and are hoping, believing, loving and working for that and for its realization not in a thousand or a million years, but in a nearer and nearer future. That should be the passion in his heart and the fire in his verse."

*Studies in the Evolution of English Criticism.* By Laura Johnson Wylie. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

The study of literary criticism has within the past few years been finding place for itself in the work of our higher institutions of learning. Miss Wylie's series of studies is published under the auspices of Yale University, and it is interesting as an evidence of this renaissance of critical study and as one of the first results to scholarship of the opening of post-graduate courses to women at New Haven. Miss Wylie's book, which treats of Dryden, "The Evolution Out of Classicism," "The German Sources of Coleridge's Criticism" and of Coleridge himself, is a readable and valuable volume for any one seriously interested in English literature, and it is a proof that a doctor's thesis may be an attractive piece of literature itself, without offending the canons of research.

*English Prose. Selections with Critical Introductions.* Edited by Henry Craik. Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 611. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.

The second volume of Mr. Craik's "English Prose," which covers the period of the sixteenth century up to the Restoration, opens with Francis Bacon and closes with L'Estrange. The editor's general introduction is a critical survey of the whole period in so far as it is concerned with the writing of prose English, and with the selections from each writer are given biographical outlines and critical summaries by various hands. Many eminent and familiar names appear in the "Contents": of the somewhat more than forty authors from whom selections are taken most space is given to Lord Clarendon and to Milton. Mr. Craik's series can hardly fail to be of eminent service to all students of the general development of English style and thought.

*Selections from the Poetry and Prose of Thomas Gray.* Edited by William Lyon Phelps. 12mo, pp. 229. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

Mr. Phelps' name has been recently and favorably introduced to the educational world through the agency of his "Beginnings of the English Romantic Movement." In editing Gray he has been particularly careful to follow the authentic texts. All the important poems are included, arranged in chronological order, with extensive notes and considerable selections from Gray's prose. A portrait of the poet is given, a bibliography, and Mr. Phelps has written of some interesting things in his introduction. The book belongs to the "Atheneum Press Series."

*Wayside Sketches.* By Eben J. Loomis. 12mo, pp. 188. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The reader of Mr. Loomis' essays will not find any profound utterances upon man or nature, but he may while away a leisure moment by enjoying a simple account of some of the author's strolls afield in the neighborhood of Washington. The author has also given here and there a bit of easy verse upon out-door subjects, and a few chapters having an infusion of fiction might fall under the title fantasy. Mr. Loomis is one of the large band of present-day writers who can "confidently recommend quiet walks in the country, and a loving observation of the processes of nature as a cure for unhealthy introspection, to say nothing of ennui and dyspepsia."

*In Maiden Meditation.* By E. V. A. 16mo, pp. 217. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The quality the reader will find in these chapters bears no slight resemblance to that of the ever-classic "Reveries of a Bachelor," and it is not at all improbable that an acquaintance with Ik Marvel's imaginings stimulated the preparation of a kindred, companion series of meditations from the other

side of the question. Love is here the important, the underlying, though not the sole theme; love as it presents itself to a charming and philosophizing young woman "After the Ball,"

"After Dinner," and after that one satisfying summer when friendship deepened into passion. The surface of these meditations is light and changeable, but beneath there is the power and the mystery of a woman's heart-life. In hours of gentle reverie young men and young women and all who can still sympathize with the impulsiveness and uncertainty of youth will very probably be entertained and more or less moved by these graceful and confidential essays.

*With the Wild Flowers, from Pussy-Willow to Thistle-Down.* By E. M. Hardinge. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.

The essays which are here gathered have for the most part heretofore appeared in *Demorest's Family Magazine* and in the *New York Evening Post*. They are botanical rather than literary in spirit, but are written in an easy, untechnical style, and are worthy of kind reception by the lovers of plant-lore. A large number of simple illustrations are given and the text is thoroughly indexed.

*Shakespeare's Comedy of the Two Gentlemen of Verona.* With preface, glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz, M.A. 16mo, pp. 120. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents.

*Shakespeare's Comedy of the Merry Wives of Windsor.* With preface, glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz, M.A. 16mo, pp. 156. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents.

The "Temple" edition of Shakespeare is in cozy and dainty pocket form. The text, which is that of the "Cambridge" edition, is supplemented by a preface, glossary and a few notes by Israel Gollancz. Each volume contains a suitable frontispiece, the one in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" being the Chandon portrait of Shakespeare, after the engraving of J. Cochran.

#### FICTION.

*In Varying Moods.* By Beatrice Harraden. American Copyright Edition. 16mo, pp. 294. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.



MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN.

The sudden and extended popularity which has recently crowned the success of "Ships that Pass in the Night" guarantees a public that will await with eagerness any production from Beatrice Harraden's pen. It might be hard to specify with accuracy the qualities which differentiate the short chapters of "In Varying Moods" from a thousand other chapters that escape notice in current literature. It is plain that we are interested in the people themselves—in these men and women who so often have sorrow as the close companion of life, who struggle on, suffering and perhaps in their own estimation failing, who touch us because they are real human beings. It evidences noble power in the fiction writer when his work interests us in character and mental habit rather than in events, adventurous or other. Miss Harraden's plot in "Ships that Pass in the Night" was slight and it might have

been still more slight without injuring the real meaning of the story. In "A Bird of Passage," one of the short sketches of the new volume, the author shows herself capable of presenting a "situation" (but even that, to be sure, is something different from an *event*) ; and in the same chapter proves herself appreciative of the humorous side of life. The other episodes of the collection are all serious and essentially moral in their bearing. They are more than serious; they have something of the same flavor of the pathetic which penetrates "Ships that Pass in the Night." The manner in which Miss Harraden dwells upon the uncertainties and disappointments of existence, the human helplessness beneath the hand of fate, recalls to some extent "The Story of an African Farm" and passages in "Dreams," "At the Green Dragon," "The Painter and His Picture," "The Clockmaker and His Wife," "An Idyll of London" and the allegorical sketch "Sorrow and Joy," which complete the contents of "In Varying Moods," are all saturated with the calm sadness of resignation. If one was inclined to ask the author why she does not place a more happy lot of people in her pages, she might very possibly answer, "I give you people whom I have seen with the bodily eye or with the eye of imagination, and I also ask you how under the conditions in which you see them they could be genuine men and women and be particularly cheerful." At least the various individuals into whose inner history Miss Harraden gives us a glimpse—farmer's daughter, author, artist, or clockmaker, as the case may be—have had an experience. Each can say "Vixi," and any one who can say that has something which appeals to the rest of us. "In Varying Moods" will not pass into literary annals as a great book or as opening an epoch, but it is on nearly all counts worth reading and it is being read.

**Kerrigan's Quality.** By Jane Barlow. 12mo, pp. 216. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Jane Barlow, whose delightful "Irish Idylls" have already reached a sixth edition, follows the leadership of many a short story writer in attempting a full-fledged novel. While "Kerrigan's Quality" may not be a piece of fiction of the very highest achievement, it is a story of great interest and of undoubted success. The people of "Quality" to whom the authoress introduces us are well enough in their way, but they are after all but the pivots about which revolve the essential interests of the novel. Kerrigan himself is a character of marked and attractive individuality, being an Irish bachelor approaching forty, who has returned to his native shores after an extended absence in Australia, made suddenly wealthy by the will of an uncle. Yet probably the highest value of the story as a work of art remains of the same kind as that in Irish Idylls : the sayings and doings of the minor personages in the aggregate give us an intimate and accurate insight into the life of a very poor little Irish village, exceedingly provincial, and so close to the sea that the very potato fields are frequently injured by the Atlantic. This life is thrown into relief by contrast with the wider experience of the traveled Kerrigan and with the family of rank which passes in local gossip under the appellation of "Kerrigan's Quality," because it occupies for some time the "Big House" which the ex-Australian had bought. The tragic drowning of a young lady belonging to this family gives a sombre coloring to the later pages of the story. This village life is monotonous, terribly so, but it is deeply human, and when it passes into fiction under the care of an artist it becomes as interesting as the life of the aristocratic or any exceptional class of society.

**A Journey in Other Worlds : A Romance of the Future.** By John Jacob Astor. 12mo, pp. 476. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

One of the books upon which large public attention has been centered during the past few weeks is Mr. John Jacob Astor's "Journey in Other Worlds." It is a series of speculations with the slightest thread of a story interwoven, of the state of human society, especially of its material, scientific achievement, in the year 2000, together with a vision of the wonders of Jupiter and Saturn. This latter planet, reached as the other by a party of explorers from the earth (who utilize a force called apergy, which opposes gravitation) and gives new meaning to "shuffle off this mortal coil" is found to be the abode of departed spirits. Upon Saturn, Mr. Astor's imagination revels in a mystical view of the inner spiritual meaning of our existence, as in Jupiter and on the earth it dreams of material advancement. The author finds opportunity to mention some of the latest discoveries and theories of astronomy, and in general he works out the life of the future with such detail as to give the sense of reality. This book with its serious imaginings of the "Looking Backward" type and its mystical speculation with a bit of flavor of theosophy and with its bold and picturesque portrayal of yet-to-be-invented inventions and yet-to-be-visited worlds, which recalls very strongly the style of Jules Verne, is a fascinating work. The nine full-page illustrations by Dan Beard are a helpful stimulus to the reader's imagination.

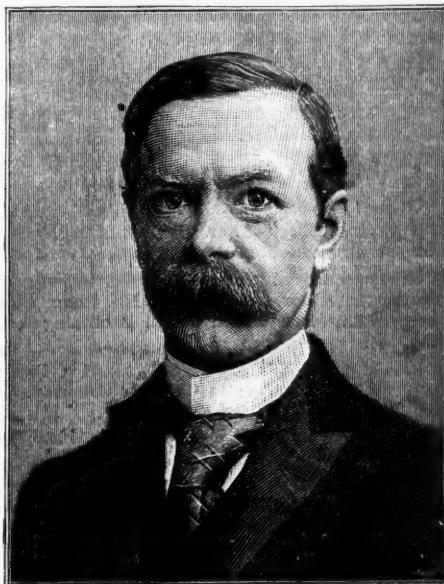
**Lay Down Your Arms : The Autobiography of Martha von Tilling.** By Bertha von Suttner. Authorized

translation. 12mo, pp. 447. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Holmes, the translator of this volume, undertook his task at the request of a Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association. His version, which has been revised by the authoress, now appears in a second edition. Aside from the interest of the work as a piece of fiction, its bearing upon the problem of war and the present military conditions of the great European States has given the book a large circulation. The translator believes that it will do much to form an intelligent public demand for arbitration as a substitute for war among civilized nations in the near future.

**The Man in Black.** By Stanley J. Weyman. 12mo, pp. 212. New York : Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

As in previously noticed works, Mr. Weyman's "Man in Black" carries us back to the stirring times of Richelieu, but



MR. STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

the great cardinal is not the hero of the story. That part is played by a brave though naturally timid little chap who goes through a number of exciting adventures, which reach a happy conclusion before we read "the end." The old Paris astrologer is also an interesting figure. Mr. Weyman's vigorous, direct style, which tells the story well and attempts nothing else, offers a refreshing change from the analytic novelists of the day. There is little psychology in his form of historical romance, but there is nothing dull, and lovers of a story of adventure, whether young or old, are indebted to his pen. The "Man in Black" is well illustrated by Wal Paget and H. M. Paget.

**Hypnotic Tales and Other Tales.** By James L. Ford. Paper, 12mo, pp. 220. New York : George H. Richmond & Co. 50 cents.

George H. Richmond & Co. have ventured to throw upon the market a new edition of Mr. Ford's funny *Puck* prose sketches, with illustrations by the *Puck* artists. Mr. Ford's humor rings true and conveys considerable gentle satire on phases of New York City life, on traditional New England characters, etc. One laughs heartily at these bits of extravagant fun poking, but he sees nearly always a point worth noting.

**My Two Wives.** By One of Their Husbands. The "Unknown" Library. 16mo, pp. 196. New York : Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.

In these pages Mr. "Timothy Moleskin," who is supposedly a London grocer in the neighborhood of forty years of age, relates some of the interesting and varied experiences of his married life. Suffice it to say that the account is amusing

throughout and just the thing to make some dull summer hour pass pleasantly. With the first Mrs. Moleskin the hero does not enjoy any considerable amount of happiness, but his second choice is a much more fortunate one, and the touch of pathos upon the last page is of that pleasant quality which belongs to a new and rejoicing parent.

**A Modern Wizard.** By Rodrigues Ottolengui. 12mo, pp. 434. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

A series of stories of the "detective class" has rapidly come from Mr. Ottolengui's pen. "*A Modern Wizard*" has many of the elements of the wildest romance, but the author's analytical and objective method gives the reader a certain sense of reality. In part the story is the record of a strange murder case in New York; it deals with some of the tragic possibilities of hypnotic power, has a lively movement and is worthy to take a high place among the novels of its class.

**The Lone House.** By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, pp. 235. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

**Found Guilty.** By Frank Barrett. 12mo, pp. 339. New York : Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

**How Like a Woman.** By Florence Marryat. 12mo, pp. 324. New York : Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

**Mr. Bailey-Martin.** By Percy White. 12mo, pp. 318. New York : Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

**The Damascus Road.** By Léon de Tinséau. Paper, 12mo, pp. 344. New York : George H. Richmond & Co. 50 cents.

**Out of Bohemia : A Story of Paris Student Life.** By Gertrude Christian Fosdick. 16mo, pp. 236. New York : George H. Richmond & Co.

**Broken Links. A Love Story.** By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo, pp. 327. New York : Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

**'96 : A Romance of Utopia.** By Frank Rosewater. Paper, 12mo, pp. 268. Omaha : The Utopia Company. 50 cents.

**A Modern Buccaneer.** By Rolf Boldrewood. 12mo, pp. 344. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

#### POETRY.

**Selections from the Writings of Edward Randall Knowles, L.L.D.** 12mo, pp. 43. Boston : J. Stillman Smith & Co.

Doctor Edward Randall Knowles, one of the most eminent among the orthodox Catholics of this country, whose name has been prominent in public notice within the past few months, is a poet and a prose writer of power. In the very small but handsomely appearing volume of selections from his writings we are enabled to catch something of the spirit of his religious belief. There are included poems of spiritual aspiration and faith, several Latin hymns, a few secular verses, and in prose an essay upon "The True Christian Science," and a philosophic-religious chapter upon "The Supremacy of the Spiritual." Doctor Knowles is yet a man not much beyond thirty, and many believe him to be the rising poet of Catholicism in America.

**A Song of Companies, and Other Poems.** By Orrin Cedesman Stevens. 12mo, pp. 110. Holyoke, Mass. : H. C. Cady Printing Co. 50 cents.

"Companies of Children," "Companies of Friends," "Companies of Singers," "Companies of Fighters," are among the groups to which Mr. Stevens pays poetical homage. The author is a moralizer and has an extreme fondness for personification of abstract qualities. Some of the shorter poems, including a number of sonnets, in the later pages of the volume are simpler and more poetic than the longer poems. Some are of excellent meaning and expression.

**Sea Rhymes.** By Ernest Wright. Paper, 12mo, pp. 192. New York : Published by the Author, 201 East Twelfth street. 50 cents.

Mr. Wright is not a poet and his verses have no claim to be judged as art, but he has an old sailor's hearty appetite for story telling, and he has written out, with passable, sometimes even excellent, metrical effect three genuine yarns of a tar-

There is a certain ruggedness and honest frankness in these rhymes which offer a refreshing refuge to a reader tired of Swinburnian sentiment or the over-finish of modern verse. Mr. Wright's little book, which he has ventured to publish himself, is a curiosity in current literature. It is not without its human interest also, and its three complete stories have enough of adventure and of the spirit of the sea to make them an agreeable recreation.

**A Few Poems on Hawaii, China and America.** By Vernon D. Collins. Paper, 12mo, pp. 86. Washington : Published by the Author.

The first portion of this booklet records in rhymed octosyllabic verse an outline of the history of Hawaii, which the author has twice visited. The majority of the poems are paraphrases from ancient classical Chinese odes, and are not without a certain interest, though they cannot be called artistic. The author tells us that he "has spent nearly twenty years in China, mingled much among her people, and been a diligent student of her literature and life."

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

**The Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.** By Joseph Landon, F.G.S. 12mo, pp. 478. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

Mr. Landon is an English educator who has had a large experience in teaching and has been for nearly twenty-five years a lecturer upon the subject of school management, in a training college. His work is a systematic and elaborate treatise, from the artistic rather than the scientific standpoint, intended to be of practical service to students of method and child education in the schools generally. A careful arrangement and the use of several sizes of type, together with a very complete index and some blank pages for notes, render the volume of greater worth as a text-book. Among Mr. Landon's chapters are those upon "General View of Oral Teaching," "Typical Methods of Procedure," "Notes of Lessons," "The Teaching Devices," and class management. After going over the ground suggested by these titles, he considers separately the principles involved in the teaching of "reading," "spelling and dictation," "writing," "arithmetic," "drawing," "geography," "English," and "elementary science." The work seems to be an important one in its field, and it is undoubtedly worthy of careful examination by the school-teacher and the teacher of school-teachers.

**Mathematics for Common Schools.** By John H. Walsh.

In three parts. Part I, Elementary Arithmetic ; Part II, Intermediate Arithmetic ; Part III, Higher Arithmetic. 12mo, pp. 212-458-803. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 40, 40 and 75 cents.

Mr. John H. Walsh, Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction at Brooklyn, has prepared an arithmetic for common schools, covering the work from the elements to a completion of a grammar school course. It is published in three volumes. The author mentions as the special features of his work its "division of the arithmetical portion into half yearly chapters instead of the ordinary arrangement by topics; the omission, as far as possible, of rules and definitions; the very great number and variety of the examples; the use of the equation in the solution of arithmetical problems . . . and the introduction of the elements of algebra and geometry."

**The School Room Guide to Methods of Teaching and School Management.** By E. V. DeGraff, A.M. Paper, 12mo, pp. 396. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

In preparing this one hundred and eleventh edition of DeGraff's "Guide," the publisher rearranged the original text where it seemed wise, and has furnished entirely new chapters upon drawing, penmanship and geography of North America, by competent educators. Mr. Bardeen gives place to the volume as Number Seven of his "Standard Teachers' Library."

**Meisterwerke des Mittelalters.** Von Carla Wenkebach. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.30.

Professor Wenkebach's work is somewhat out of the line of usual text-books in German. It contains selections translated into modern German from the great medieval Teutonic epics—*Parzival*, the *Nibelungenlied*, "*Tristan und Isolde*," etc., and from the prose works of Luther, Hans Sachs, from "*Das Volksbuch von Dr. Faust*," etc. A considerable number of notes (in modern German) are added. The ordinary reader as well as the student may find these pages a pleasant introduction to German literature in the middle ages and an outline of its greatest achievements.

**Schiller's Maria Stuart.** Edited, with notes, by Lewis A. Rhoades, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 256. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents

Mr. Rhoades is upon the staff of the German department at Cornell University. He has furnished some thirty pages of notes to the text of *Maria Stuart*, and in the introduction has aimed to help the student to an appreciation of the drama as a piece of literary art.

**Short Selections for Translating English into French.** Arranged by Paul Bercy. 12mo, pp. 137. New York : William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

The English selections of this little book are arranged progressively and are furnished with explanatory and grammatical notes. In themselves they are interesting, frequently anecdotal in nature or extracted from well-known literature. A few college examination papers in French are added.

**Chronique du Règne de Charles IX.** Par Prosper Mérimée. Edited, with notes, by P. Desages. Paper, 12mo, pp. 120. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

An adaptation for school use of one of the earliest works of Mérimée (1829). There are nearly twenty pages of notes.

**L'Oro e l'Orpello.** A Comedy in two Acts. By T. Gherardi del Testa. Paper, 12mo, pp. 68. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Mr. Thurber, of Cornell University, has prepared and annotated this Italian text in the belief that it is adapted for early reading.

**Agricultural Analysis: A Manual of Quantitative Analysis for Students of Agriculture.** By Frank T. Addyman, B.Sc. 12mo, pp. 200. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

**Practical Agricultural Chemistry for Elementary Students.** By J. Bernard Coleman and Frank T. Addyman. 12mo, pp. 96. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

These volumes are the work of English teachers in the field of agricultural chemistry and they are intended to be of service as text-books in that subject. Space is given to the description of necessary apparatus, and the arrangement of the text, which is furnished with sufficient illustration, is simple and logical.

**The Questions and Answers in Drawing Given at the Uniform Examinations of the State of New York Since June, 1892.** Paper, 12mo, pp. 75. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

#### EXPLORATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

**Headwaters of the Mississippi.** By Captain Willard Glazier. 12mo, pp. 527. Chicago : Rand, McNally & Co. \$2.50, \$3. \$4.

In 1881 Captain Willard Glazier, dissatisfied with the state of knowledge as to the headwaters of our great river, organized an expedition for the purpose of further discovery. The geographical world was soon notified of results, and for the past thirteen years a more or less vigorous contest has been waged over the true value of Captain Glazier's achievement. In his own words, the expedition of 1881 and a second one in 1891 convinced him that "there is a beautiful lake above and beyond Itasca wider and deeper than that lake, with woodland shores, with five constantly flowing streams for its feeders and in every way worthy of the position it occupies as the Primal Reservoir or True Source of the Father of Waters." Mr. Glazier prefixes to an interesting narrative account of these expeditions a view of the chief Mississippi River explorers from De Vaca, early in the sixteenth century, to Lamman in 1846. This summary occupies nearly one-half of the book. Mr. Pearce Giles, a member of the expedition of 1891, has written an extended appendix which gives his own view of the question and a formidable array of journalistic, scientific and governmental opinion on both sides of the case. A map of Lake Glazier and its feeders is given and a large number of full-page illustrations having some connection with the subject of the work. The student of Mississippi geography will find much of interest in these narratives and discussions.

**Aërial Navigation.** By J. G. W. Fijnje van Salverda. 12mo, pp. 209. New York : D. Appleton & Co.

This work of Mr. Fijnje has been translated from the Dutch by George E. Waring, Jr. The author was late Administrator of Public Works of the Netherlands. To the original essay have been added extracts from Langley's "Experiments in Aerodynamics" and "The Internal Work of the Wind," and from Holland's "Mechanical Flight." The book gives a short summary, largely in popular form, but of strictly scientific basis, of the development of aerial navigation from Montgolfier's balloon (1783) down to 1895. It can scarcely fail to be of interest to any thinking man, and one reads with a quickened pulse the opinion of capable and careful investigators that the era of successful air flights is very probable in the near future. The solution of the problem would, of course, or we may hopefully say will, to quote the closing words of Mr. Fijnje's essay, "exert a powerful influence on social conditions, of which we can now form no adequate idea." A number of illustrations of air ships add interest to the book.

**Electrical Measurements for Amateurs.** By Edward Trevert. 16mo, pp. 117. Lynn, Mass. : Bubier Publishing Co. \$1.

Mr. Trevert writes with the purpose of clearing up some of the difficulties connected with the measurement of electricity on the part of those "who are working on a small scale, and who have not been in a position to acquire a practical familiarity with the subject." His text is direct and simple and is explained by a number of illustrations.

**How to Make and Use the Telephone.** By George H. Cary, A.M. 16mo, pp. 117. Lynn, Mass. : Bubier Publishing Co. \$1.

Mr. Cary states that he has had many years of practical experience in telephone matters. He has prepared his small manual for the sake of giving useful information upon the points most important to the non-professional user of the telephone. A chapter upon "How to Make the Phonograph" is included, and a number of plain illustrations are given.

**A System of Lucid Shorthand.** Devised by William George Spencer, with a Prefatory Note by Herbert Spencer. 12mo, pp. 28. New York : D. Appleton & Co.

Herbert Spencer's father occupied himself for a decade or more in devising a system of shorthand, and the manuscript was ready for the press in 1843, but the matter of publication was never arranged during the life of the inventor. Now after fifty years the philosopher presents the scheme to the public, acting upon the conviction, "long since formed and still unshaken, that the lucid shorthand ought to replace ordinary writing."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Steps into Journalism: Helps and Hints for Young Writers.** By Edwin Llewellyn Shuman. 12mo, pp. 239. Evanston, Ill. : Correspondence School of Journalism. \$1.25.

Mr. Shuman's preface tells us that he has had newspaper experience upon Chicago journals in all the various capacities from printer's devil to editorial writer. His pages are directed mainly to aspirants in the journalist's profession, and, throwing aside the veil of conventional idealism, they picture a field which might prove uninviting to all but the few who are chosen. There are not as yet too many books which show the actual workings of the modern daily journal, and Mr. Shuman's, while written in a very practical and unliterary way, is bright and entertaining, and to some considerable extent informative. A person preparing for newspaper work as reporter or correspondent may find it very helpful.

**The Amateur Aquarist: How to Equip and Maintain a Self-Sustaining Aquarium.** By Mark Samuel. 12mo, pp. 124. New York : The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.

Mr. Samuel, who is aquarist to Columbia College, has brought together a number of practical suggestions regarding the preparation and maintenance of a "self-sustaining" aquarium. His directions are plain and to the point, and a goodly number of illustrations accompany the text.

**The Gem Encyclopedia: A Compendium of Ready References.** 32mo, pp. 48. Chicago : Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

A great deal of curious matter and much that is of use for serious reference is crowded into the closely-printed pages. Anecdotal and chronological tables are frequent.

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 The Last Fight of Joan of Arc. Andrew Lang.
- Manchester Quarterly.**—London. April.  
 The Literary Work of Mazzini. Thos. Newbigging.  
 Esthetics of Penmanship. E. E. Minton.  
 John Jarmyn. John Mortimer.  
 Western Gaelic Poetry and Song. William Dinsmore.  
 Celtic Song and Folk-Lore: Breton. Walter Butterworth.  
 Roman Beggars. C. E. Tyrer.  
 Ballads of the Fleet. Thos. Derby.
- Menorah Monthly.**—New York. May.  
 Peace and Good Will on Earth. M. Ellinger.  
 Why are You a Jew? R. Grossman.  
 The American Jew as Patriot and Soldier. Simon Wolf.  
 The Philosophy of Substantiation. Henry A. Mott.  
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- Methodist Review.**—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) May-June.  
 Conscience. Henry Graham.  
 Twice on Mars' Hill. R. T. Stevenson.  
 Dante Alighieri and the "New Life." L. O. Kuhns.  
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 The Pre-eminence of Faith. Frederick N. Upham.  
 Opportunities and Perils of the Epworth League. E. A. Schell.  
 Subjective Conditions Essential to Preaching. W. Swindells.  
 Removal of the Time Limit. E. N. Caswell.  
 The Reign of the Specialist in our Schools. Victor Wilker.
- Midland Monthly.**—Des Moines, Iowa. (Quarterly.) May.  
 A Far-Reaching Charity.—II. B. F. Tillinghast.  
 Nooks and Crannies of Scotland.—II. G. W. E. Hill.  
 Artesian Wells and Irrigation in the Dakotas. H. L. Chaffee.  
 Iowa College, Grinnell. H. S. McGowan.
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 On the Nature of Ästhetic Emotion. Bernard Bosanquet.  
 Freedom, Responsibility and Punishment. James H. Hyslop.  
 Time and the Hegelian Dialectic. J. Ellis McTaggart.  
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 Mr. Balfour's Refutation of Idealism. Arthur Eastwood.  
 A Reply to a Criticism. F. H. Bradley.
- Missionary Review of the World.**—New York. May.  
 True Charm and Power of Missions. Arthur T. Pierson.  
 Janinism. John Robson.  
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 A Missionary's Experience in Jamaica and Old Calabar. J. J. Fuller.

## Month.—London. May.

Dante and the "Divina Commedia." C. Kegan Paul.  
On the Secondary Education of Catholic Women.  
Modern Witchcraft and Modern Science. J. C. Heywood.  
Christ in Modern Theology.—VI. Rev. John Rickaby.  
Civil List Pensions. John Jackson.

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Madame Elizabeth. E. C. Price.  
Dante: His Times and His Work. Arthur J. Butler.  
Great Comets. J. E. Gore.  
The Fin-de-Siècle Girl. Louise J. Miln.  
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## Munsey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Artists and Their Work.  
The British Peerage. R. H. Titherington.  
Oliver Cromwell. Clifton S. Smith.  
F. Hopkinson Smith. Gilson Willets.  
American Composers. Rupert Hughes.  
Landseer and His Animals. John G. Waring.  
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## Music.—Chicago. May.

Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales.—I. John Moos.  
Cause and Effect in Piano Touch.  
Analysis of Mozart's Fantasie. Gertrude C. Peterson.

## National Review.—London. May.

The Home Rule Campaign. J. Chamberlain.  
The Duties of Authors. Leslie Stephen.  
Heresies in Salmon Fishing. Sir Herbert Maxwell.  
Kossuth. Sidney J. Low.  
A Stroll in Boccaccio's Country. Mrs. Ross.  
The House of Commons and the Indian Civil Service. Theodore Beck.  
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## National Stenographer.—Chicago. April.

The Phonographer's Professional Character. Kendrick C. Hill.  
Why Not Write Shay? F. R. McLaren.  
What Shall Stenographers Read? C. H. Rush.

## Natural Science.—London. May.

Continental Growth and Geological Periods. T. Mellard Read.  
Wind and Flight. W. Headley.  
Natural History of the Flower. John C. Willis.  
Geographical Distribution of Scorpions. R. I. Pocock.  
Recent Researches on Habits of Insects. G. H. Carpenter.

## New England Magazine.—Boston. May

The Landlord of the Wayside Inn. Mrs. C. Van D. Cheno-weth.  
John Brown in Springfield, Mass. H. A. Wright.  
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Maine at the World's Fair. C. P. Mattocks.  
A Boy's Recollections of Brook Farm. Arthur Sumner.  
"When Burbidge Played." Henry F. Randolph.  
The Jesuit Relations. Jane M. Parker.  
Hannah Adams, the Pioneer Woman in American Literature.  
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## New Review.—London. May.

Secrets from the Court of Spain.  
Telephones: Past, Present and Future. J. Henniker Heaton.  
The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.  
The Two Babylonians: London and Chicago. W. T. Stead.  
Our Domestic Servants. Lady Jeune.  
London Trees. Sir Herbert Maxwell.  
Keats and Severn. William Graham.  
The Truth About the London Bakeries.  
The Tyranny of Woman. Mrs. Edmund Gosse.  
English Cricket and Cricketers. F. R. Spofforth.

## Nineteenth Century.—London. May.

Shall Indian Princes Sit in the House of Lords? Earl of Meath.  
Democratic Ideals. Rev. Dr. William Barry.  
Intellectual Progress in the United States. George F. Parker.  
Aspects of Tennyson. H. D. Traill.  
Modern Surgery. Hugh Percy Dunn.  
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Sunshine and Microbes. Professor Percy Frankland.  
Recent Archaeology. Professor Mahaffy.  
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## North American Review.—New York. May.

Our Whiskey Rebellion. B. R. Tillman.  
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The Hopes of Free Silver. R. P. Bland.  
Hostility to Roman Catholics. G. P. Lathrop, W. C. Doane.  
England in the Mediterranean. Admiral P. H. Colomb.  
The Unknown Life of Christ. Edward Everett Hale.  
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The New Woman. Ouida.  
The Man of the Moment. Sarah Grand.  
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The Value of Dialect. A. Wauchopé.

## Our Day.—Chicago. March-April.

Cosmopolitan Christianity in the Twentieth Century.  
Principles of the Covenanters. J. M. Foster.  
Crudity of Japanese Neo Theology. J. L. Atkinson.  
Shall We Annex Hawaii? Joseph Cook.  
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## Outing.—New York. May.

Sketching Among the Crow Indians.  
A Parisian Fishing Ground. R. F. Hemenway.  
A Plea for Association Football. S. J. Watts.  
Afoot in the Hartz. W. H. Hotchkiss.  
Spring Snipe Shooting. Ed. W. Sandys.  
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: The Road to Kiu Kiang.  
Combination Rowing and Sailing Boats. A. J. Keenealy.  
Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing. J. P. Worden.  
The Michigan National Guard. Capt. C. B. Hall.

## Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. May.

Egypt To-day. Jeremiah Lynch.  
Palmistry in China and Japan. Stewart Culin.  
The Collie in Mendocino. Lulu McNab.  
The Nicaragua Canal. Frank L. Winn, William L. Merry.  
The Chinese Six Companies. Walter N. Fong.  
More Rambles on the Midway. Cecil Hammerton.

## Pall Mall Magazine.—London. May.

The Translation of Thirlmere. Reginald Blunt.  
Unknown Paris: The Students. M. Griffith and Jean d'Orion.  
The College of Arms. W. A. Lindsay and Everard Green.  
The Decline and Fall of Napoleon III. General Viscount Wolseley.

Serpent-Killing Birds. W. T. Greene.

## Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) May.

The Test of Belief. J. P. Gordy.  
Are We "Conscious Automata?" James Seth.  
Kant's Relation to Utilitarianism. Norman Wilde.  
German Kantian Bibliography.—VII. Erich Adickes.  
The Ego as Cause. John Dewey.

## Photo-American.—New York. May.

Toning and Intensifying Platinum Prints.  
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About Hand Cameras. Concluded.  
Novelties in Photography.  
Pyrogallic Acid as a Developer.  
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## Poet-Lore.—Boston. May.

Browning's Interpretation of Romantic Love. G. W. Cooke.  
Browning, the Poet of the People. A. T. Smith.  
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## Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. April.

The Attractions of Popery. R. L. Dabney.  
Dr. Driver on the Authorship of Isaiah. W. M. McPheevers.  
Presentation versus Representation. J. A. Quarles.  
A Pupil of John: Polycarp. W. B. Jennings.  
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Agnostic Foundations Examined. James Crompton.  
The Sunday School versus the Church.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Joseph Ritson.  
Atheism. Robert Bryant.  
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Heredity in Relation to Morals. John Forster.  
John B. Gough. J. Dodd Jackson.  
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Cromwell's Home Life. Robert Hind.  
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- Psychological Review.**—New York. May.  
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 The Case of John Bunyan.—III. Josiah Royce.  
 A Study of Fear as Primitive Emotion. Hiram M. Stanley.  
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 Psychological Measurements. E. W. Scripture.
- Quarterly Journal of Economics.**—Boston. April.  
 A Universal Law of Economic Variation. John B. Clark.  
 The English Railway Rate Question. James Mavor.  
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 Alexander Hamilton and Adam Smith. E. G. Bourne.  
 The Anglo-Saxon "Township." W. J. Ashley.
- Quarterly Review.**—London. April.  
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 The Liberals and South Africa.  
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 The Agricultural Laborer.  
 Hyperides and the New Papyri.  
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- Quiver.**—London. May.  
 Medical Mission Work in Palestine. Rev. Dr. Preston.  
 Some Unfashionable Slums: South London. F. M. Holmes.  
 Young Oxford of To-day: Talk with Prof. Max Muller. Raymond Blathwayt.  
 New Serial Story: "A Good-for-Nothing Cousin," by Margaret S. Faill.
- Review of Churches.**—London. April 14.  
 The Free Church Congress. Rev. R. Westrope.  
 The Watercress and the Flower-Girl Mission. Archdeacon Farrar.  
 Interview with Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard.  
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- The Sanitarian.**—New York. May.  
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 Dangerous Practices on the Isthmus of Panama. W. Nelson.  
 The Small-Pox Situation in the United States. J. H. Rauch.  
 The Need of a National Health Service.  
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- School Review.**—Hamilton, N. Y. May.  
 University Inspection of Secondary Schools. P. H. Hanus.  
 Reports on Secondary School Studies. R. G. Huling.  
 Value of Military Training and Discipline in Schools. T. B. Bronson.  
 Results of the Welsh Intermediate Act. H. Holman.
- Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—Edinburgh. April.  
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 The Situation in Algeria. With Map. Arthur S. White.  
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- Scottish Review.**—Paisley. (Quarterly). April.  
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 The Great Palace of Constantinople. J. B. Bury.  
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- Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. May.  
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 Climbing for White Goats. George B. Grinnell.  
 The Ethics of Democracy. F. J. Stimson.
- Social Economist.**—New York. May.  
 The Search for New Markets.  
 An Eight-Hour Experiment.  
 American and English Conditions of Taxation.  
 Previous Experiences with Free Trade.  
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 Are We Saxon or Roman?  
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- The Stenographer.**—Philadelphia. May.  
 Acquirements of Amanuenses. Kendrick C. Hill.  
 Truth Department.—VII. John B. Carey.  
 Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.  
 Judge Arnoux and Reform. Theo. C. Rose.
- Student's Journal.**—New York. May.  
 Death of Prof. Ira Mayhew.  
 A Few Words with Mr. George Kellogg.  
 How Lead Shot is Manufactured.  
 The Value of Time. Philip S. Moxom.  
 Engraved Shorthand.  
 Fac-simile of Andrew J. Graham's Notes.  
 A Monster Seach-Light.  
 A Queen Chinese Paper.
- Strand Magazine.**—London. April.  
 Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Mary Spencer-Warren.  
 Zig-Zag Saurian at the Zoo. A. Morrison.  
 My Diving Dress.  
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—XIII. H. W. Lucy.  
 Portraits of Mr. Justice Lopes, Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg and Edinburgh, Bishop of Worcester, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.  
 Crimes and Criminals: Coiners and Coining.
- Sunday at Home.**—London. May.  
 Sunday at Chelsea: Chelsea Hospital. W. J. Gordon.  
 Christina Rosetti. With Portrait. Lily Watson.  
 Religious Life in Germany. Rev. R. S. Ashton.  
 "A. L. O. E." With Portrait.  
 Dr. Stoughton's Recollections. With Portrait. Dr. James Macaulay.  
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- Sunday Magazine.**—London. May.  
 St. Albans Abbey. Canon Liddell.  
 Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Her Dolls. Dr. W. Wright.  
 The Stuff We Are Made of.—I. Dr. J. M. Hobson.  
 Richard Jefferies the Naturalist. Rev. B. G. Johns.  
 Women under the Jewish and Christian Religions.—I. Mrs. Rundle Charles.  
 New Lights on Tennyson. W. V. Taylor.  
 Two Women's Tramp in Africa.—II. Helen C. Black.
- Temple Bar.**—London. May.  
 Voltaire's Favorite Moralist: Marquis de Vauvenargues. W. Fraser Rae.  
 Quotation.  
 Horace Walpole.  
 Ralph Inglefield's Revenge. W. Kingsley Tarpey.
- Treasury.**—New York. May.  
 The Two-Fold Mission of Christ. J. N. MacGonigle.  
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 Christ in the Old Testament. F. L. Hayden.  
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 The Duties and Privileges of Citizenship. H. W. J. Combs.
- United Service.**—Philadelphia. May.  
 Official and Military Etiquette. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.  
 The *Albemarle* in Albemarle Sound. F. M. Bennett.  
 The Principles of Strategy. Lieut. John P. Wisser.  
 Recollections of McClellan. W. F. Biddle.
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 Our Squandered Millions: A Plea for a Council of National Defense.  
 The Making of a Modern Fleet. W. H. White.  
 Bourbaki.—II. Archibald Forbes.  
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 The German Emperor's Proposed Kit for Infantry. Count A. Bothmer.  
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 The Simplification of Cavalry Drill: A Suggestion. Captain H. L. Pilkington.  
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- University Extension.**—Philadelphia. April.  
 German Experience in Teaching Literature. Richard Jones.  
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- Westminster Review.**—London. May.  
 Agricultural Depression. E. Le Riche.  
 The Local Government Act, 1894. Hugh H. L. Bellot.  
 The Women of Imperial Rome and English Women of To-day. M. Dale.  
 "Our Village Bank." Henry W. Wolff.

- The Sexual Problem. Boswicke Ancrem.  
Mr. Goldwin Smith in Literature and Politics. J. Castell Hopkins.  
Australian Governors and Their Ideals. E. Lowe.  
The Essay Considered From an Artistic Point of View. E. H. Laxon Watson.  
The "Impasse" of Women. A. L. Lee.
- Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. May.  
Stereoscopic Pictures.  
Choice of View. W. B. Swift.  
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Boric Acid (and Nitrate of Lead) in the Toning-Fixing Baths. A New Fixing Agent—Thiosinamine. E. Valenta.  
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- Colors in Photography.  
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Young Man.—London. May.  
The Gains of Drudgery. W. J. Dawson.  
My First Sermon. Dr. Charles A. Berry.  
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Jean Ingelow. Character Sketch. With Portrait. Mrs. I. F. Mayo.  
How to Make a Speech. Interview with Mrs. Wynford Phillips.

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- Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 8.  
Copenhagen and Neighborhood. F. Esser.  
The National Cult in Alsace. B. von Balheim.  
The German Language in the Light of American Criticism. E. Müller.
- Chorgesang.—Leipzig.  
April 1.
- Friedrich Wilhelm Voigt. A Fault in Composition by Richard Wagner. Continued. Dr. P. von Lind.  
"Con Amore," for Male Choir, by O. Neubner.  
April 15.
- Wagner's Fault. Concluded.  
Schiller's Relations to Music.  
"Hoch Deutschland!" by A. Dorn, etc., for Male Choir.  
Daheim.—Leipzig.  
April 7.
- Electric Light: The Light of the Future. Julius Stinde.  
Christophine Schiller. Dr. J. Wychgram.  
April 14.
- Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.  
The Production of Gold and Silver. With Maps.  
The Berlin Foundling House in Hong Kong. Herman Dalton.  
April 21.
- Dr. Theodor Weber.—I. L. Pietsch.  
The Prussian National Anthem and the Song of the Prussians.  
April 28.
- Gustav F. Kogel. With Portrait.  
The Scherzo of Beethoven's Third Symphony.  
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- Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.  
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- Philipp Wasserburg.  
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The Flora of Palestine. Dr. B. Schäfer.  
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- Heart Disease and Its Treatment. Dr. B. A. Schmid.  
Mexico; the Land and the People. Otto E. Freiherr von Brackel-Weldla.
- Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. April.
- Crispi chez Bismarck in 1887.—I.  
Lieutenant Schröder. C. Tottleben.  
Hans Viktor von Unruh.—I. H. von Poschinger.  
The Dangers of Our Mental Culture. Dr. H. Holtzmann.  
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Gerhart Hauptmann's "Hannele." Gustav Freytag.
- Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. April.
- Reform of Taxation and Social Politics. Eugen von Philippovich.  
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The King of Persia on Germany. H. Vambéry.  
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Berlin Music Life. Carl Krebs.  
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- Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. April.  
The Submerged Tenth and Society in Austria. Continued. T. W. Teifel.

- Pestalozzi's Ideas on the Education of the Working Classes and the Social Question. Prof. Paul Natorp.
- Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. April.  
Richard Dehmel. With Portrait. Hans Merian.  
Reply to Henry George. B. Eulenstein.  
Greek or Latin? Dr. F. Bronner.  
Alexander Ritter, Poet and Composer. J. Hoffmiller.  
Décadence. Ottokar Stauff von der March.  
Poems by Richard Dehmel and others.
- Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. April.  
The Redentiner Easter Play in the Year 1464. (In Hoch-deutsch.) Part I.  
Chicago. W. Verdröw.  
The Life of the Russian Clergy. J. N. Potapenko.  
On Duelling. C. Becker.
- Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.  
April 7.
- Funeral of Hans von Bülow. F. Spielhagen.  
The Literary Year in France. Paul Nemer.  
The Future of Our Schools. Continued. F. Nietzsche.
- April 14.
- Friedrich Wilhelm Weber. E. Heilborn.  
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Herman Kurz, Suabian Poet. T. Ebner.
- April 21.
- Modern Street Architecture. F. Fuchs.  
The Lowland Poetry in Belgium. Pol de Mont.
- Neue Revue.—Vienna.  
April 4.
- Heinrich Rudolph Hertz. Dr. A. Lampi.  
Science and Mysticism. J. Pap.
- April 11.
- Kossuth as Hero and Prophet. Dr. G. Ferrero.
- April 18.
- The Division on the Marriage Law and Parties in the Hungarian Parliament.  
The Creature of the Artist. Julius Duboc.  
Theories About Catching Cold. Dr. Max Neuburger.
- April 25.
- Political Oratory in Austria.  
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- Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.  
No. 27.
- Ludwig Kossuth.  
Mohring's "Lessing-Legende" and the Materialistic Treatment of History. Dr. Paul Ernst.
- No. 28.
- The Wine Crisis in France.—I.  
The "Lessing-Legende." Concluded.  
The Agricultural Crisis in Russia.
- No. 29.
- The Wine Crisis in France.—II.  
The Factory Inspection in Baden in 1893. Dr. Max Quarck.
- No. 30.
- The Political Situation in Holland. H. Polak.
- Nord und Süd.—Breslau. April.
- Professor Schweninger. With Portrait. Carl Gerster.  
The Woman Question and Darwinism. R. Kossmann.  
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The Origin and the Forms of the Ancestral Cult. C. F. H. Bruchmann.  
The Hissarlik Excavations, 1893. G. Schröder.  
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New Works on British and German Guilds. Prof. G. Schmoller.  
The Most Ancient Culture of the Germans. Prof. O. Seeck.  
Richelieu in His Youth. Dr. T. Kikelhaus.  
Tariffs, etc., in England Since 1820. E. Friedrichowicz.  
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How is Individuality Developed? The World-Fame of the Theosophical Society. G. N. Chakravarti.  
Philosophy's Mysticism. Concluded. K. Kiesewetter.

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The Duel in the Light of Reason. A. Lehmkühl.  
The Catholic Section of the World's Fair. F. Ehrle.  
Italian Monuments and Tombs.—I.

Über Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.

Sylt. H. Heiberg.  
The Month of March. B. Schlegel.  
Friedrichsrub.  
Hector Berlioz. With Portrait.  
Frida Sonnax-Schanz. With Portrait. B. W. Zell.  
The Planet Mars.

Emil Rittershaus. With Portrait.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 16.

Emil Rittershaus. With Portrait.

Heft 17.

Paris in Spring. Paul Lindenberg.  
Dwelling and Home. F. Avenarius.

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Matches. O. Lehmann.  
Julius Stinde. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. April.

The Sea Birds on the Farne Islands. B. Wyles.  
Constantinople. B. Schultz-Smidt.  
Anna Haverland. Julius Hart.  
A Visit to the Petersburg Fortress Count Richard Pfeil.  
Colored Glass Windows in Houses. Otto Schulze.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 9.

The Russian Cavalry on the East German Frontier. N. von Engelstedt.  
Through French Switzerland. Max Haushofer.  
Flying Machines. G. Wellner.  
The Education of Women in Ancient Greece. Hugo Blümner.  
American Singing Birds. W. Willy.  
Joshua Reynolds. C. Gurlitt.  
Wilhelm Jensen. With Portrait.  
Emil Rittershaus. With Portrait.

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Eleonora Duse. With Portrait. Paul Robran.  
At the Foot of Mount Gaurisankar. O. E. Ehlers.  
Nature and Science. M. Geitert.  
Friedrich Nietzsche. T. Achelis.  
The Meaning of Words. E. Eckstein.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amarante.—(For Girls.) Paris. April.

Palestrina. Pierre André.  
Sicilian Folklore. E. S. Lantz.  
Madame Godin des Odonaïs. Henriette de Lixé.  
Art Causerie: Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldee.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. April.

The Neuchâtel Patriots of 1793. Numa Droz.  
Ancient Irrigation in Central Asia. Henri Moser.  
The Autobiography of Helen Keller. R. Gleba.  
The Temperature in Former Times. Ed. Tallichet.  
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Political.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

April 1.

Positivism and Socialism. T. F. Brentano.  
Admiral Nevelskoy and His Discoveries. Madame V. Vend.  
Proportional Representation. A. des Rotours.  
Forty Thousand Miles on Horseback Through Asia. G. de Walla.  
In Slam. H. Bryois.

Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

April 15.

Notes and Recollections. I. J. de Nittis.  
The Maritime Peril. Count Z.  
Some Personalities of the Second Empire. C. Guyho.  
Admiral Nevelskoy and His Discoveries. Madame V. Vend.  
Molière at Toulouse. A. Baluffe.  
What Should Be Done in the Sedan? L. S. Desplaces and Dr.

E. R. Rouire.

Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. April.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
Herman Bang and the Danish Contemporary Novel. Vicomte de Colleville.  
The Recent Anglo-Egyptian Incident. Julian Despretz.  
Blanco White. W. E. Gladstone.  
Women in Art. Marquet de Vasselot.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

April 1.

Rural Economy in France Under Henri IV—1589-1610. G. Fagniez.  
Will and Action, Apropos of Two Recent Books. J. Angot des Rotours.  
Duties and Their Substitute. Alfred des Cilleuls.

April 16.

Socialism and the Liberty of Association. Georges Picot.

The Church Fabric and Its Responsibilities. Maurice Lambert.  
Duties and Their Substitute. E. Cohen and others.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

April 7.

The New Spirit in France.  
The Reform of the Higher Education of Law. E. Boutmy.  
The Museum of Saint-Louis de Carthage et Le Bardo. M. Diehl.  
The Mushroom Cities of South Africa. M. Quesnel.

April 14.

The French Budget. A. Moreau.  
The Provincial Theatre in France in Molière's Time. A. Ballufle.

April 21.

Democratic Education and the Press. E. Spuller.  
Count Tolstof: His Family, Childhood and Education. Nicolas Zagorski.  
The French Budget. A. Moreau.

April 28.

The Pleading of Pierre Maugier for Joan of Arc in 1455. M. Munier-Jolain.  
The Style and Literary Sentiment of Balzac. Paul Flat.  
The Museum of the Louvre. Eug. Richtenberger.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

April 1.

The Africa of the Romans. G. Boissier.  
The Marketable and Letting Value of French House Property from the Middle Ages to the Present Day.—I. Vicomte George d'Avenel.

The French Theatrical World During the Revolution and the First Empire.—V. Du Bled.  
Photography in Colors. L. Weiller.

German Theatres. J. Thorel.  
Taine's Last Book. Vicomte Melchoir de Vogüé.  
Eternal War and Peace: apropos of a Recent Publication. G. Valbert.

April 15.

The Reign of Wealth: Mammon and the Democracy. A. Leroy Beaujieu.  
A Picture of Ancient France According to a Recent Publication. René Millet.

Modern German Literature: Gerhart Hauptmann. E. Rod.  
The Height of Houses in England and America. A. de Calonne.  
The Breaking-in of Riding Horses from the Renaissance to the Present Day. F. Musany.

The Minister of the Colonies. J. Chailley Bert.

*Revue Encyclopédique*.—Paris.

April 1.

Contemporary Literature of America. B. H. Gausseron.  
 Indians in American Poetry. Eugène Asse.  
 Tolstolm. Gustave Lejeal.  
 Water Bacteriæ. L. Grimbert.

April 15.

French Decorative Art in the Thirteenth Century. A. Germain.  
 Maxime Du Camp. Henri Castels.  
 Colonization. François Bernard.  
 The Franco-German Convention Relating to the Cameroon Frontier.  
 The Sahara Desert. With Map. Aug. Robin.

*Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies*.—Paris.  
 French Indo-China. Édouard Saladin.  
 The Franco-German Convention of Tchad. With Map. Georges Demanche.  
 What of the Buffer State of Mekong?

*Revue Générale*.—Brussels. April.

Heart Disease. Dr. Moeller.

Élisée Reclus. J. de la Vallée Poussin.

"Les Origines de la France Contemporaine," by H. Taine. J. B. Siernet.

*Revue des Revues*.—Paris.

April 1.

The Literary Movement in Turkey. Garabed Bey.  
 Forest Cultivation in the United States. L. Girod-Genet

April 15

The Literary Movement in Turkey. Concluded. Garabed Bey.  
 The Provocative Poetry and Humanitarian Poetry of Germany.  
 Pulmonary Poison. A. Rieffel.

*Revue Scientifique*.—Paris.

April 7.

Agriculture in the United States. E. Levasseur.  
 The Culture of Mushrooms. J. Constantin.  
 The Sulphur Production of Sicily. D. Bellet.

April 14.

The Study of the Higher Regions of the Atmosphere. Ch. Labrouste.  
 Opium Smoking and English Medical Opinion.

April 21.

The Diving-Dress and Submarine Photography in the Study of Zoölogy. L. Boutan.  
 Herman Pol: His Life and Travels. Maurice Bedot.

April 28.

The South American Horse and Its Utilization in Europe. Ernest Carnot.  
 The Medical School of the United States. Marcel Baudouin.

*Revue Socialiste*.—Paris. April.

The Capitalist Conjecture, or the End of a Régime and a Doctrine. Leo.  
 The Underselling of Wine in France. Continued. Justin Alavaill.  
 The Miners' Strike at Pas-de-Calais. Continued. Camille Lespiliatte.

The Democracy and Property. O. Demer.

*Université Catholique*.—Lyons. April 15.

What is Christian Political Economy and What are Its Principles?  
 Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England. Continued.  
 The Conclave and Veto of Governments. Continued. Lucius Lector.  
 The Christianity of Paul Bourget. Abbé Delfour.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

*Civiltà Cattolica*.—Rome.

April 7.

The Papal Encyclical to the Polish Bishops. Latin Version.  
 The Return Journey: A Study in Contemporary Politics.

April 21.

Wanted: A Leader.  
 On the Migration of the Hittites. Continued.  
 The Principles of Industrial Schools.

*Nuova Antologia*.—Rome.

April 1.

Statistics Concerning Italian Universities. F. Martini.  
 A Practical Conception of Administrative Reform. D. Zainelli.  
 The Parliament of Religions. E. Comber.

April 16.

The Relations Between Kossuth and Cavour in 1860-61. L. Chiara.  
 Taxation and the National Debt. A. Romanelli.  
 The Fall of Napoleon, as Treated in Contemporary Poetry. A. Medin.  
 The Sicilian Constitution in 1812.

*Rassegna Nazionale*.—Florence.

April 1.

A Desirable Transformation in Parliament. G. de Rossi.  
 Caterina Sforza. Continued. L. Bosdari.  
 North America. Brother Jonathan.

April 16.

The Campaign of Prince Eugene of Savoy. P. Fea.  
 In the Land of Fire—Sicily. G. R. Marsigli.  
 Caterina Sforza. Continued. L. Bosdari.

## THE SPANISH MAGAZINES

*Ciudad de Dios*.—Madrid. April 15.

The Pope's Encyclical to the Polish Bishops.  
 Spanish Opera. Eustoquio de Urtarte.

*España Moderna*.—Madrid. April.

A Cabinet Secret (1870). Antonio Pirala.  
 Explosives.—III. José Echegaray.  
 Juan del Encina and the Early Days of the Spanish Theatre. Emilio Cotarelo.

*Revista Cubana*.—Havana. February 28. No. 2.

The Principal Cause of Our Scientific Inferiority. A. Rosell.  
 The Law of Natural Selection in the Struggle for Existence.—II. G. A. Cuadrado.

The Monetary Question in the United States. P. Desvergne.  
 Dramatic Curiosities—"The Templars." Alfred Copin.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

*De Gids*.—Amsterdam. April.

The Kaldvala, the National Epoch of the Finns. Max Rooses.  
 The Neerbosch Orphan Asylum and Its Founder. J. N. van Hall.

The Currency Question in British India. N. P. van den Berg.  
 Impressions of Italy. Louis Couperus.  
 Dante's Beatrice. A. S. Kok.

*Vragen des Tijds*.—Haarlem. April.

What Will the Electors Say? J. D. Veegens.  
 Social Reforms: The Task of the State. Z. van den Bergh.

## THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

*Danskeren*.—Kolding. April.

The Baptismal Ceremony. Fr. Jungersen.  
 Grundtvig and Sonderjylland. H. Rosendal.

*Nordisk Tidsskrift*.—Stockholm. No. 2.  
 To the History of the North Pole Question. Rudolf Kjellén.  
 The Over-Crowding of the Northern Universities. N. Hertzberg.

The Latest Discoveries Concerning the Pantheon at Rome. S. Kristenson.  
 Leo Tolstoy and "Russian Conditions." Hans Emil Larsson.  
 Gladstone. Sigurd Ibsen.  
 On Dreams. J. Vibé.

*Samtiden*.—Bergen. No. 3.

The Literature of the Middle Ages and Modern Imitations. H. K. S. Jensen.  
 The Latest Tendency in Italian Opera. Gernard Schjelderup.  
 Christian Socialism. Pastor Friedrich Naumann.

*Tilskueren*.—Copenhagen. No. 3.

The Real and the Written Law. Erik Henrichsen.  
 Viggo Johansen. Karl Madsen.

## INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

### Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AL.	Art Interchange.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GGM.	Goldschmid's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	G.	Godey's.	NW.	New World.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NN.	Newbury House Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GB.	Greater Britain.	O.	Nature Notes.
AR.	Andover Review.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Outing.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	G.M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Our Day.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Overland Monthly.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	PB.	Photo-American.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GW.	Good Words.	PhrenM.	Photo-Beacon.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	HC.	Home and Country.	PL.	Phrenological Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bkman.	Bookman.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics.	PS.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JED.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QEcon.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChH.A.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	RR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMsl.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RC.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	SJ.	Review of the Churches.
CJ.	Chamber's Journal.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	SJRev.	Students' Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	San.	School Review.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	Secon.	Sanitarian.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Social Economist.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	Scots.	Scottish Review.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Sten.	Scots Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Stenographer.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Strand.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Sunday at Home.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Temple Bar.
CW.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	Treasury.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Extension.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	WPM.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	USR.	United Service Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.	YW.	Young Woman.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the May numbers of periodicals.

Africa :	Architectures :
The Liberals and South Africa, QR, Apr.	Relations of Life to Style in Architecture, Harp.
The Sofa Expedition and the West Indian Soldier, Black.	Architectural Education for America, EngM.
African Exploration, ER, Apr.	Armies :
England's Latest Conquest in Africa, Claire A. Orr, Cos.	Transport of Troops and Supplies, Gen. S. B. Holabird, JMSI.
Agricultural Depression, E. Le Riche, WR.	Infantry Footwear, Lieut. N. P. Phister, JMSI.
Aid to the Unemployed, Necessity of State, D. McG. Means, F.	The Military Hand Litter, Major J. V. Hoff.
Ainu Tales : Pan and Pen, NH.	Musketry Experimental Firing, JMSI.
Albi and Albigensians, R. Turgee, DR, Apr.	The Michigan National Guard, Capt. C. B. Hall, O.
Algeria : The Situation in Algeria, A. S. White, ScotGM, Apr.	The Principles of Strategy, Lieut. J. P. Wisser, US.
Alphabets : The Distribution of Henry Cohen, Men.	Disarmament, Jules Simon, CR.
Anarchy and the Napoleonic Revival, Karl Blind, NAR.	Calvary Problems, C. Stein, Black.
Animals, Sociology of, J. F. Richards, HC.	Aryans, Early Home of the, J. E. Olson, D, Apr. 16.
Antarctic Regions, Geographical Discovery, John Murray, ScotGM, Apr.	Astronomy : Great Comets, J. E. Gore, MP.
Arc. Joan of, Last Fight of, Andrew Lang, Mac.	Australia, Miss F. L. Shaw, ScotGM, Apr.
Archaeology : Recent Archaeology, Prof. Mahaffy, NC.	Australian Governors and Their Ideals, E. Lowe, WR.

- Recent Economic Developments of Australian Enterprise, JRCI.
- The Australian Meat Trade, CJ.
- Australia and the Colored Races, S. W. Griffith, RR.
- Austria and Bohemia, L. Ortega, Chaut.
- Authors' Duties of, Leslie Stephen, NatR.
- Bahamas, The : The Cays of Bahama-Land, E. L. Sabine, CalM.
- Bakeries : The Truth About the London Bakeries, NewR.
- Balfour, A. J., On Idi- alism, A. Eastwood, Mind, Apr.
- Barton, Miss, and Her Work, RR.
- Batavia, A Little Journey in, F. M. Burr, Harp.
- Bathurst, Memories of, A. C. Shaw, CanM.
- Beasts Wild, and Their Keepers, C. Moffett, McCl.
- Belief, The Test of, PR.
- Bermuda : Some Notes on Bermuda and Its Affairs, A. Shaw, RR.
- Bermuda's Sunny Isles, Mary E. Guilds, G.
- Betterment, The House of Lords and Betterment, Lord Hobhouse, CR.
- Bible and Biblical Criticism :
- Old Testament Criticism, QR, Apr.
  - Bishop Westcott on the Incarnation and Common Life, ChQ, Apr.
  - Dr. Driver on the Authorship of Isaiah, PQ, Apr.
  - The Bible and Science, G. F. Wright, CT, Apr.
  - The Recent Critical Attack on Galatians, C. W. Rishell, MR.
- Bicycling :
- Lenz's World Tour Awheel : The Road to Kiu Kiang, O.
  - Across Asia on a Bicycle, T. G. Allen, W. W. L. Sachtlebe, CM.
- Cycling and Cycles, FR.
- Biology, Geographical, J. W. Harshberger, Ed.
- Biologic Sociology, Failure of, S. N. Patten, AAPS.
- Birds :
- Serpent-Killing Birds, W. F. Greene, PMM.
  - Deserted Homes : Birds' Nests, Black.
  - Boccaccio's Country, Mrs. Ross, NatR.
  - Bookbindings of the Past, Brander Matthews, CM.
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina, E. B. Lanin, CR.
  - Bourbaki, Archibald Forbes, USM.
- Brazil :
- The Revolt of the Fleet, C. Charles, FrL.
  - Brook Farm, A Boy's Recollections of, Arthur Sumner, NEM.
  - Brown, John, in Springfield, Mass., H. A. Wright, NEM.
  - Browning, The Poet of the People, PL.
  - Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Interviewed, Mary S. Warren, Str, Apr.
  - California : Life in Sage-Brush Lands, G. H. Bailey, GM.
  - Canada : In Northwestern Wilds—II, W. Ogilvie, CanM.
  - Canterbury : A Pilgrimage to Canterbury, LudM.
  - Cape Cod, Summer Days on, A. C. Nye, HC.
  - Cathedrals, English, ChQ, Apr.
  - Catholic Church :
    - The Primitive Saints and the See of Rome, ChQ, Apr.
    - Hospitality to Rome Catholics, G. P. Lathrop, W. C. Doane, NAR.  - Cavalry in Future War, Col. von Waltherhoffen, JMSI.
  - Charity, Scientific Basis of, H. A. Wayland, CRev, Apr.
  - Charity Organization in Times Extraordinary, CRev.
  - Charleston, South Carolina (1861), Anna C. Brackett, Harp.
  - Chemistry : The Liquefaction of the Gases, ER, Apr.
  - Chicago and London : The Two Babylons, W. T. Stead, NewR.
  - Child-Study : A Teacher's Record of Her Pupils, F.
  - Chinese Six Companies, W. N. Fong, OM.
  - Christ, The Unknown Life of, Edward Everett Hale, NAR.
  - Christ, The Two-Fold Mission of, J. N. MacGonigle, Treas.
  - Christ in the Old Testament, F. L. Hayden, Treas.
  - Christianity, Cosmopolitan, in the Twentieth Century, OD, Apr.
  - Christian Unity in the Parliament of Religions, A. F. Hewitt, CW.
  - Church of Scotland :
    - The Ecclesiastical Parish in Scotland, W. G. Black, JurR, Apr.  - Churches : English Cathedrals, ChQ, Apr.
  - Coal Pits, Profits of, G. P. Bidder, NC.
  - Coiners and Coining, Str, Apr.
  - College of Arms, W. A. Lindsay and Everard Green, PMM.
  - Composers, American, R. Hughes, MM.
  - Conscience, Henry Graham, MR.
  - Constantinople :
    - The Great Palace of Constantinople, J. B. Bury, ScottR, Apr.
    - The Problem of Constantinople, Frederic Harrison, FR.
    - People Seen in Constantinople, J. M. Carpenter, HC.
    - Conventions of 1894, American Summer, RR.
    - Cook, Lady, R. Blathwayt, GT.
    - Cotswolds, C. Parkinson, GM.
    - Covenanter, Principles of the, J. M. Foster, OD, Apr.
    - Cricket :
      - English Cricket and Cricketers, R. Spofforth, NewR.
      - Eton Cricket, R. H. Lyttelton, NatR.
      - Cromwell, Oliver, C. S. Smith, MM.
      - Damascus, The Pearl of the East, Amy M. Bell, GW.
      - Dante :
        - Dante : His Times and His Work, A. J. Butler, MP.

Dante and the "Divina Commedia," C. Kegan Paul, M.

Dante Alighieri and the "New Life," L. O. Kuhns, MR.

Darwinianism, Hutchison Stirling's, J. G. McKendrick, CritCR, Apr.

Democracy, The Ethics of, F. J. Stimson, Scrib.

Democratic Ideals, W. Barry, NC.

Devon : The Pleasant Land of Devon, QR, Apr.

Dialect, The Value of, A. Wauchope, NAR.

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      - David Copperfield's Childhood, A. Ansted, GW.
      - Dickens' Curios, Percy Fitzgerald, GM.
      - Disciple, What Makes a, W. F. Black, Chaut.
      - Dogs : The Collie in Mendocino, Lulu McNab, OM.
      - Drawing, Mechanical, The Chalk Age of, J. F. Holloway, CasM.

Dutch Masters, Old : Adelbert Cuyper, T. Cole, CM.

Dynamite, Ethics of, Auberon Herbert, CR.

Economic Variation, Universal Law of, J. B. Clark, QJEcon, Apr.

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Education :

      - Cost of Undergraduate Instruction, J. M. Coulter, EdRA.
      - Departmental Teaching in Grammar Schools, F. A. Fitzpatrick, EdRA.
      - Women's Education in the South, Mary V. Woodward, EdRA.

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Life at Girton College, R. Blathwayt, CFM.

Newnham College, L. T. Meade, AtA.

The Congresses of Education, Chicago, G. Compayre, Ed.

Should Examinations be Abolished ? G. M. Steele, Ed.

Reports on Secondary School Studies, R. G. Huizing, SRev.

University Inspection of Secondary Schools, P. H. Hanus, SRev.

German Experience in Teaching Literature, R. Jones, UE, Apr.

Ego as Cause, The, John Dewey, PR.

Egypt :

      - Real Estate Law of Egypt in the Time of Joseph, AJP.
      - Egypt To-day, Jeremiah Lynch, OM.

Electricity :

      - The Storage Battery and Its Uses, T. Wolcott, EngM.
      - Measurement of the Electric Current, N. W. Perry, EngM.
      - Alternating Arc Lighting for Central Stations, CasM.
      - How Electricity is Measured, A. E. Kennelly, CasM.
      - Portable Electricity, John Trowbridge, Chaut.
      - The Henry, T. C. Mendenhall, AM.

English at the University of Virginia, D, Apr. 10.

English Manners, Frederic Carrel, FR.

Eworth League, Opportunities and Perils of the, E. A. Schell, MR.

Essay Considered from an Artistic Point of View, E. H. Lacon Watson, WR.

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Etiquette, Some Variations of, W. G. Probert, Black.

Evolution, Personality as the Outcome of, Emma M. Caillard, CR.

Faith, The Pre-eminence of, F. N. Upham, MR.

Fiction :

      - The Satirical Novel, H. A. Page, AtA.
      - A Discourse on Sequels, Mac.

Field, David Dudley, The Work of, Austin Abbott, RR.

Finance :

      - The Appreciation of Gold, R. Barclay, FR.
      - A Sham Socialist Budget, Black.
      - The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, CFM.
      - Bimetallist Committee of Boston and New England, QJEcon, Apr.
      - Bimetallism from the Standpoint of National Interests, AJP.

Fishing :

      - A Parisian Fishing Ground, R. F. Hemmenway, O.
      - The Silver King at Home, J. L. Wood, Cos.
      - Heresies in Salmon Fishing, H. Maxwell, NatR.
      - Flammarion the Astronomer, R. H. Sherrard, McCl.
      - Flowers, Artificial, Mary Surman, HG.
      - Folkestone : Ramble Around Folkestone, Black.
      - Food : The Foreign Food of Britain, W. J. Gordon, LH.
      - Food, The Adulteration of, H. W. Wiley, San.
      - Franklin, A New Portrait of, P. L. Ford, Scrib.
      - Free Church Congress, R. Westrope, BC, Apr.
      - Free Trade, Previous Experiences with, SEcon.
      - French Literature : The Chansons de Geste, Mary Hayden, DR, Apr.
      - French Manners, Frederic Carrel, FR.
      - Future Life : Is Faith in a Future Life Declining ? E. S. Phelps, F.
      - Gas: Water Gas and Coal Gas Compared, C. J. R. Humphreys, EngM.
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